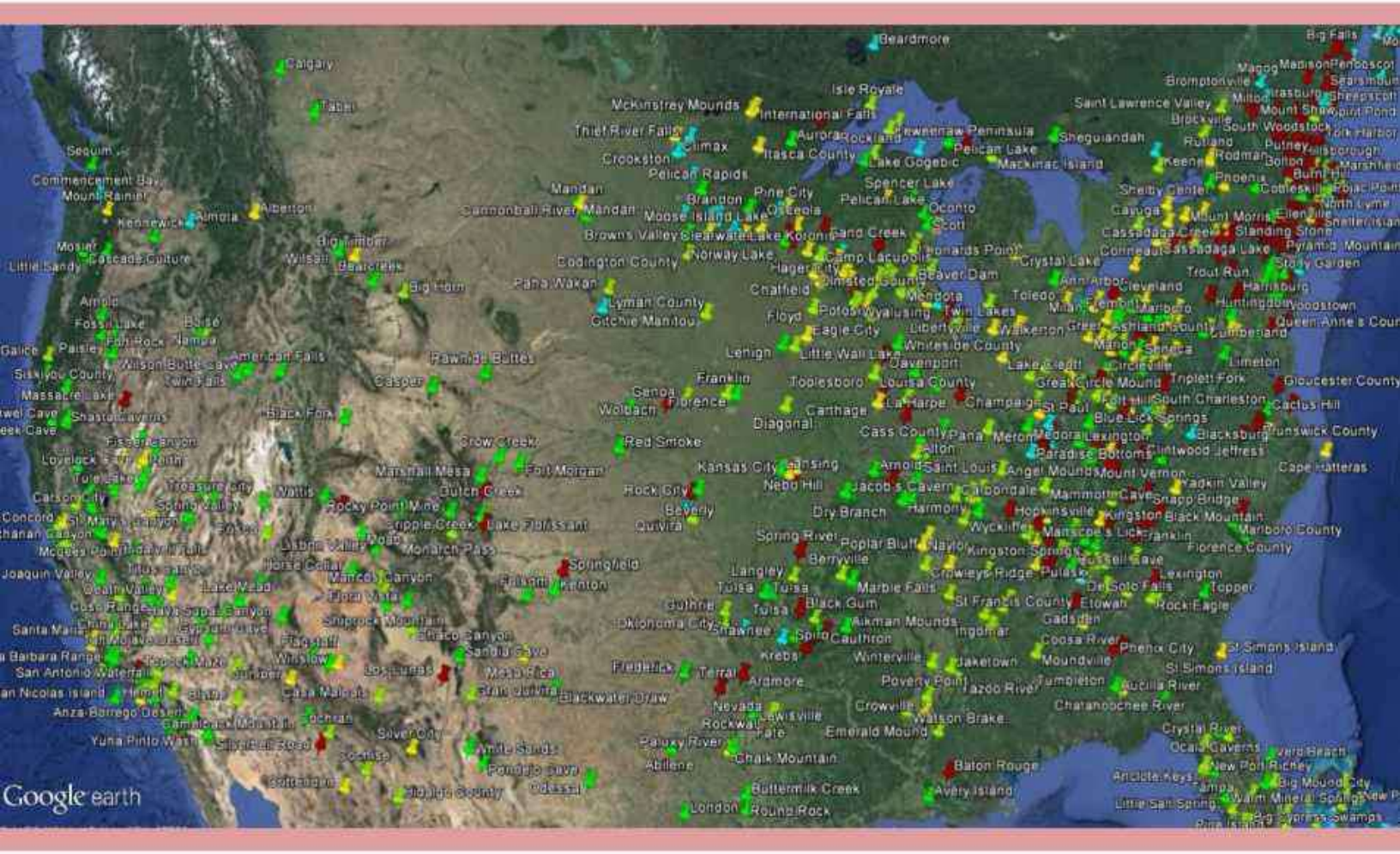
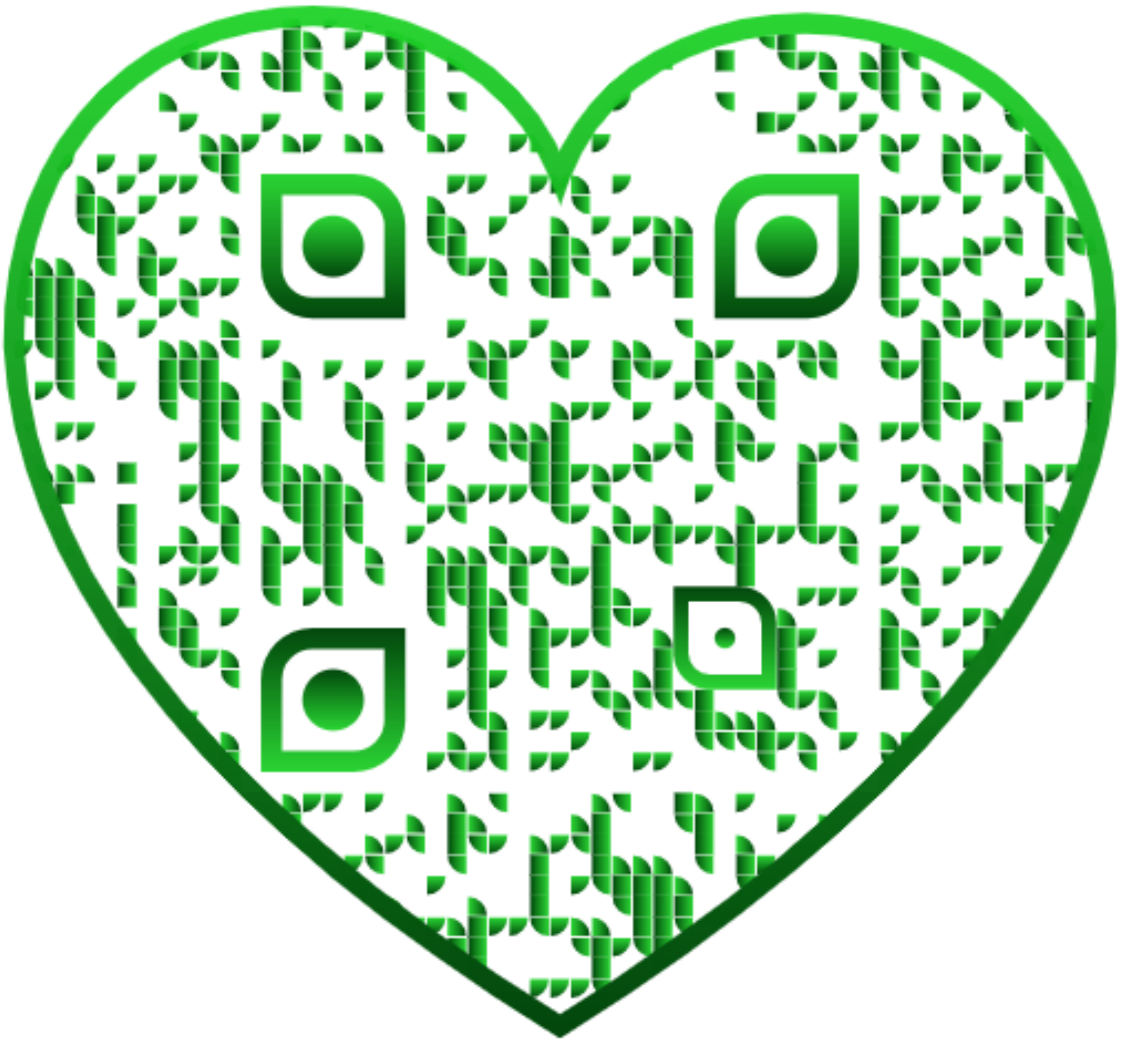
Atlas of Strange and Mysterious Archaeology of North America



Ancient Visitors and Cultures of North America

GEORGE MITROVIC



America via Siberia and across the sunken land of Beringia, now the Bering Strait, around thirty thousand years ago. Many other scientists say only twelve thousand years ago in the Clovis Man period.

Who are the rest of the *homo sapiens*, and others including *neanderthals*, that were apparently living in North America well before this period?

Visit the strange and mysterious relics from much older cultures than we are normally led to be taught. As well as relics from much more recent mysterious cultures as well. The accepted paradigms might not even be the correct ones.

The United States, Canada and the Caribbean have a far more mysterious and strange history than you can give them credit for. I have not included Mexico as there are numerous books on Mexico's civilizations and mysteries. We all know that there were great cities and religious centres there. We do not generally know that the same was all over North America in its own unique style and form and created by indigenous North American cultures.

We start with mysteries from the dawn of time. Intermingled with cataclysms. You may be the judge of the mysteries as they weave their path through the Earth's history. Observe first and then judge. This planet of ours has had more changes and mysteries than you would ever think possible.

Has human civilization been like all of the legends of the ancient ones, created and then destroyed and then created and destroyed over and over and over ad infinitum?

How do you explain all of these anomalies?

As I said before. Read first and then allow it all to filter in. Patterns start emerging that will completely alter your consciousness and your opinions on our shattered history or histories on our planet. Maps show things that you would normally never see.

Several of our apparently oldest artifacts may be frauds, mistakes, or simply wrongfully observed, recorded or observed. This might even seem apparent. What is not apparent at first is that some periods of time tend to have clusters of phenomena. This is a real mystery.

Before you argue about the dates, remember that this is a collection of data from many sources that are attributed to various dates. It is up to you to decide which are suitable for your paradigm and which are not.

Numerous pictures of many of these items are available through Google. My aim is to give you hints to the unknown and mysterious. Many of them are viewable in Google streetview and Google Earth.

This book like all of my books is designed to be read on e-readers like Kindles though there is a paperback edition.

This book is in chronological and state order so that you can just go to your state and find out what has been discovered there. Or even go to your county as the individual counties with anything in them are clearly labeled in each State chapter.

As for the references? You won't find them at the bottom of the page or at the end of each chapter, as there are no chapters. You will find a list of sources at the end of this text otherwise it would be twice its present size. You can go exploring in the sources all that you want. Many are now published on the internet and copies of many can be bought on the internet as well. All of the data points in this book come from at least two published sources. Sometimes many more.

We have dated and undated mysteries, and many of them are phenomenal and reveal a history of North America that was previously generally unknown.

I will warn you about dating. This is also as varied as you can get as there are large discrepancies relative to who excavated and dated what and in which period. Always allow a few hundred years to remain flexible. With some of the dates allow a few thousand years.

These are all mind teasers which you can examine on your favourite search engine for more details.

Let's go on our state by state search now. This section is not in date order but in State or Province, then County or Place order.

There are many more mysterious discoveries in this book than in "Strange and Mysterious North America." In fact it is much larger and with more data in it than the original so it is in fact the second edition. This book also contains lots of maps showing sites in each state and the snakelines of various early exploring groups that were not in the original book. You can trace the travels of the Norse and their contemporaries in the Middle Ages as they ventured across the continent from the east by following the light blue pushpins. You can also trace Roman and Celtic exploration and its contemporaries in their travels using red pushpins. Do the same for giants with yellow pushpins and and for very ancient anomalies that are Pre-Clovis and quite common use the dark green ones. As for the Mound Builder Cultures take a closer the light green pushpins on the maps and see where they are interspersed along with contemporaneous Roman/ Celtic Period or

Norse Period artifacts. There is no doubt that the Atlantic Ocean was an oceanic highway and trading route long before the adventures of Columbus.

As I have said on my Facebook page I detest the term Moundbuilders as it is derogatory and elitist. I prefer to call them the North American Pyramid Builders, but for convenience and ease of searching they are still referred to as Moundbuilders in this text. How do you call something around the same size as the Great Pyramid of Giza a mound? Have a good look at Cahokia when you get to it.

I have used the closest latitudes and longitudes but am limited by what data and coordinates that I have been given. Many are spot on and others are close when I can actually get close.

I have tried my best using numerous mapping systems and of course Google Earth and Google Maps to find the exact or closest locations possible but these are rare so my latitudes and longitudes in many cases are approximate. If you are going travelling use these as indicative only as you make your travels. Who knows, you might find the exact location of these sometimes lost relics or locales. Good Luck! Send me an email about them as we build up this knowledge base. Check them on Google Earth first. Many of them are also down to the exact location.

At the end of each State or Province chapter is the list of areas and their latitudes and longitudes. In this case they are in alphabetical order for easy reference. Some areas were much more popular than others.

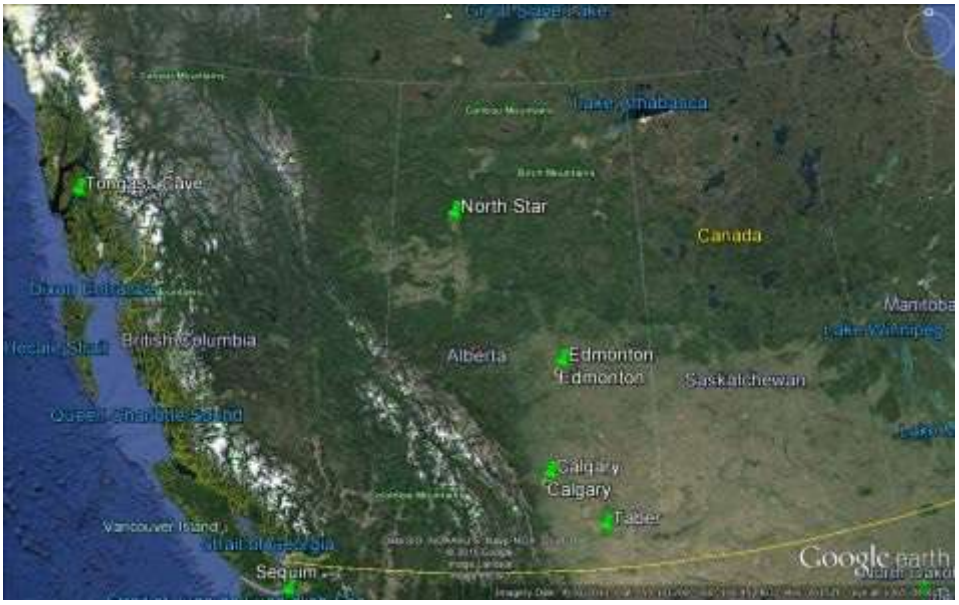
Come travelling North America with me. You never know what you will find.

George Mitrovic,
Picton, NSW, Australia
2015

Canada.

This is where we start exploring North America's mysterious past. By State or Province down to counties and then communities where available. All in alphabetical and chronological order.

Canada : Alberta



This is our first item. The skull of a child was found in Taber, Alberta, in 1961. There were fire pits found here as well from the same period. The remains were dated to around thirty-two thousand years ago. Sometimes you get a lot of data. Other times very little. Very old by North American standards. At least that is what we are led to believe. As we go on we shall make this poor child seems totally modern and many times at that. Many modern archeologists believe that Clovis Man was the first to appear in North America around twelve thousand years ago. Who was this child? And who were his many relatives that we will get to meet as we read on? After all he would have had parents. World sea levels around thirty-two thousand years ago were 52 meters or 170 feet below present sea levels. By 29,000 BC world sea levels had risen to 48 metres or 157 feet below present sea level. The Aleutians would have made a convenient series of stepping stones from Asia to North America and they would have avoided glaciated areas.

In gravel pits near Edmonton in Alberta in Canada are the remains of extinct giant bears, American lions, mastodons, bison, ground sloths, camels and horses. Where did these animals come from if this area was supposed to be covered by a glacial ice layer hundreds of metres thick in this period which was around twenty-two thousand years ago?

Jiri Chlachula found stone tools in glacial till from 18,000 BC at two locations in the Bow River Valley near Calgary. The tools were flakes, cores and pebble tools made of artificially flaked quartzite and hard limy siltstone cobbles. These were buried under more than twenty metres below sediments from Lake Calgary which was a glacial lake. A glacial lake is formed when a glacier erodes the land and then melts filling the space that it has created with water. This was supposed to be a glacial wasteland as well! No one would have ventured into the glacial wilderness as there would be nothing to hunt as there would be nothing for prey animals to eat. Which leads to our next question.

What did Mammoths eat? North of Fairbanks, Alaska and in the Yukon Valley as well as around North Star in Alberta, Canada, deep frozen woolly mammoth remains have been taken from deep in the ground during the extraction of gold with high-pressure pumps and excavators. The deep frozen stomachs contain leaves and grass which the animals had eaten. The young lay next to the old, the babies beside their mothers. Such quantities of animals cannot have died all at once in a natural way. These animals had died almost instantaneously and were deep frozen on the spot otherwise they would have shown minimal signs of decomposition. In addition 1,766 jawbones and 4,838 metatarsal bones belonging to a single species of bison were found near Fairbanks as well. These remains were all jumbled together as if they had been pushed along by an enormous bulldozer. In this case it was probably a massive near freezing mud slide of enomous proportions. This freezing mudslide will be met again on numerous occasions.

The mammoths were corpses before they were frozen. It is only an assumption that they were hairy so as to survive in frozen climates. Leaves belong to trees and trees do not grow in the tundra. In fact mammoths had elongated lips like the modern Indian elephants that are adapted to eating leaves off trees, not low sedges and mosses. Where is the ice mass? If mammoths lived in the tundra or on plains they would have no prehensile lips like African elephants that live on the savannah. No, these are tree eaters and their stomach remains show this. The stomachs in many cases contained birch leaves. Birch leaves do not grow in areas of eternal ice.

30,000 BC-29,000 BC. Canada. Alberta. Taber. 112.1495w, 49.7864n.

112w49n.

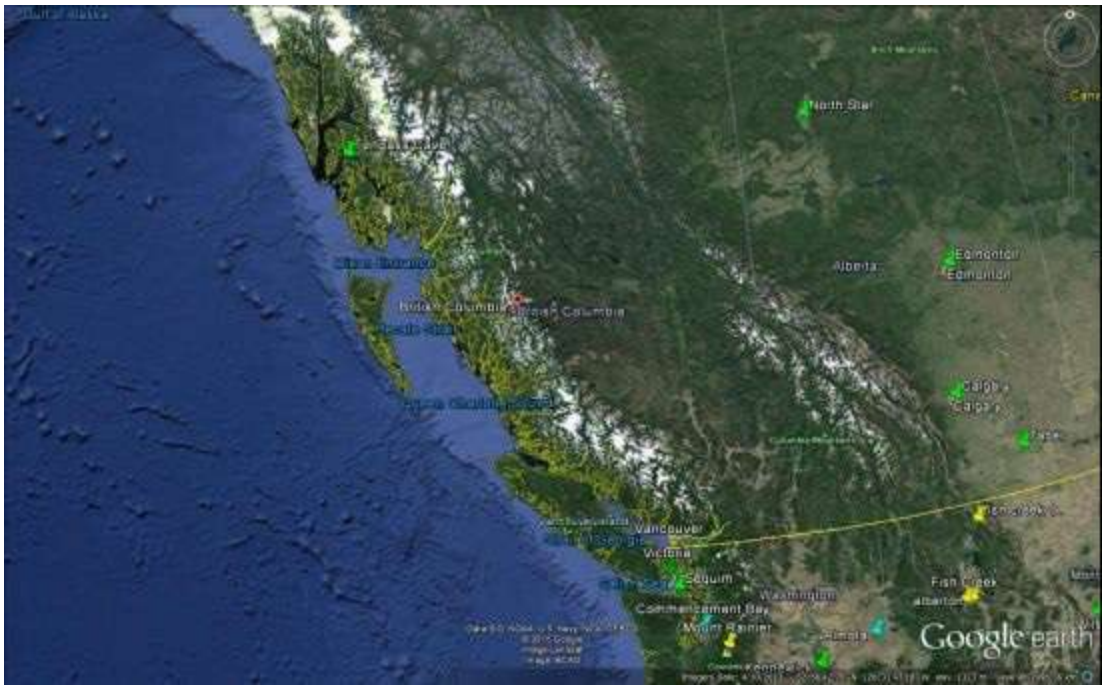
21,000 BC-20,000 BC. Site. Canada. Alberta. Edmonton. 113.503w, 53.550n. 113w53n.

18,000 BC-17,000 BC. Canada. Alberta. Calgary. 114.064w, 51.047n. 114w51n.

10,000 BC-9,000 BC. Canada. Alberta. North Star. 117.611280w, 56.857995n.117w56n.

"Columbian mammoth" by Charles Robert Knight - Osborn, H. F. (1942). Percy, M. R., ed. Proboscidea: A monograph of the discovery, evolution, migration and extinction of the mastodonts and elephants of the world 2. New York: J. Pierpont Morgan Fund

Canada : British Columbia



There is evidence that during the last Ice Age ten thousand years ago ice-free plains extended along the British Columbia coast of Canada that are now submerged at a depth of 130 metres below sea level. There was a diverse ice-free eco-system here that could have been conducive to migration for mammoths and man to wander across. In this period world sea levels were around three hundred feet lower or one hundred metres less than they are now so vast ice-free coastal plains would have stretched out onto the continental shelves. Early humans could have also used the Aleutians as they were an exposed chain of landmasses in a great arc across the Northern Pacific Ocean. Ancient man did not travel by sea? Ask the Australian Aborigines who originally travelled great distances by sea to get to the remote continent of Australia. Had the Australian Aborigines just drifted from Southeast Asia to the remote continent? This might have been the case if it were not for one small problem. This is the Wallace Trench or Wallace Line between the separate ecozones of Asia and Wallacea which is a transitional zone between Asia and Australia. The currents here are so strong on the southeastern edge of the Sunda Shelf which links Borneo, Bali, Java and Sumatra to mainland Asia and the opposite Sahul Shelf to New Guinea. It is impossible for anything to drift over the Wallace Trench. The Aborigines would have needed guided craft that were human powered or sail powered at least. This is why marsupials are in Wallacea and African animals are in Asia.

Numerous frozen pieces of wood, pine cones and acorns were found at the centre of Banks Island in Arctic Canada at an elevation of one hundred and fifty feet above sea level. One of the trees found there had grown on the spot and still retained its leaves. No oaks grow within several hundred miles of the area now. Eleven conifers were found here as well. There were also found the remains of several former immense forests on the island. Sir Robert McLure found one cliff on the island to be totally composed of one mass of fossil trees in confusion for a depth of forty feet. This was not the only area like this. This forest was growing around 13,700 BC. What has pushed the forest over? The same freezing mud slide that had killed and frozen all of the mammoths and other animals?

During the last Ice Age between 10,000 BC and 9,000 BC Banks Island was ice free and a place of refuge for flora and fauna that could not exist in much of Canada or the United States due to the glacial ice mass. This could indicate that the Ice Age was not caused by a general dropping of world temperatures but the positioning of the poles. This I will explain later. Just remember that the earth has tilted and even flipped over several times over the years.

A large cache of antique Chinese coins and a bronze mirror were discovered in Victoria on the southern tip of Vancouver Island in British Columbia in Canada. These date back to 1,200 BC. We will come across more of these Chinese relics as we go on along the west coast of North America. I only list them and map them. You can decide what you do with them.

13,700 BC. Canada. British Columbia.

9,000 BC-8,000 BC. Arctic Canada. British Columbia. Banks Island.

Site. Arctic Canada. British Columbia. Vancouver Island. Victoria. 123.3657w, 48.422151n. 123w48n.

Canada. Newfoundland and Labrador

Whilst we are looking at this map we might notice different coloured pushpins. The light green ones are indigenous North American cultures such as the Moundbuilders. The light blue ones are Medieval Period sites such as the Vikings. The Red ones are Roman / Celtic Period and the earliest ones are the darker green pushpins. The yellow pushpins represent the sites of Giant remains. Giants? What sort of rubbish is this you say? These are sites where the average height of the skeletons was from six foot six inches tall to around eight feet tall. Today we would regard them as basketballers but to the average eighteenth and nineteenth century European living in North America who averaged out at five foot eight inches tall, they were giants and that is what they were called. Many of the Adena people were well above the European American average heights.

Samples of coral offshore from Newfoundland indicated that a mini-Ice Age that developed over only five years occurred around fifteen thousand years ago.

During this same period fifteen thousand years ago Lake Livingstone which was a vast lake in North America collapsed releasing 84,000 cubic kilometers of water and raising sealevels at least nine inches. This was followed by the return of the cold again due to the influx of cold water into the Atlantic Ocean.

At the same time some researchers suggest that the St Lawrence River appeared diverting the Canadian glacial waters from running into the

Mississippi and instead running into the St Lawrence River. Previously they had drained into the Mississippi River.

Around eleven to twelve thousand years ago, 10,000 BC-9,000 BC, a tremendous explosion, the type that hopefully we shall never see again, hurled rocks found only in Labrador in Canada onto mountains in New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Connecticut to the southeast and Wisconsin to the southwest which are in geographical terms the same distance away from Labrador. Was this an impact explosion like that caused by a meteor or an ejective explosion caused by volcanic activity? Did we have actual giant meteorites as well as ice comets crashing into the Earth at this time? We actually did. Funny how we are never told about these cosmic events and there have been lots of them. Check out my book "When the Sky Crashed Down" and be blown away by what has been hidden from us in this period as well as a lot of others. There are lots of maps in that book as well.

Stratigraphic core samples from Newfoundland contained layers of volcanic ash dating from the transition period from the Quaternary to the Quinternary age, the period of the last glaciation around 10,000 BC. The period of the last glaciation is also subject to change and variation. But this is one of them. Remember that dating is a very hit and miss affair that has been argued over for generations. Always allow for a few thousand years to allow for different geologist's viewpoints on when the glaciation periods ended.

There was a permanent settlement of stone built long houses built at Nulliak Cove in the Tourngat region on the Labrador Coast. Some of the twenty-seven structures were from fifteen metres to one hundred metres in length and are from a previously unknown culture called the Red Paint People. They were called the Red Paint People by their habit of covering the bodies of their dead with red ochre. These people also erected standing stones that were visible from out at sea that the local Inuit referred to as anook-shits or travel markers. Neanderthal People in Europe and the Middle East also covered their dead with red iron oxide. Are they related? These same people also raised standing stones. Were these early Celtic visitors from Europe and North Africa? These ruins were dated to 1,795 BC. As we progress through this text we shall see that all of these dates and geological events, as disparate as they seem now, are all interlinked together. Read on.

In 1972 Dawn French discovered the legendary Newfoundland Island Stone Cross that had been venerated by the Micmac Indians for centuries. The Stone Cross was on the landward side of a geological feature called the

Devils Dining Table which rises up to two hundred and twenty-five feet above Henley Harbour on Newfoundland Island. The Stone Cross was situated on a barren plain surrounded by hills on the landward side of the Devils Dining Table. It is a huge geoglyph with the outline of a diamond-shaped cross appearing as if it is opening up from the centre. It resembles a compass thirty feet from north to south encircled by a ring of numerous white stones up to the size of boulders and others piled into rough heaps. There was a very faint outline of a man on the cross but not in a crucified position but appearing as if coming out of it. There are two stone basins at the foot of the cross which is the south end.

This site is not far from the only official Viking site in North America, L'Anse aux Meadows, which is nearby on Newfoundland Island at 55.31w, 51.35n. Is the cross a Viking structure or a previously unknown Micmac one? Or a Red Paint People artifact?

In the Hopedale area in Newfoundland and Labrador amongst what were referred to as Eskimo ruins Junius Bird of the American Museum of Natural History discovered fragments of a number of steatite pots which had been decorated on the top and outside of the rims with parallel grooves. These pot fragments are identical to other steatite fragments found in Viking ruins in Greenland. Norse style iron boat spikes and clinch rivets were also found which were hand-forged from Viking carburized iron plate. These are only the beginnings of Viking or Norse remains and artifacts in North America. Remember that we are not too far from Greenland where the Vikings had at least ten towns and a large enough population for a Bishopric as there was even a cathedral at Garda. The Vikings amongst other things raised dairy cattle which is impossible today. This was the period of the Medieval Warm Period which ended around 1400 AD.

L'Anse aux Meadows is officially regarded as the only legitimate Viking site in the Americas. The site dates to around one thousand AD and comprises the remains of a Norse village and this area is now believed to be the legendary Vinland. There are eight complete house sites as well as the remains of a ninth and artifacts at the site verify that it was a Norse site. The houses were built of sod placed over a wooden frame. The largest was 28.8 metres long by 15.6 metres wide and had several rooms. There was also an iron smithy that contained a forge and other workshops. Iron slag was found as well. The presence of parts of looms indicate that women may have inhabited the area as well. Bronze fastening pins, bone knitting needles, stone

oil lamps and a whetstone were also found along with stone weights used in looms. Remember that Mr Google or even reference books can give you much more information than you will get here. I am only citing references. You will also get to see a lot more Viking or Norse artifacts than you could imagine as well as you progress through this work.

William F. McNeil puts the date of the settlement as being around 580 AD and that the existence of an iron smelter indicates that it was not Leif Eriksen's colony as the Viking sagas do not mention iron smelting in Vinland. He believes that this was Markland. Take your pick, everybody has an opinion. Forges were an everyday part of Viking life so they don't necessarily need to be documented in the Viking histories.

On Sculpin Island near Nain in Newfoundland and Labrador there are the ruins of twelve prehistoric stone houses with walls eighteen inches thick and three feet high that extend to three feet above the surface of the earth. They are not of Inuit construction and appear the same as Norse structures in Europe. These structures were rectangular and twelve feet by eighteen feet in size. One of them had a doorway. This particular building was the largest being twenty-three feet eight inches long on the west side, twenty-two feet eight inches on the east, eleven feet five inches on the south and eight feet six inches long on the north side where the doorway was.

1,795 BC. Site. Canada. Newfoundland and Labrador. Nulliak Cove. 62.574207w, 58.312722n. 62w58n.

Site. Canada. Newfoundland and Labrador. Henley Harbour. Devils Dining Table. 55.853378w, 52.0126462n. 55w52n.

Site. Canada. Newfoundland and Labrador. Hopedale. 60.216794w, 55.461303n. 60w55n.

Site. Canada. Newfoundland and Labrador. Nr Nain. Sculpin Island. 61.279915w, 56.811570n. 61w56n.

Site. Canada. Newfoundland and Labrador. L'Anse aux Meadows. 55.531118w, 51.594997n. 55w51n.

Canada. Nova Scotia

On the southeast coast of Nova Scotia in Canada in 1883 an elderly farm woman was scouring the woods at Cole Harbor for dry sticks to use as kindling when she tripped over a hard object that was covered by brush. It was a very old axe covered with strange markings. On being sent to Harvard University for metallurgical testing it was found to be consistent with eleventh century Viking weapons. And the Vikings were only at L'Anse aux Meadows? The Vikings were some of the greatest mariners in world history. Do the accepted doctrines really want us to believe that the Vikings just arrived in Greenland and L'Anse aux Meadows and then went no further? This is not how the Vikings or man operates. People will always travel to where they believe they will improve their lives far greater than where they are now. This site as the crow flies is only six hundred miles from L'Anse aux Meadows. Not far for the Vikings really when the distance from Iceland which was regularly travelled to from Norway is more than this. The distance from Eastern Greenland is also further. If we look at six hundred mile hops then we are officially in hopping distance. The main site of Viking settlement in Greenland was Gardar which even had a cathedral it was so important. Next to the cathedral were two barns capable of holding one hundred and twenty cows. When you look at distances the longer distance is between L'Anse aux Meadows and Gardar. The further distances are quite achievable

for a culture that was in residence for around four hundred years and were masters of the sea.

On the shore of Bayers Lake are the “Mystery Walls of Bayers Lake”. These were discovered in September 1992 by Jack McNab who also found three stone formations believed to be fireplaces, stones like grave markers, and a rectangular stone structure measuring seven feet by nine feet in area. Since then the remains of a thirty-eight foot long long-house and the wall itself, four hundred feet long and three foot high and built of rock and running along the top of natural rock cliffs, have been found. Two stone house foundations and a collapsed subterranean chamber have also been found here as well. There are no colonial mentions of the structures and they appear not to be colonial in origin and were completely unknown prior to 1990.

In 1984 whilst ploughing a field eighty year old farmer Joe Banks and his grandson Eddie Hare uncovered a large rock with strange markings on it. This was in Mount Hanley near Lawrencetown in Nova Scotia. The stone has been used for years as an outside doorstep and is covered with what appear to be runes. Other sources state that the markings are Irish Ogam script. Mount

Hanley and Yarmouth are only eight-nine miles apart.

In 1979 Jean Harris and her husband made a most unusual discovery in their backyard in New Ross in Nova Scotia. The Harrises discovered walls ranging from five foot thick to three foot thick as well as several huge stones with inscribed unknown letters. The structure that was called the “Castle” apparently had two levels. The bottom layer was of large stone construction and the upper walls were of rubble construction and the ruin started in the Harris yard and extended over a hill. Locals remembered the walls being higher in the past and there were the outlines of a ten by twelve foot outline of stones as well as a large standing stone near a well. The structure is not colonial in origin and appears to predate the colonial period. Some researchers believed this to be the ruins of a fourteenth century Scots-Norman castle with towers, a main gate of pillars and a well nearby. A large stone with strange markings was also found here. As usual traditional archeology states that this is all fake and not worth troubling yourself with. Are all of the reports in this book not worth troubling yourself with? Apart from L’Anse aux Meadows all the other Viking ruins and artifacts are believed to be fake. There are a lot of them though!

In 1812 a stone weighing four hundred pounds was found in a protected part of Yarmouth Harbour by Dr Richard Fletcher. The site was called Salt Pond. The stone was called the Runic Stone and bears thirteen characters that could be Norse, Basque, Egyptian and Pheonician and God knows what else. The stone is about thirty-one by twenty by thirteen inches in size and the carvings run across the flat surface. Incidentally a Norse or Viking anchor stone was found nearby in the 1980s. We are not too far from L'Anse aux Meadows. Other sources state that the inscription is much older than the medieval period. The stone now rests in the Yarmouth County Museum. Once again, take your pick of which language. It was also reported that soon after the Fletcher Stone, as it was originally called, was found it was reported that on the Tusket River at its mouth about six and a half miles from Salt Pond there were also two very large stones with inscriptions upon them. Other reports mention old stone cellars or stone chambers in the area especially on Robbins Hill. Other sources state that the inscription states “ Leif to Eric raises (this monument)”.

Site. Canada. Nova Scotia. Halifax. Cole Harbor. 63.461123w, 44.666383n. 63w44n.

Site. Canada. Nova Scotia. Bayers Lake, near Waverley. 63.67146w, 44.64286n. 63w44n.

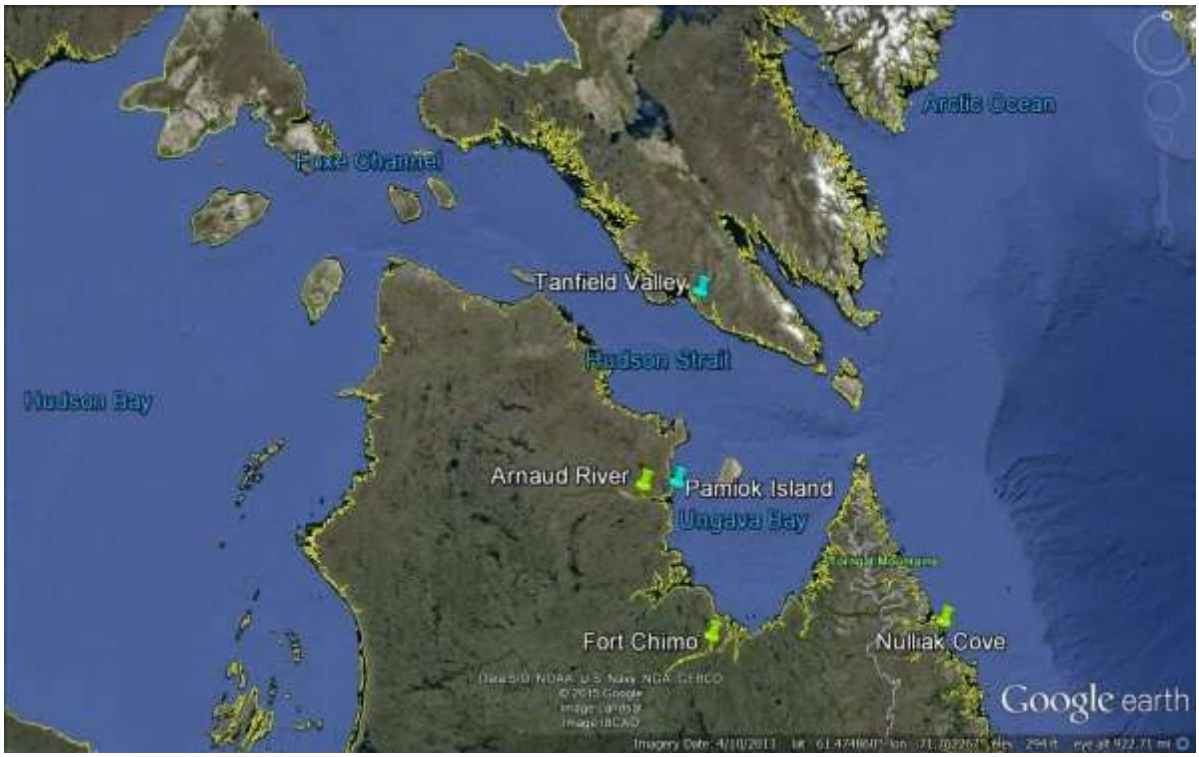
Site. Canada. Nova Scotia. Nr Lawrencetown. Mount Hanley. 65.182115w, 44.973286n. 65w44n.

Site. Canada. Nova Scotia. New Ross. 64.4568w, 44.73683n. 64w44n.

Site. Canada. Nova Scotia. Yarmouth. 66.1256w, 43.8195n. 66w43n.

Yarmouth Runestone

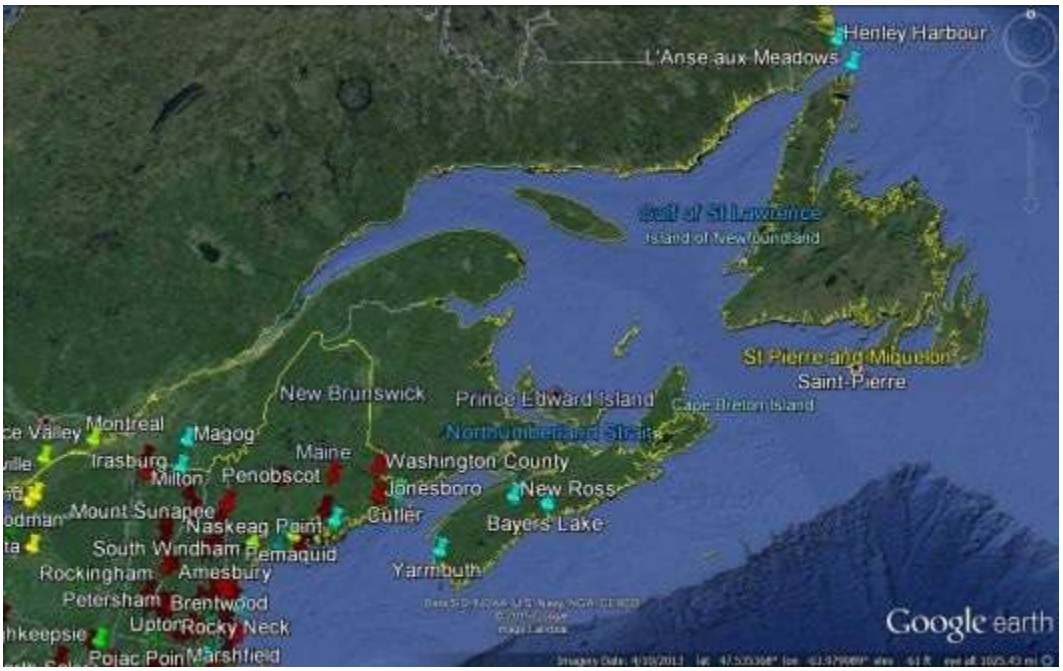
Canada. Nunavut



Patricia Sutherland, a research fellow at Scotland's University of Aberdeen discovered the ruins of Viking house foundations, which are more commonly found in Greenland, in the Tanfield Valley on Baffin Island in Canada. Local wools that had been turned into yarns have been found here as well as a whale bone shovel similar to those used by Norseman to cut sod that was used as roofing material. Two strands of soft yarn, one of which was three metres long, had been spun from the hair of the Arctic Hare. The Dorset Culture that was supposed to be the only culture here did not spin yarn. Large stones were found that were cut in a European manner. Whetstones used for sharpening tools were also found that when microscopically analyzed showed streaks of bronze, brass and smelted carbon in their worn grooves. This was Viking metallurgy. A small stone crucible was found that is 48 millimetres tall with a straight sloping base meeting the slightly convex lateral wall at an angle of one hundred and forty degrees. The base may have been keel-shaped. It was a crucible for casting bronze and traces of bronze as well as small glass spherules were found in its interior. The dating of these remains is estimated to be from 1000 AD to 1400 AD.

What you may not know is that there were several Viking colonies on western Greenland in the Middle Ages. The distances aren't too far considering that the Vikings had already sailed from Norway to Iceland and then to Greenland where they had built towns and farmsteads and even a cathedral at the capital of Greenland which was Gardar. You can see Gardar where the blue push pin is in the south of Greenland. Gardar is seven hundred and seventy-one miles from Tanfield Valley. Tanfield Valley to Godthaab Fjord, another prominent western settlement in Greenland, near what is now Nuuk, is only five hundred and forty-five miles as the crow flies.

In the two maps above we see the Viking site of Ellesmere Island and as you travel south you see Tanfield Valley and across the strait from it Pamiok Island. As you travel further south you find Sculpin Island, Hopedale and Henley Harbour and across from it L'Anse aux Meadows. Looks like stepping stones to me. How many stepping stones have not been discovered yet?



It is not too far from Henley Harbour and L'Anse aux Meadows to New Ross, Bayers Lake and Yarmouth. Across the strait you can quickly get across to Jonesboro and Naskeag Point and then head inland. These distances were nothing to the Vikings who in this period regularly sailed from Europe to Iceland as well as Iceland to Greenland. Iceland to Greenland was over seven hundred and fifty miles and Norway to Iceland was over one thousand miles across open sea. The coastal sailing along the coast of North America would be like sailing across a mill pond.

Twenty-five kilometres north of Arviat in Nunavat in Canada about eight miles above the former Maguse Mission the remains of unusual structures were found where the river branches. It was reported that just below difficult rapids there was a great wall of rocks that was apparently piled up by ice action. Behind this dam were found ten circular or slightly angular enclosures that were ten to fifteen feet in diameter. They were constructed of large stones set upon end and were obviously man-made. Many of the stones were of such a size that they could only have been erected by large groups of people. Inuit do not construct large stone structures. Nor did the Dorset Culture who preceded the Inuit. Were these the legendary Red Paint People? And if they were not who were they then?

Warm unglaciated climate conditions existed on Melville Island in the far north during the last Ice Age prior to 8,000 BC.

Two Canadian Archeologists, P. Schledermann and K. McCullough,

inspecting materials collected at Inuit Thule Culture sites on Ellesmere Island near the Arctic Circle where it closes with Greenland found woollen cloth, Viking-ship rivets, pieces of chain mail and other apparently Viking material dating over one thousand years old. Greenland to Baffin Island at its narrowest is three hundred and sixty kilometres, a mere excursion sail for the Vikings.

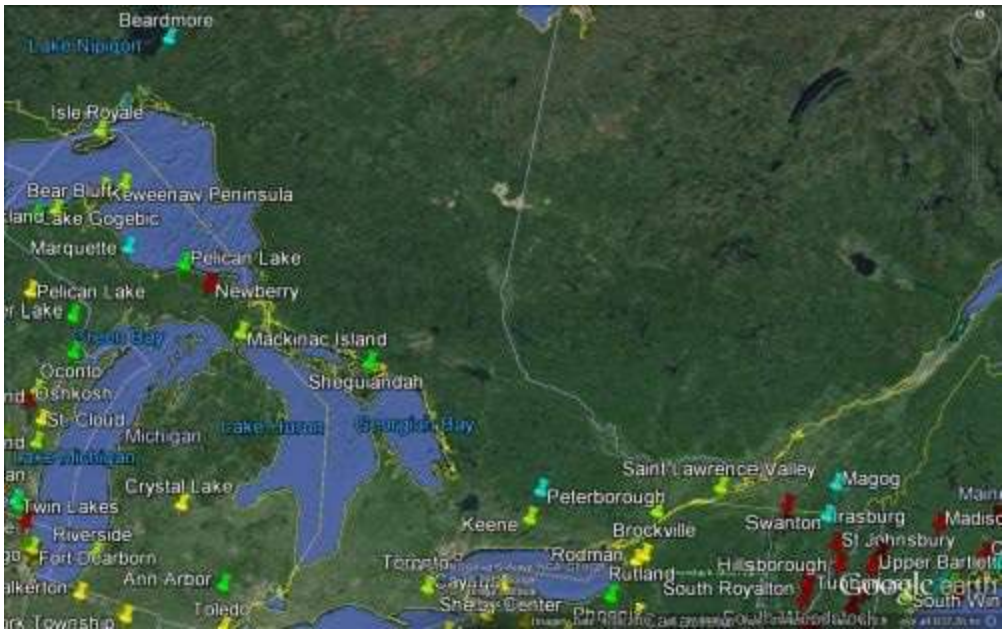
Site Canada. Nunavut. Baffin Island. Tanfield Valley. 69.343w, 62.548n. 69w62n.

Site Canada. Nunavut. Nr Arviat. Maguse River. Maguse Mission. 94.055610w, 61.283339n. 94w61n.

9,000 BC-8,000 BC. Canada. Nunavut. Melville Island.

Site Canada. Nunavut. Ellesmere Island. 75.100w, 78.540n. 78w79n.

Canada. Ontario



On 24th May 1931 James Edward Dodd found a cache of apparent Viking artifacts southwest of Beardmore in Ontario in Canada on the eastern end of

Lake Nipogin. These relics were sold to the Royal Ontario Museum in December 1936. The relics consist of genuine Viking items and include a broken sword, an axe head, some fragments of iron mail and what was either a horse rattle or shield handle. There is now controversy as to where these artifacts originated. Some suggest that Swedish immigrants brought them with them and then buried them. I always carry around Viking period artifacts as well as Roman era coins as the lost artifact or coin theory is still quite common.

A prehistoric killing ground has been found near Brockville in the Thousand Islands Region of Ontario. The bodies were of people of robust build who had all died violently. Many of them had been decapitated and others had projectile points buried in their bones and chest cavities as if they had been executed. But executed by whom? And when?

In 1951 Thomas Lee discovered evidence of early human settlement on Manitoulin Island at Sheguiandah. Dozens of stone tools and evidence of advanced skill were found. They were at least 65,000 years old and possibly 125,000 years old. Forty to fifty Geologists who visited the island on a field trip confirmed this. Archeologists disagreed. The artifacts date to the early Wisconsin Glaciation rather than the late. The earliest artifacts might date from the Sangamon Ice Age, which ended one hundred thousand years ago. The Wisconsin Glaciation started eighty thousand years ago. The artifacts were in a layer of unsorted sediments or glacial till indicating that they were of the preglacial period or the beginning of it as glaciation had occurred over the site. World sea levels around 70,000 BC were 35 metres or 115 feet below the present. Do we believe the geologists or the archaeologists?

Forty miles west of Niagara Falls on the Fredenburg Farm in Cayuga Township on the Grand River a prehistoric necropolis was found. Piled in layers one on top of each other were some two hundred bodies, each with a string of beads around each of their necks. There were also a number of axes and stone skimmers. The skeletons according to “The Daily Telegraph”, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, Wednesday, August 23rd, 1871, were from nine feet to seven feet long and some of the thigh bones were one foot longer than normal. One of the skulls fitted over an ordinary person’s skull. Three years before the remains of a mastodon were found only six miles from this spot. In the August, 22nd, 1871, issue the newspaper states that the remains of a lost city were found on the farm as the remains of mud houses with chimneys as well as dozens of burial pits were found. The remains of a blacksmiths shop

containing two tons of charcoal and various implements were also discovered. Many of the skulls indicated violent deaths as many of them are broken and dented. Several of the giants had large stone pipes in their mouths, some engraved with pictures of dogs. The axes were shaped like tomahawks. The entire area had been covered with mature pine trees showing centuries of growth. We immediately say Vikings as the general belief is that the Native Americans never forged iron which a blacksmith's shop is for. We will meet more native American iron foundries and workshops as we go on. Who showed who to forge iron in North America.

Were these alleged giants contemporary with the mastodon, this indicating that they were from before the Cataclysm of eight to ten thousand BC, or did the mastodon perish much later?

Some say pigmy mammoths survived in North America up to 3,000 BC. Other sources state even later, possibly never. Figure that one out. Others say that the mammoths might still be around in the remote regions, of which there are many, of North America.

Other sources state that a race of very tall people appeared from nowhere in the remote past and colonized the Saint Lawrence River area which flows from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean. Some of the Adena skeletons were eight feet tall with an average height of six foot six inches. These are not the giants of Fee Fi Fo Fum fame from Jack and the Beanstalk but to the early inhabitants of North America who were just over five feet tall they were still described as giants.

Near the town of Keene in Ontario, which incidentally is near Peterborough, Canada, there is the Serpent Mounds Park. Just south of Highway Seven is a 194 foot long effigy mound of a prehistoric snake winding across a hill on the northern shore of Rice Lake. The gigantic snake effigy mound is six feet high with an average width of twenty-five feet and was sculpted at least two thousand years ago. Eight smaller mounds surround the gigantic serpent and it is only one of three serpent mounds in North America. 3,412 pottery fragments were found as well as work in silver and copper. It is reported that two thousand years ago people came annually to this area and congregated on a hill overlooking Rice Lake. They gathered the wild rice that grew in the area as well as clams. The grave mounds contained skeletons and remains indicating high infant mortality rates and most of the adults dying from old age rather than battle wounds . There were over one hundred bodies found under the serpent mound itself. Grave goods included

copper pins from the Great Lakes area four hundred miles to the west and conch shells from the Gulf of Mexico over one thousand miles to the south.

When you open Google Earth always keep the photographs option open as well as it is amazing what you will see. Sometimes you will see sites from the air and other times you will see photos taken in the area. You can also see photos in Google Earth by clicking on the photo markers.

In the Peterborough Provincial Park near Lake Ontario there are numerous rock carvings of unknown age. The local Algonquian refer to them as the rocks that teach though they did not claim to have carved them. Amongst the nearly one thousand petroglyphs is one of what appears to be a Viking longboat replete with a serpent headed prow, a rudder and on the mast a circle with six extending points. Was it Viking or was it earlier? The Epigrapher Barry Fell asserts that the inscription is Norse but in an alphabet from North Africa. If it was Norse why not just write it in Runes? Why write in a North African dialect? The language suggested was Tifinagh and was inscribed onto a crystalline marble outcrop that is ninety feet long. The rock contains carvings of ocean going ships similar to those from the Bronze Age in Bohuslan in Sweden. Maybe the Scandinavians were travelling for Great Lakes copper? Great lakes copper is another of North America's great mysteries. Hundreds of millions of tons of copper were excavated from here but the market for the massive amounts involved is mysteriously absent from North America. Interestingly enough the period of the Bronze Age in Europe was when the mining was done but this was well before the Viking period.

Site. Canada. Ontario. Beardmore. 87.958770w, 49.5990n. 87w49n.

Site. Canada. Ontario. Thousand Islands. United Counties of Leeds and Grenville. Nr Brockville. 75.684w, 44.5954n. 75w44n.

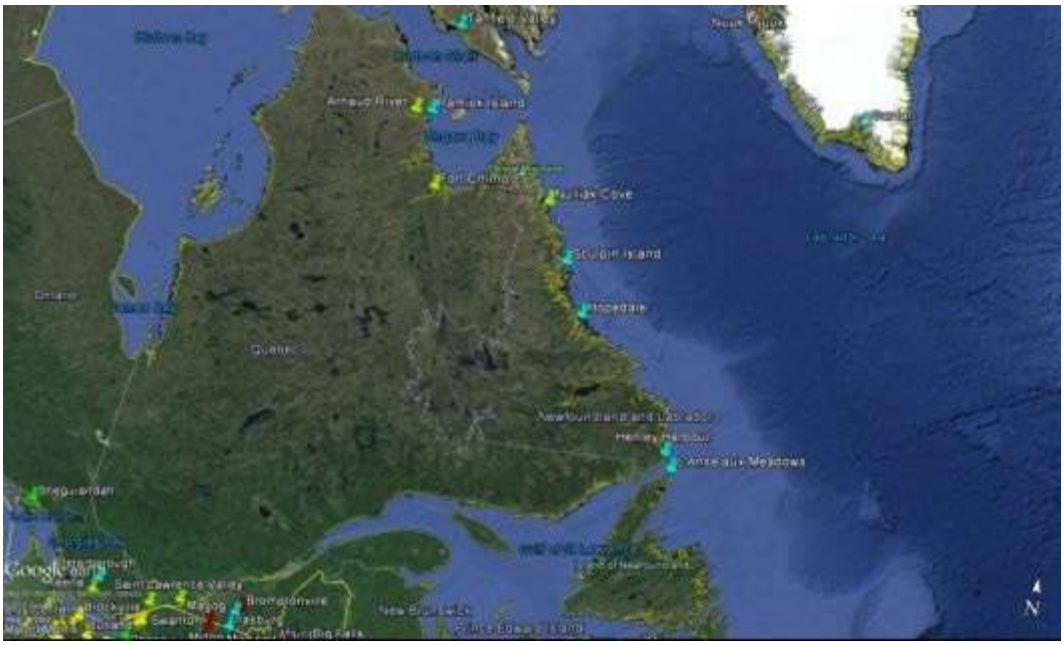
100,000 BC. Site. Canada. Ontario. Manitoulin Island. Sheguiandah. 81.9167w, 45.9001n. 82w45n.

Site. Canada. Ontario. Keene. Serpent Mounds Park. 78.155298w, 44.209282n. 78w44n.

Site. Canada. Ontario. Cayuga, near Dunnville. 79.8557w, 42.9506n. 79w42n.

Site. Canada. Ontario. Peterborough. 78.04793w, 44.62572n. 78w44n.

Canada.Quebec



Around 2,000 BC a strange people arrived in the St Lawrence Valley on the border of Quebec, Ontario and New York State. These people were huge, rugged, very tall and with massive skulls with very broad round heads similar

to the mysterious Adena People who appeared suddenly further south. The women were 170 cm tall and the men were 180 cm tall and they had hyperdontia or extra teeth, which is a genetic condition. Some believe that these people had lived here since 10,000 BC. Average male heights for white Americans in the nineteenth century was under 160 centimetres or around five foot two and a half inches. When you hear of giants we are not talking about humans six feet tall. Most are seven feet tall, sometimes higher, but nothing amazing when you compare them to your local basketball team. The average male height in the United States today is 164.1 centimetres or five foot four inches tall. Giant in this context is just taller. And there were a lot of them around.

The Sherbrooke Stones, which are now on display in the Museum of the Seminary of Sherbrooke in Quebec were first recorded in a letter from 1910 and were said to have been discovered in the 1700s though this might not be correct. They were discovered in a field near the St Francois River by M. Ludger Soucy whose farm was in Bromptonville which is five miles north of Sherbrooke. The two stones are each the two split pieces of a single piece of limestone. The two flat stone pieces of limestone are three feet long and one and a half feet high and weigh around four hundred pounds. There are two lines of unknown script on them that are considerably weathered. Barry Fell believed that the message was in Libyan from North Africa “Thus far, our expedition traveled in the service of Lord Hiram, to conquer land. This is the record of Hanta, attained the great river. And these words cut in stone.” Near Bromptonville is the St Lawrence River of which the St. Francois River is a tributary. It is not too much of a stretch to imagine Vikings sailing up the St Lawrence River to Lake Ontario and then to the other Great Lakes. Only a minor further stretch would have Phoenicians, Libyans and other earlier cultures sailing here as well.

What appears to be a breastplate from a medieval knight, some say the Knights Templar, was found on the shore of Lake Memphremagog in Quebec in Canada. This lake crosses over into Vermont in the United States. The surface of the metal is free from corrosion which indicates that it was originally tin-plated. There is a reinforced rim around the exterior and the surface is incised with various male and female figures. The features are characteristic of the late fourteenth century when Prince Henry Sinclair was said to have arrived in New England.

Sound absurd? These are reports. You make up your own mind about

them. But remember this! There are lots of them and often quite similar in form. This cannot be faked and especially not over a long period of time. That is why I use two centuries of information. We are not the only intelligent race of humans in the present period. There have always been observent, intelligent people and quite often these are the ones doing the reporting.

After all where did the Great Fleet of the Knights Templar disappear to when it fled La Rochelle on the Atlantic Coast of France in 1312?

It has been well established that before the period 9-10,000 BC the climate around Alaska and Siberia was quite temperate. This would explain the ruins of towering walls and statues belonging to an undated civilization found at Chimo on Ungava Bay in northeastern Canada. Local legends state that the city was built by a race of blonde giants before the War of the Gods. An all too familiar legend? Ungava Bay is 1,200 kilometres north of Quebec City and the strange piled up blocks of stone here look like statues yet no chippings of stone have been found in the vicinity indicating that these odd statues were brought from elsewhere.

Other sources state that the settlement at Ungava Bay was a Viking one. First excavated in 1957 the remains of a large rectangular stone building eighty-five feet long and thirty feet wide along with the ruins of other large oblong buildings was found nearby. There are also a number of cairns in the area as well with radiocarbon dating indicating a date around 1050 AD. Was this area populated several times?

The “Hammer of Thor” is a 3.3 metre tall T-shaped artificial rock formation that was discovered in 1964. It is composed of three rocks stacked on top of each other, a vertical piece, a cross-piece and the capstone and it weighs around four thousand pounds. No one knows who erected this odd structure which appears older than the Viking period and is twenty-five kilometres west of Payne Bay, now Kangirsuk, on the north shore of the Payne River. This is near the west coast of Ungava Bay on the Ungava Peninsula. When you Google earth the latitude and longitude you will see photos of this unique structure. Just click the photo markers. It is easy.

Not far from the village on Pamiok Island Thomas E. Lee, an archeologist from Laval University, has discovered the stone foundations of a Viking longhouse dating from possibly the eleventh century AD. A Longhouse or long house is a long proportionally narrow single-room building generally built from timber. Rare are they? The world was much warmer in this period

for four hundred years. Remember the dairy cow barns next to the Gardar Cathedral in Greenland?

2,000 BC. Site. Canada. Quebec-New York-Ontario. Saint Lawrence Valley. 74.50w, 45.060n.74w45n.

Site. Canada. Quebec. Nr Bromptonville. St. Francois River. 71.9333w, 45.2706n. 72w45n.

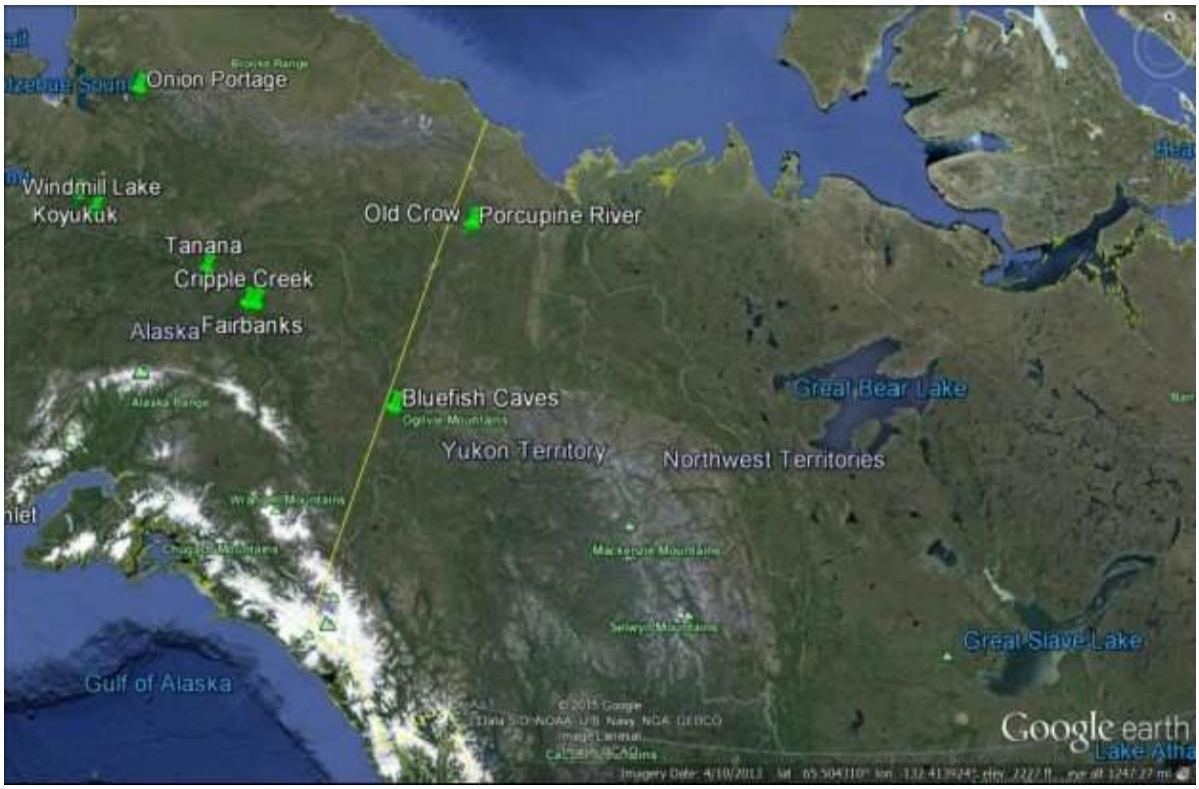
Site. Canada. Quebec. Lake Memphremagog. Magog. 72.17188w, 45.27077n. 72w45n.

Site. Canada. Quebec. Nunavik. Ungava Bay. Fort Chimo/ Kuujjuaq. 68.4012w,58.1072n. 68w58n.

Site. Canada. Quebec. Nunavik. Near Ungava Bay. Arnaud River, formerly known as Payne River. Hammer of Thor. 70.434600w,60.003540n. 70w60n.

Site. Canada. Quebec. Nunavik. Ungava Bay. Nr Kangirsuk. Pamiok Island. 69.570596w,60.072754n. 69w60n.

Canada. Yukon Territories



Geologists have discovered that the hard outer crust of our Earth floats on a molten mantle and that continents rest on separate tectonic plates. There are direct relations between the sliding of the plates and the changing of the Polar Ice Caps. The Poles seem to stay stationary for about thirty thousand years and then shift for six thousand years and then stay put for another thirty thousand years. The last four rounds of the poles started one hundred and twenty thousand years ago when the North Pole installed itself in the Yukon Territory in Canada at 63 degrees north and 135 degrees west. Then it went to the Greenland Sea at 72 degrees north and 10 degrees east about 84,000 years ago. It then moved from 54,000 till 48,000 years ago and settled in the middle of the Hudson Bay area at 60 degrees north and 83 degrees west. It rested there for 30,000 years and then wandered from about 18,000 to about 12,000 years ago to its present location.

Simultaneously the South Pole performed similar gyrations but in the opposite direction. The three moves prior to the last one were all in the southern Indian Ocean and only the last one twelve thousand years ago ended up in Antarctica. At least half of Antarctica was ice-free for the last one hundred thousand years while Palmer Peninsula and Cape Horn, which may have not been separated from each other, enjoyed a fairly warm climate.

Other researchers state that a massive meteorite struck the Hudson Bay area and triggered a mini-Ice Age. Other fragments of this same meteorite struck Alberta as well as Lake Hind, Manitoba.

While Glaciers were grinding deep into North America during the last Ice Age, the Yukon and some Arctic islands that are now covered in ice were ice-free around ten thousand years ago.

Artifacts excavated at Old Crow/Teechik have been found to be 70,000 years old. Remember that man was only supposed to have arrived in the Americas no more than thirty thousand years ago. 68,000 BC seems to be quiet popular in eastern North America as well. You will find a multitude of other dates as well. World sea levels were now ninety metres or 295 feet lower than at present. This indicates that glaciation had swallowed up a lot of the available water on the planet. The earth's sea levels had dropped eight-five metres in only 5,000 years.

The jawbone of a domesticated dog was found at Old Crow/ Teechik as well as the jawbone of an eleven year old child. This was a very old habitation site. Where is the mile thick ice mass? This occupation site had been obviously occupied for forty thousand years. This was no gradual rushing over Alaska and Canada between two glacial ice masses as is commonly believed.

A human habitation site was discovered where the Old Crow River meets the Porcupine River dating back 20,000 to 40,000 years though other scientists state that this actually dates back 68,000 years. This is 38,000 years before the accepted arrival in America of early man via the sunken landmass of Beringia from Siberia. Due to world sea levels being around three hundred feet lower the Aleutian Island Chain would have been a very long land bridge from Asia to North America as well and it would have been much warmer being further from the North Pole at the time which was where Hudson Bay is now.

Bone fragments suggest that man lived in Old Crow/ Teechik around 40,000 BC. The finding of processed animal bones indicate that the humans in this area hunted mammoth, giant beavers, ground sloths, camels, several kinds of horses, giant bison, short-faced bears, American lions and many other extinct animals. At this time world sea levels had risen and were now 42 metres or 138 feet lower than at present. Was this due to changes in glaciation? Were the different ages for artifacts indicative of extremely longterm occupation of this area?

In the period of 39,000 BC there was a massive peak in radiocarbon in the atmosphere of our planet. This could be caused by a supernova or explosion of a massive star when there is a pulse of radiation hitting the Earth's atmosphere that creates a surge of radiocarbon. This can also be caused by a solar flare. A third probable cause could be a declining of the Earth's magnetic field or a thinning of the atmosphere. Another cause can be comets or asteroids impacting with the Earth.

In this same period there were massive extinctions of millions of animals in Australia and Southeast Asia. Every mammal in Australia larger than two hundred pounds became extinct including the giant wombat and the marsupial lion amongst others. All in all forty-four species became extinct.

One theory is that the light and radiation from a massive Supernova explosion had arrived to Earth and hit the side facing it, namely Australia and Southeast Asia. Within seconds the radiation filled the skies with light as it hit the atmosphere and damaged oxygen in the air to create ozone. The blast probably lasted only ten seconds but it killed almost every living thing that had been exposed to it. As vegetation wilted and died the large megafauna in these regions became extinct as there was too little food for them to survive. The lightning-filled unstable skies set off mega firestorms that also destroyed food and created nuclear winter-like weather anomalies including loss of sunlight for plant growth.

Another anomaly mentioned by Richard Firestone, Allen West and Simon Warwick-Smith is that in this period *Neanderthal man* started disappearing and *Cro-Magnon* man suddenly mutated into modern man. The wolf metamorphosed into the dog in this period as well. They state that there must have been a mutation in man's brain as well in this period with a flourishing of art and music, religious practices and more sophisticated toolmaking techniques though this last statement might not be valid compared to anomalous archaeology in this book.

Richard Firestone, Allen West and Simon Warwick-Smith also suggest that there was a split into the two races of Asian and Caucasian in this period due to a major mutation. There is evidence that from this time every paleo-Indian race, Asian, descended from the one small group of people from a previously larger population that had perished. This is technically called a bottleneck. The human population of Earth had mysteriously dropped from perhaps a million people to several thousand. Was this all due to radiation from a supernova that actually only lasted a few seconds?

There was a wavering of the Earth's magnetic field called an anomaly or excursion in this period. In this case Earth's magnetic field wavered and almost reversed meaning that the Earth's magnetic pole flipped down and almost became the South Pole. Radiocarbon levels increase in these anomalies or excursions.

In the period of 32,000 BC there was a massive peak in radiocarbon in the atmosphere of our planet. This could be caused by a supernova or explosion of a massive star when there is a pulse of radiation hitting the Earth's atmosphere that creates a surge of radiocarbon. This can also be caused by a solar flare. A third probable cause could be a declining of the Earth's magnetic field or a thinning of the atmosphere. Another cause can be comets or asteroids impacting with the Earth.

Between 32,000 BC and 25,000 BC the second blast wave from a theorized exploding supernova was hitting the Earth. This was not as obvious as the first blast seven thousand years earlier. There would have been a profusion of shooting stars as particles hit the upper atmosphere and more damage to the ozone layer as radiation levels edged upwards. There were intermittent strikes on earth of larger particles that exploded on impact showering everything around with high velocity micrometeoric material which was fatal. These incoming grains were high in toxic metals and radiation and led to massive extinctions, this time in the Northern Hemisphere.

A human habitation site was discovered on the Old Crow River-Porcupine River dating back 25,000 to 40,000 years. A carved bone scraper was found where the Old Crow River and the Porcupine River meet a few miles from the Alaskan border that was radiocarbon dated at between 25,000 to 32,000 years old.

So far so good. We have man crossing into North America apparently from Siberia. Read on. It gets stranger.

A mammoth bone spear point was found in Bluefish Caves in the Yukon Territory that was dated at 28,000 BC.

World sea levels were now 96 metres lower than one thousand years before at 134 metres below present levels indicating massive increases in glaciation. This indicates a phenomenal drop in sealevels of 48 metres over one thousand years!

Around 30,000 years ago the world plunged into a full glacial cycle with the global climate turning colder, vegetation thinning out that allowed steppes

to take over many countries. Lush vegetation was limited to springs at lower altitudes. The ice caps grew larger and the sea levels dropped by four hundred feet increasing the size of the coastal plains.

In 1976 a mammoth bone spear point was found in Bluefish Cave near the Bluefish River about fifty miles southwest of Old Crow. Human worked mammoth flakes have also been found here as well. There are three caves at the site and one of them contains animal bones that appear to have tool marks on them. The artifacts are around twenty-five thousand years old.

A human habitation site dating back to 13,000 BC was also discovered at Bluefish Caves. Bluefish Caves is fifty-four kilometres southwest of the Vuntut Gwichin community of Old Crow.

68,000 BC. Site. Canada. Yukon Territories. Old Crow/ Teechik . 139.81w, 67.59n.139w67n.

40,000 BC-39,000 BC. Site. Canada. Yukon-Koyukuk. Old Crow River-Porcupine River. 139.828w, 67.570n. 139w67n.

32,000 BC-25,000 BC. Site. Canada. Yukon-Koyukuk. Old Crow River-Porcupine River. 139.828w, 67.570n. 139w67n.

23,000 BC-22,000 BC. Site. Canada. Yukon-Koyukuk. Old Crow River-Porcupine River. 139.828w, 67.570n. 139w67n.

40,000 BC. Site. Canada. Yukon Territories. Old Crow/ Teechik. 139.81w, 67.59n.139w67n.

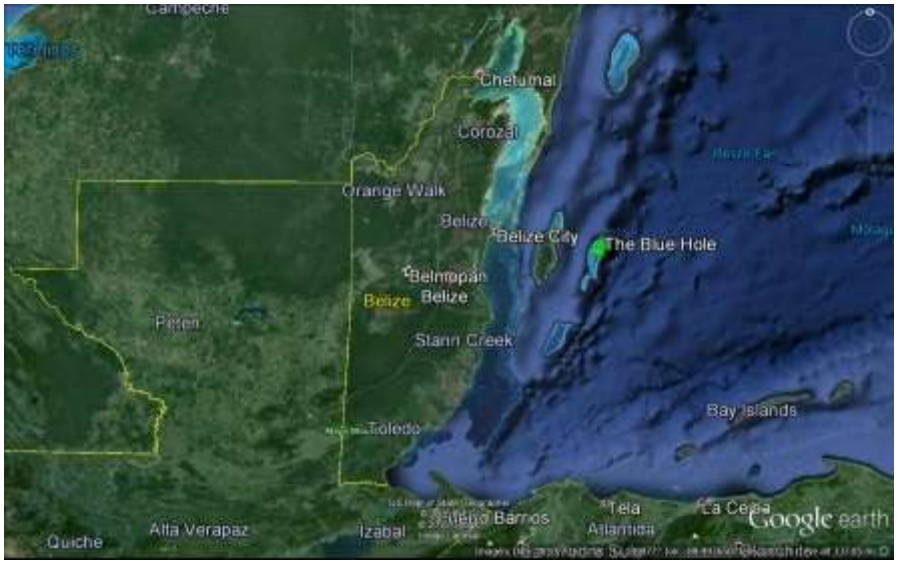
28,000 BC. Site. United States. Canada. Yukon Territory. Bluefish Caves. 140.521w, 64.139n.

23,000 BC. Canada. Yukon Territories. Bluefish River. Bluefish Caves. 140.31w, 64.08n. 140w64n.

13,000 BC. Canada. Yukon Territories. Bluefish River. Bluefish Caves. 140.31w, 64.08n. 140w64n.

The Carribean.

Site. The Carribean. Belize



Causeways or roads can be seen along the coastal sea bottom of eastern Yucatan and Belize, formerly British Honduras, leaving the mainland and stretching out under the sea to points too deep to follow them. These stone causeways end on average at a depth of three hundred feet, the precataclysmic sea level prior to 8,000 BC, therefore indicating that they could only have been constructed when they were above sea level, and that is prior to the Cataclysm at the end of the Pleistocene Period. The cataclysm that I refer to is the global catastrophe that occurred between ten and twelve thousand years ago. A better view of this horrendous period is in one of my other books “When the Sky Crashed Down”, available on Amazon Kindle as well as paperback. It too is full of the most amazing aerial maps of crater fields from this period and before. You never learnt about these at your high

school.

Jacques Cousteau discovered the Blue Hole, a deep abyss near the coast of Belize in Central America. Here he discovered a labyrinth of stalactite and stalagmite caves at an angle that is impossible for them to form naturally. A strong earthquake must have tilted these caves and their calcite deposits. Analysis of the stalactites showed their age to be twelve thousand years, around 10,000 BC. What tips over whole cave systems? The hole is one thousand feet wide in a labyrinth of underwater caves that could only have been formed above ground.

There is clear evidence that the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico were submerged during a seismic catastrophe twelve thousand years ago, 10,000 BC. Only the highest peaks remained above water and these became the Caribbean islands of today. This was when world sea levels rose around three hundred feet on average.

In the sea off Belize there are several visible patches in the sea, as well as the Blue Hole, that are always a different colour to that of the surrounding sea, usually a turquoize blue. The patches are above holes in the seabed that are entrances to a limestone cave system that was above sea-level prior to 10,000 BC.

What caused the sea to cover the cave system?

These meteor craters are the same period as those that struck Canada and the United States in this same period. What sort of attack was this? Are we talking of mega-tsunamis?

10,000 BC-9,000 BC. The Carribean. Belize. The Blue Hole. 87.5346w, 17.3159n. 87w17n.

The Carribean. Bahamas

In the Bahamas there are several unusual blue holes, not caves, but underwater circular holes half a mile in diameter going straight down to depths of one thousand feet although the sea bottom there is only several fathoms deep. It appears as if large limestone cave systems have collapsed suddenly. These collapses are dated to have occurred around twelve thousand years ago.

Are these holes related to those in the Carolinas and also off Puerto Rico and Belize that are evidence of meteorite bombardment around the same time around 10,000 BC? In addition in this period we have a gigantic meteoric or asteroid hole in the Lesser Antilles as well as two meteoric holes near Puerto Rico.

Are these holes all related? Were they all created by meteorites crashing through shallow limestone roofs of massive cave systems around the end of the last Ice Age? One related event that has also been discovered from this period is a gigantic asteroid or cometary crater in the Atlantic Ocean from this same period that has Bermuda as its central uplift. What is a central

uplift? The central uplift of an impact crater is where molten metal comes up as the cosmic body ploughs into the earth's surface. This molten mass then rises up but cools and becomes the central uplift before it can flatten out again. They are not as rare as you might think they are. In many cases they are mistaken for volcanic plugs.

In the Mexican Yucatan region there are cenotes which are huge circular sinkholes going down into the limestone shelf. Are these caused by meteorites as well? Are the cenotes a mixture of natural sinkholes as well as meteorically induced ones? After all the Chicxulub Crater, apparently responsible for the extinction of the dinosaurs in 65,000,000 BC is in this same area. There is a higher density of circular alignments of cenotes overlaying the craters rim. There were actually several major impacts in the period of the Chicxulub Impact but these are explored in "When the Sky Crashed Down" along with the massive cosmic impact storm at the end of the last Ice Age that has been kept secret for a long time.

John Albert Foex feels that the low water level after the Ice Ages, 450 to 500 feet below present levels, would expand the continents to the limits of the continental shelves. The Bahamas would encompass the Great and Little Bahama Banks and the Azores and Canaries would be enlarged. This was around eleven thousand years ago.

An extensive Cedar forest grew on the Greater Bermuda Bank, which is now under water. Carbon-14 tests showed that the forest was wiped out about 11,000 years ago around 9,000 BC.

Some scientists theorize that the islands of Bermuda were the peaks of immense underwater mountains that were above sealevel during the last Ice Age. I have already presented the cosmic impact explanation earlier.

From eight thousand BC up to two thousand BC, the broad plateau of the Bahamas was flooded leaving only a shallow sea and assorted islands. Rising world sea levels would have caused this.

The Carribean. Bahamas. Andros Island

Andros Island is the largest of the seven hundred odd islands of the Bahamas and the least explored. It is one hundred miles long. East of the island is the Tongue of the Ocean, an undersea canyon that drops down a thousand fathoms deep. On the other three sides is the Great Bahama Banks, which stays shallow, halfway to Florida. Andros is fifty miles west of Nassau in the Bahamas and one hundred and fifty miles east of Bimini.

Ten miles north of Andros pilots have photographed formations on the seabed that look like great circles of standing stones reminiscent of Stonehenge.

About ten miles from the southernmost bight of Andros great circular interrupted patterns of monolithic stones have been photographed on the ocean bottom. Some of these are in double and even in triple concentric circle formations. These are similar to the “efeguen” that the Guanches built on the Azores islands on the other side of the Atlantic Ocean.

In the summer of 1968 Robert Brush and Trig Adams, both pilots, flying between Miami and Nassau on New Providence Island spotted a square structure in shallow water off the northern tip of Andros Island near Pine Key. Brush told Dr Valentine of his discovery and also passed the information along to Dimitri Rebikoff who had previously assessed what he took to be a man-made rectangular structure under the surface of the Grand

Bahama Bank in 1967. Mr Brush photographed the structure right away. It was a huge rectangular form a few feet below the sea surface. Chatelain states that this was in 1967. Water and sand can create any number of strange shapes under the water but not squares with four right-angled corners. Dr Valentine and Rebikoff launched a preliminary expedition to the site at once and found that the structure measured 60 by 100 feet with walls three feet thick. The limestone blocks that formed the walls had been placed with such skill in masonry that they were beyond the talents of the recent inhabitants of the area. The temple was located in six feet of water and its upper two feet were sticking out of the ocean floor. Over twelve other structures were also found in the area.

As more aerial photographs were taken more underwater buildings were found nearby suggesting a settlement or town. A charter boat captain discovered a step pyramid at a depth of twelve fathoms. Walls have been sighted nearby. Fossilized mangrove roots on a three hundred foot long wall gave radiocarbon readings of six thousand, 4,000 BC, to twelve thousand years old, 10,000 BC. Dimitri Rebikoff found a wall built around a freshwater spring suggesting that it was a garden pool before it sunk.

Eleven other geometric submarine structures were found in the northern waters of Andros Island by 1974. These included a hexagon, parallel lines, and a semi-circle on one end of a straight line. There is also a huge reversed E.

Doctor Rebikoff was a professional diver and archaeologist who had spent twenty years in underwater exploration in the Mediterranean.

In August 1968 the Valentine-Rebikoff expedition discovered a 75-foot by 90-foot temple of very great age off the coast of Andros, the largest island in the Bahamas.

In March 2003 Dr Gregory Little and his wife Lora found sunken structures in the water in Nicolls Town Bay near the extreme northeast end of Andros. The Littles had learned from a dive operator, Dino Keller, that he had navigated his boat inside a coral reef and observed a stone structure resembling the Bimini Wall under only ten feet of water in 1992. About 600 yards from shore there were cyclopean blocks of stone forming a structure 1,375 feet long by 150 foot wide. This was in three well-ordered sloping tiers interspersed by bands of smaller stones. The top of the structure was only ten feet below the surface whilst the seabottom there was only fifteen feet deep. The large stones composed of beach rock were 25 by 30 feet by two feet

thick and each of the tiers was fifty feet wide. The sloping of the tiers indicated that it was a type of ramp. There are deep rectangular holes resembling post holes cut into some of the stones near the uppermost tier that are five inches wide. Dr Little suggests that the only time that sea levels were low enough was around 10,000 BC. My research indicates that a drop of sealevels of only ten to fifteen feet could be accomplished by even one earthquake and the structure could have been built at any time allowing for the tectonic activity in the region of the Bahamas.

In the Joulter Cays ten kilometers north of Andros Island Dr Little and several other divers found a submerged stone wall at least several hundred metres long. The uppermost tier rose to within two metres of the surface and the lowest tier of stones revealed limestone blocks underneath the visible portion. The blocks were cut into rectangles and squares one to two metres wide and one metre thick.

Along the coast of Andros the French undersea explorer Jacques Cousteau found a huge stalactite and stalagmite cave that could only have been formed by drops of water falling over long periods of time in free air and not under water. The sediment in the cave was over twelve thousand years old, 10,000 BC. The huge Andros Grotto was 165 feet under water and had stalactites and stalagmites.

The whole Bahama Banks is a landmass that was dry land as recently as eleven thousand years ago, 9,000 BC. If one were to reduce the sea level by fifty feet then there would be one large island indented by the Tongue of the Ocean up to the side of where Andros would be.

On the cliff-like eastern side of Andros Island divers have felt their way down the base of the island and have found underwater caverns and grottoes studded with stalactites and stalagmites that can be only formed by slow trickle and evaporation of mineral bearing water, which is impossible under the Sea. What cataclysmic event sent these limestone caves under the sea?

Site. Bahamas. Andros Island. 78.073348w, 25.055937n.78w25n.

The Carribean. Barbados

Fairbanks studied coral reefs off Barbados that had been growing there for twenty thousand years. Fairbanks noticed that one particular type of coral grows only in shallow water and dies if the water gets too deep. Cores through the coral layers showed sudden changes in sea levels in this period indicating that the ice masses had melted quite rapidly and not gradually as originally theorized. There were two major jumps in radiocarbon levels around 11,000 BC and 15,000 BC. Fairbanks insists that this was a sealevel rise of fifty feet in a few weeks. This is the same as cores taken from Tahiti and the Sunda Strait that also indicate 11,000 BC. What caused world sea levels to suddenly rise fifty feet in only a few weeks? This was a sea level rise and not tsunami or tidal wave action which also occurred at this time. Was there rapid deglaciation followed by sudden sea level rises? From 11,000 BC to 10,000 BC were there several glacial melts?

Coral sequences in Barbados showed the sudden onset of abrupt refrigeration with the cold dry climate of the Younger Dryas producing a drastic slowing of the rise of global sea levels around twelve thousand years ago.

Around 6,000 BC Polar ice was at a minimum as evidenced by high sea levels determined from coral terraces in New Guinea, Barbados, and Hawaii. This was the time of the warmest climate in the last phase of the Upper Pleistocene, just before the ice began to advance once again in a mini-Ice Age.

Site. The Carribean. Bahamas. Barbados. 59.55w, 13.1666n.59w13n.

The Carribean. Bahamas. Berry Islands

Several people have seen what appears to be a sunken city containing a pyramid off the Berry islands in the Bahamas. The city is believed to be five miles long by one mile wide.

Site. The Carribean. Bahamas. Berry Islands. 77.859945w, 25.759037n.77w25n.

The Carribean. Bahamas. Bimini Island

Bimini Island is only seven miles long and one third of a mile wide and is only 55 miles east of Miami in Florida. The earliest inhabitants were the Lucayans who were invaded by the Caribs. The surviving Lucayans were described by the Spaniards as having light complexions and auburn hair and occasionally blue eyes. They were related to the Arawak Indians linguistically. The Lucayans called the island Guanahani the “Place of the Encircling Walls”. There are no ruins on the island but when sealevels were lower these encircling walls may well have been just that. Maybe they will be discovered one day.

Bimini for such a small island does have a lot of submerged mysteries though. In 1968 two commercial airline pilots flying over the Bahamas spotted what appeared to be several submerged buildings coming to the surface just off the coast of Bimini. The pilots photographed the underwater formations from the air.

In August 1968 what appears to be an underwater sunken road, or a series of plazas or foundations, was discovered off North Bimini beneath several fathoms of water. Some have said that this is merely beach rock that has produced an unusual effect. Charles Berlitz and Dr Manson Valentine, the archaeologist and oceanographer who discovered the road, state in reply that beach rock does not form great blocks that fit together in a pattern, that haphazardly splitting rock does not make ninety degree turns, nor does it normally have regularly laid out passageways running between sections of it. Nor are natural beach rocks lying on the ocean floor likely to be supported by stone pillars precisely placed beneath them which is the case here.

The wall was found half a mile off shore from Paradise Point, North Bimini Island. There are two structures here protruding about three feet from the sea bottom and extending for 1,900 feet in a line roughly parallel to the beach. It is now commonly called the Bimini Road.

The road site is in the form of a letter J, its longer arm being 1,900 feet

long, compounded by two parallel rows of megalithic blocks that terminate against a wider pavement-like section of somewhat smaller blocks. The pavement turns through a ninety-degree arc toward the beach, a half-mile distant. Extending the pavement a short distance brings you to two parallel rows about 327 feet long, which make up the shorter arm of the J.

There are believed to be over 5,000 of the huge stones in the road lying at a depth in some places of only nineteen feet under the sea surface.

Dr Valentine described the wall as an extensive pavement of rectangular and polygonal flat stones of varying size and thickness obviously shaped and accurately aligned to form a convincing artificial pattern. These stones had been submerged for a long time for the edges of the biggest ones had become rounded off giving the appearance of gigantic bread loaves.

The Bimini Wall as it is called is joined together by the same peculiar notched joining points as at Tiahuanaco in Bolivia and at Ollantaytambo in Peru. Even on Easter Island in the Pacific Ocean thousands of miles away.

Another feature that would make Bimini a prime position for a large Atlantic harbour is that it has freshwater and is in the path of the main Atlantic Current that travels northward towards New England and then turns east towards the Azores and Western Europe.

Unfortunately the Bimini Wall had been extensively damaged in the early part of the Twentieth Century when it was used as a quarry for stone for Miami's then new quayside. Millions of tons of stone were removed and early eyewitness accounts describe the surface of the road being at sea level and marked on maps as a navigation hazard before then.

Other reports state that on the second of September 1968, at the northwest extremity of North Bimini, under only fifteen feet of water, Valentine found a vast pavement of flat rectangular or polygonal stone slabs. All were obviously manmade. They had been submerged for many thousands of years as evidenced by their edges, which were rounded by the movement of the sand over a very long time. The biggest slabs were nine to fifteen feet long and formed the whole width of the paved avenues and in some spots more than one layer of stones could be seen.

Other sightings at Bimini at distances up to 100 miles from shore include what appear to be vertical walls, a great arch, and pyramids or bases for pyramids under the sea that have been seen by pilots flying over the area. These are at depths down to one hundred feet.

In February 1969 Valentine and Rebikoff found another wall about 300

feet long and about 30 feet wide in the same area.

On March 15th 1969, Pino Turolla, a diver, brought up a rock from 15 to 35 feet of water on the Bimini Road site and noted that when struck it gave out a metallic sound.

Between July 12th , and November 29th 1969, Turolla found 43 pillars three to five feet long and two to three feet in diameter, west of the road site in fifteen feet of water. An Argosy article described the pillars as from three to six feet in diameter and three to fourteen feet long, with some standing upright, and all forming a perfect circle.

In 1970 Dr Valentine and Jacques Meyol discovered a submerged trench cut into the limestone close to the road site. It was four foot wide at the top and almost twenty inches at the bottom. The trench wall closest to the beach was nearly vertical while the seaward one flared out at about 45 degrees from the vertical. It ran for 108 yards and was 25 inches deep. The northern 260 feet of its length pointed in the direction of thirty degrees azimuth, magnetic, and the southern 66 feet in the direction of ten degrees. The shorter southern section overran the junction like a pocket cut made with a power saw.

In 1972 Valentine and Rebikoff came upon the submarine remains of settlements with walls from 230 to 812 feet long. The buildings lay more than twenty feet under water and extend over an area of 38 square miles. There are parallel walls more than two thousand feet long. The weight of a single sixteen-foot long stone was 25 tons. Carbon-14 dating measurements indicate a date between seven to ten thousand BC, 7,000 BC to 10,000 BC and some of the foundations are around 250 feet down.

At the east site there is an area of over one hundred acres at its southern edge bordered by what appears to be a dyke, with parallel rows of rectangular shapes extending several hundred yards.

On August 6th 1975, a piece of manmade stone work with a tongue and groove pattern was found under the sea on the Bimini Road. The flat sides were not parallel and its varying thickness suggested a sloping wall or moulded brick.

On August 12, 1975, Gary Varney, a diver, found a stylized white marble head underwater. It was 200 to 300 pounds in weight and more animal than human. Marble is not native to the area at all so it had to have been imported from somewhere else.

Another report states that an aerial reconnaissance flight over Bimini discovered a submarine structure that is 180 feet by 140 feet in area, 55 by 43

metres, and resembles the stump of a pyramid in the waters off the island.

Stones cannot be dated but fossilized mangrove roots growing over the stones of the Bimini road indicate an age of 10,000 to 12,000 years, 8,000 BC to 10,000 BC. Mangrove trees are shallow water dwellers.

Five miles to the northeast of the Bimini Road there are squared granite columns at the same depth under the surface as the Bimini Road. These resemble a collapsed major building of some sort that was thirty feet across and two hundred feet long.

There is a lot of submerged stonework for a little isolated island.

There is probably a lot more. We can say that if there was an isolated report of one submerged wall of structure in the sea that it might be nothing at all. In both Andros Island and Bimini Island there are more than one structure and artifact reported to have been found under the sea. How many more are there?

Bimini is on the western side of a massive submerged plateau at the same latitude as the Berry Islands which are only seventy miles away and includes Orange Cay and Andros Island as well. When was this rather large land mass directly to the west of the Tongue of the Ocean last above sealevel? The Tongue of the Ocean almost cuts into this large bank of submerged land mass like a gigantic skid mark. How was it formed as it descended to depths of six thousand six hundred feet below sea level in the centre of this submerged land mass?

Site. The Carribean. Bahamas. Bimini Island. 79.280000w, 25.765000n.79w29n

Bahamas. Turks and Caicos Islands

On the seashelf around Caicos Island are the sunken ruins of roads, cyclopean walls, stone circles, carved pillars and statuary and truncated pyramids. No prizes for guessing when the area was last above sealevel. Actually when was this? There seem to be several contenders for when this last happened.

Site. The Carribean. Bahamas. Turks and Caicos Islands. Caicos Island. 71.797928w, 21.694024n. 71w21n.

The Carribean. Bahamas. Cat Cays

There are submerged ruins here on the island shelf.

If you may not know it early man used the rivers, lakes and seas as his highways as he was generally a coastal dweller, hence the possible submerged ruins indicating coastal cities in this area. Remember that coast lines come and go over the years as sea levels rise and fall. Many coastal Roman era and Medieval era cities have disappeared under the sea.

Site. Bahamas. Cat Cays or Cat Quays. 77.809640w, 25.413354n.75w24n.

The Carribean. Bahamas. Grand Bahama Bank

Dimitri Rebikoff assessed what he took to be man made rectangular structure under the surface of the Grand Bahama Bank in 1967. The exact location is unknown.

Rebikoff also saw a submarine structure in three fathoms deep water over quarter of a mile long in 1967.

Farther out in deeper waters a larger building has been found that has been referred to as an underwater pyramid. It measures 180 by 140 feet and is a truncated pyramid or a temple platform.

A huge pyramid was reported to the southwest of the Cay Sal Bank in 1977. It had appeared in outline on the depth finder of a boat during a deep sea diving trip. Since then there have been several more soundings on the same pyramidal formations in the area. Some divers have noted divisions or regular cracks along the side of an underwater pyramid. Which one is unsure, as several have been reported in the area as well as 50 to 60 unexplained underwater walls of stone.

In 1978 the expedition of Ari Marshall took closed circuit footage of a pyramidal mound off Cay Sal Bank at a depth of 750 feet. At the time all the compasses went berserk. The top was 150 feet under the sea surface with a

total depth of 650 feet making the structure 500 feet high. The cameras were lowered to the mass and it was reported that a brilliantly lit opening was revealed with light flashes of brilliantly lit masses entering it. Further down was an exit similar to this opening where the shining masses were exiting the structure. The water in this deep area was green and not black.

In an area between 23 degrees 50 minutes and 23 degrees 30 minutes north and 80 degrees 30 to 79 degrees 40 minutes west extensive stone pavements have been found and photographed at a depth of 25 feet. There were also distinct walls with vestiges of pavement running along the top. The main wall runs for a quarter of a mile out to sea where it suddenly disappears into 2,500 feet of water. Part of the wall bifurcates near the shore and continues underwater partially along the coastline of what was once a much larger island now under the ocean. At another point on this submarine plateau divers followed a passageway under submerged rocks and discovered a sunken quarry complete with shaped rocks still inside it. The entire underwater plateau where these remains have been found is about sixty miles on each side of a lopsided triangle between the Strait of Florida and the Santaren Channel and Nicholas Channel. It breaks the water only at its edges and has many springs the same as in the Azores on the other side of the Atlantic. This is also on the Cay Sal Bank.

Just within this area there are several unusual blue holes, not caves, but underwater circular holes half a mile in diameter going straight down to depths of one thousand feet although the sea bottom there is only several fathoms deep. It appears as if large limestone cave systems have collapsed suddenly.

Are these holes related to those in the Carolinas and also off Puerto Rico that are evidence of meteorite bombardment around 10,000 BC?

Or are they a few hundred years older. Richard Firestone, Allen West and Simon Warwick-Smith state that there was an increase of bombardment of the Earth around 10,340 BC by Supernova particles and debris that had first hit the Earth in 39,000 BC. In these bombarment clouds were masses of particles with the density of Styrofoam but many miles across as they accreted due to gravitation in their journey from the exploding supernova. They had intense velocity though they had little mass and there were tens of thousands of them.

The deep holes in the ocean can be compared to the sacrificial wells used by the Mayas where they used to throw gold, jade and children as sacrifices

to the Gods.

Site. The Carribean. Bahamas. Grand Bahama Banks. Cay Sal Bank. 80.075w, 23.850n. 80w23n.

10,000 BC-9,000 BC. The Carribean. Bahamas. Cay Sal Bank. 80.075w, 23.850n. 80w23n.

The Carribean.Bahamas. Orange Cay

Submarine ruins were seen near Orange Cay in the Bahamas by Dr manson Valentine.

Site. The Carribean. Bahamas. Orange Cay. 79.14583W, 24.94000n.79w24n.

The Carribean. Bahamas. New Providence Island

Stone ellipses, circles and squares of huge proportions have been seen on the seashelf off New Providence Island in the Bahamas. This is on the same submerged landmass as Bimini and Andros Islands but is intercepted by the Tongue of the Ocean.

Site. The Carribean. Bahamas. New Providence Island. 77.242, 25.02n.77w25n.

The Carribean. Lesser Antilles

The eastern part of the Caribbean Sea bordered by the arc of the Lesser Antilles according to depth charts indicates a deep sea hole right in the middle of the Antilles Arc which surrounds it like the rim of a half submerged giant crater. Kelso de Montigny thinks that a giant asteroid struck this area 10,000 years ago, 8,000 BC. The hole is smaller and shallower than the two near Puerto Rico from the same time and may have been caused by a fragment of the larger one of two asteroids. How many reports of these types of phenomena are in this area? Read “When the Sky Crashed Down” and look at the maps of impacts and you will be amazed.

8,000 BC-7,000 BC. The Carribean. Lesser Antilles. 67.00w, 15.00n.67w15n.

The Carribean. Puerto Rico Plateau

In the ocean bed off Puerto Rico there are great meteorite craters dating from ten to twelve thousand years ago.

Near the stump that is all that remains of the fractured Puerto Rico Plateau there are two great holes nearly 23,000 feet in depth. These holes are in the centre of the fragmented coastal area not very far from the southern edge of the submarine landmass that originally blocked the Gulf Stream before its submergence. The Puerto Rico Trench itself has a depth of 30,000 feet or 9,000 metres and encircles the southern part of the central area of the catastrophe.

The two large holes occupy an area of 77,000 square miles and are driven into the sima floor of the Atlantic Basin. The two holes are adjacent to each other and are similar in size and shape. Both are roughly oval and in both the major axes of the ellipses runs from northwest to southeast. This would suggest that the objects that struck like cosmic artillery shells and gouged out these deep sea holes came either from the southeast or northwest. Nothing of relevance is found in the southeast but in the northwest there is a subsided

coastal strip. The stupendous force of the impact fragmenting the land so that it sank beneath the sea. We may then deduce that the celestial body came from the northwest.

The comet or asteroid appeared to have come from the northwest out of the evening sky and would have to have been traveling at a speed less than that of the Earth in its orbit otherwise it would have overtaken the planet.

On the Puerto Rico Plateau a million cubic miles of the tough viscous material of the sima cover has been displaced and fragmented. The land in the northwest remained. The cosmic bombardment that caused this must have left traces to the northwest as parts of it grazed the area. These could well be the Carolina Bays.

A mammoth staircase with steps two metres forty centimetres apart and descending eight kilometres into the deep sea and cut into the Continental shelf north of Puerto Rico was found.

A dive made by the French submarine “Archimede” off the northern coast of Puerto Rico discovered the flight of steps cut into the steep sides of the Continental shelf at greater depths than any previous finds. The steps continue for five miles under the sea and the steps are six and a half feet high each and only sixteen inches apart. Maybe they are just a weird geological formation.

10,000 BC-9,000 BC. The Carribean. Puerto Rico Plateau. 65.507w, 18.225n. 66w19n.

The Carribean. Cuba

Leicester Hemingway reported an expanse of ruins under the sea to the north of Cuba and covering several miles. They appeared to be made of marble.

A team of Canadian and Cuban researchers have discovered the remains of a 6,000-year-old city in deep waters off the western coast of Cuba half a mile down in deep ocean waters. The complex bears similarity to the pyramidal temple and urban designs of the Mayas and is reported to have been found off the Guanahacabibes Peninsula in the west of the island. The complex was discovered by Paula Zelitsky, her husband Paul Weinzeig and her son Ernesto Tapanes. Megaliths very similar to Stonehenge or Easter Island were also seen. The city is on a plateau that forms the bottom of what is thought to be a mud volcano, 650 to 700 metres beneath the surface of the ocean.

Cuban archeologists have excavated a land based megalithic structure on the western coast close to the underwater site and have dated it to 4,000 BC. Are these two sites related?

4,000 BC-3,000 BC. Site. The Carribean. Cuba. Guanahacabibes Peninsula. 84.836393w, 21.774790n.84w21n.

United States

The Astronomer Fred Hoyle proposed that only 13,000 years ago, 11,000 BC, New York was covered with several hundred metres of ice as it had been for the preceding one hundred thousand years. Suddenly the glaciers retreated all over Scandinavia and North America. In Britain, the temperature shot up from a summertime value of only eight degrees Celsius to 18 degrees Celsius in only a few decades. The temperature though began to fall again until 11,000 years ago, 9,000 BC, when the glaciers were back but not to their previous extent. In Northern Britain they covered mountaintops but not valley bottoms as they had before. Then about ten thousand years ago, 8,000 BC, a second warm pulse occurred. The temperature shot up by ten degrees Celsius in only a geologic moment. Thus ended the Ice Age that had apparently lasted one hundred thousand years. This temperature increase occurred within

one human lifetime. Hoyle postulated that something had to have washed out high-level atmospheric haze thereby increasing the water-vapour greenhouse sufficiently to send the temperature up almost instantly by ten degrees Celsius. There also had to be a change from cold ocean to warm ocean as well in the Atlantic. This would normally be produced by ten years of sunlight with normal greenhouse effects. Water had to be thrown up into the atmosphere and stayed there for ten years. Over one hundred million million tons of water was needed. Only a comet splashing down into a major ocean could do this.

With the radioactive output of these cataclysmic collisions how accurate indeed are our radiation and radiocarbon readings? If these are erroneous, then our dates for many events, such as mass extinctions and geological uplifts, may be out as well.

Dr Lewis A. Frank from observation of upper atmosphere impacts has proposed that water originally arrived on earth from space and that water-ice meteors are constantly striking the earth. Most disperse as they come down. Cryo-meteorites are those that have not dispersed completely. Have gigantic water-ice meteors also fallen?

Clube and Napier theorize that a giant comet settled into an earth-crossing orbit 50,000 years ago and for 30,000 years remained intact. 20,000 years ago a massive fragmentation event occurred and from 17,000 years ago multimegaton fragments may have periodically collided with the Earth thus causing a reduction in glaciation. There were two large impacts in the eleventh Millennium BC, 11,000 BC, and the ninth Millennium BC, 9,000 BC, which raised global temperatures so much that the Ice Age was brought decisively to an end. In fact if you look at my book on impact events on Earth "When the Sky Crashed Down" there have been hell of a lot more.

Visualize an orange floating in space or in the air near you. If it were a planet its top parts would be the coldest parts such as the North and South Poles are on our planet. This is purely because of position. Cold areas are always on the top and the bottom and warm areas are always around the middle as on the Equator. These weather zones cannot move. Now visualize the orange itself suddenly tilting down. Vast ice masses that were at the northern and southern parts of the planet are now in warmer climatic zones as the weather conditions cannot move as the planet tilts. Being warmer the ice masses now start melting whereas the temperate savannahs that have been thrust up into the Polar Regions have now been hit by instantaneous extreme

cold. The glaciation will melt faster than it will take to form at the new Polar positions. This would be a Cataclysm! You would have snap frozen mammoths. Many of them still with buttercups in their mouths. Buttercups don't grow in the snow or the Arctic. And the buttercups were found in their mouths and other temperate plants were found in their stomachs!

Some geologists have discovered that the hard outer crust of our Earth floats on a molten mantle and that continents rest on separate tectonic plates. There are direct relationships between the sliding of the plates and the changing of the Polar Ice Caps. The Poles seem to stay stationary for about thirty thousand years and then shift for six thousand years and then stay put for another thirty thousand years. The last four rounds of the poles started one hundred and twenty thousand years ago when the North Pole installed itself in the Yukon Territory in Canada at 63 degrees north and 135 degrees west. Then it went to the Greenland Sea at 72 degrees north and 10 degrees east about 84,000 years ago. It then moved from 54,000 till 48,000 years ago and settled in the middle of the Hudson Bay area at 60 degrees north and 83 degrees west. It rested there for 30,000 years and then wandered from about 18,000 to about 12,000 years ago to its present location. Simultaneously the South Pole performed similar gyrations but in the opposite direction. The three moves prior to the last one were all in the Southern Indian Ocean and only the last one twelve thousand years ago ended up in Antarctica. At least half of Antarctica was ice-free for the last one hundred thousand years while Palmer Peninsula and Cape Horn, which may have not been separated from each other, enjoyed a warm climate. Mountain ranges were raised in some places up to six thousand feet whilst other areas collapsed. The bed of the Atlantic Ocean dropped nine thousand feet changing from a continental mass to a series of mountainous islands taking the remains of the continental mass with it and causing massive tidal waves or tsunamis across the face of the Earth.

You've read this already? Regard it as revision.

In the southeast United States, the Gulf of Mexico and in northeast South America there are curious phenomena called bays that are parabolic impact craters of gigantic size. Unlike the Carolina Bays as they are called these different bays contain rock only found in the Mid-Atlantic Shelf. The rocks arrived at incredibly high speed but at very low angles of trajectory that experts insist rule out meteors and other related cosmic visitors. This indicates that due to the fact that these bays are on the circumference of a

circle, with the strange Mid-Atlantic site at its epicenter, then indeed another eruption of horrific magnitude took place. These rocks though are not volcanic ejections but appear to be normal rock that has been blasted out of its normal position. So we have cosmic chaos as during a meteor shower of the type that the world may never have seen we have two single enormous magnitude meteor or comet collision, one in Labrador and the other in the Mid-Atlantic Ridge, all in all enough to shift the angle of the planet tilt. Like playing billiards really. Between 10,000 BC and 9,000 BC other goelogists, they seem to never agree, state that there was a massive impact event in the Atlantic Ocean and the island of Bermuda is the impact point or central uplift. What is a central uplift? There are lots of photos of glasses of milk having objects dropped into them and being filmed in slow motion. You then saw milk in the middle of the glass rise up and then come down like a frilly column. Imagine this solidifying as it comes down. That is how a meteoric central uplift looks. Molten magna starts solidifying at the centre of the impact.

During the late Ice Age sections of the Earth's crust previously pressed down into the Asthenosphere of the planet by billions of tons of ice would have been liberated by the sudden thaw and begun to rise again, sometimes rapidly, causing devastating earthquakes and filling the air with terrible noise. The Asthenosphere is the upper layer of the Earth's mantle below the lithosphere or stony surface which is relatively low in resistance to plastic flow and convection is thought to occur.

Europe during the Ice Ages had a narrow strip of fertile land between the Alpine glaciers in the south and the gigantic ice cap in the north which occasionally covered the whole region down to 52 degrees north. The land was sodden with melted ice and water collected in lakes and ponds and accumulated on the moors. It resembled the Siberian tundra. It was a good hunting ground but unsuitable for farmers and gardeners. Suddenly this all changed. Siberia became the new tundra. Europe deglaciated and dried out.

At the peak of the last Ice Age from around 24,000 BC to 14,000 BC, so much water was locked up in the ice caps that worldwide the sea surface had fallen by an average of four hundred feet. By the end of the Ice Age, the sea levels had risen to their previous levels and the present shorelines indicating a sudden rise of four hundred feet. Other sources state three hundred feet. There is never consensus with geologists and everybody else involved with it.

What had we mentioned about the consequences of our Earth tilt?

Other sources state that the surface of the Sea has risen by 110 yards since the last Ice Age. This started at a rate of 7 millimetres a year and by about 10,000 BC the melting rate speeded up, waves flooded settled areas more quickly and reached higher levels.

In 20,000 BC Europe was in mid Ice Age. Ten thousand years later it was still bitter cold. Suddenly there was a climatic turnaround, which had led by 5,000 BC to a climactic optimum of brilliantly mild to warm weather causing all of Europe to be covered in a light green blanket of oak and beech trees over a period of one thousand to two thousand years.

The Ice Age was a global phenomenon affecting both the northern and southern hemispheres of the Earth. Similar climate and other conditions prevailed in many parts of the World notably in eastern Asia, Australia, New Zealand, and South America. There was massive glaciation in Europe, where the ice reached outward from Scandinavia and Scotland to cover most of Great Britain, Denmark, Poland, Russia, large parts of Germany, all of Switzerland, and big chunks of Austria, Italy and France. This is known technically as the Wurm Glaciation and started 70,000 years ago, a little later than in America but attained its maximum extent at the same time as the American glaciation, namely 17,000 years ago when they both experienced the same unexplained rapid withdrawal and shared the same terminal date. It then took 7,000 years for deglaciation to occur. By now you are saying that quite lot of these dates aren't in agreement. That is also one of the joys of geology. Quite often dates never agree. It is best to look at averages of them.

Chatelain argues that the Ice Ages are caused by the precession of the Equinoxes whose duration is 26,000 years and the cycle of the variation of the eccentricity of the Earth's orbit around the Sun whose duration is 104,000 years combined causes the changes of temperature and humidity on our Planet. This is 21,000 years. The fourth cycle is that of the variable obliquity of the Earth's rotational axis in relation to the ecliptic and its duration of 42,000 years. The Glacial cycles repeat themselves every 126,000 years or so with a shorter warm period in between of about 42,000 years in between the two severest periods of ice and then a longer and warmer period of 84,000 years with a slightly colder period in the middle. It would take five periods or 630 thousand years for the cycle to be repeated.

The first consequence of deglaciation was a precipitous rise in sea levels perhaps by as much as 350 feet. Islands and land bridges disappeared and vast sections of low-lying continental coastline were submerged. From time

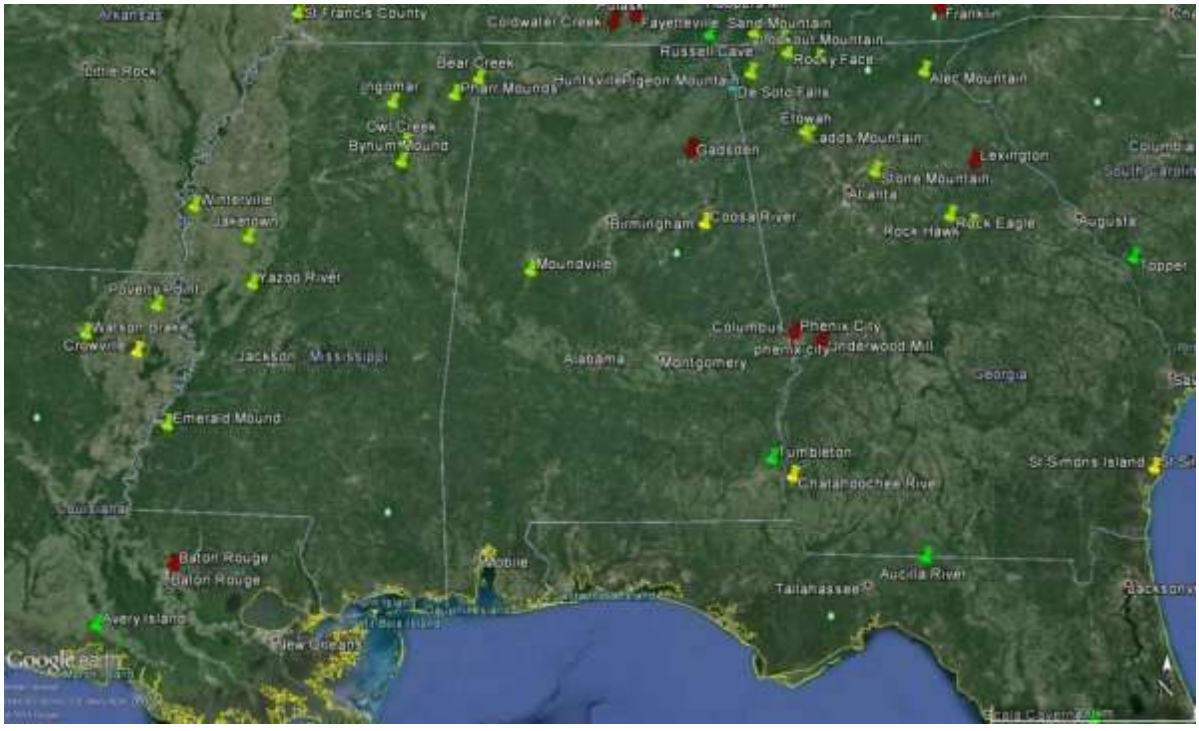
to time great tidal waves rose up to engulf higher land as well.

In the period of 13,000 BC there was a massive peak in radiocarbon in the atmosphere of our planet. This could be caused by a supernova or explosion of a massive star when there is a pulse of radiation hitting the Earth's atmosphere that creates a surge of radiocarbon. This can also be caused by a solar flare. A third probable cause could be a declining of the Earth's magnetic field or a thinning of the atmosphere. Another cause can be comets or asteroids impacting with the Earth. Is this tied in with the Kreuz Comets? Is it all of the above?

Was there anything happening at the end of the last Ice Age? These are only some of them.

And what have all these events and theories to do with an atlas of strange and mysterious archaeology of North America? These events give you context for the different dated sites.

Alabama.



Pebble tools have been found in Alabama that allegedly date back two million years. These same tools have been found in Kentucky as well. Who

was using and creating them? There is controversy though over pebble tools. In Africa eoliths of this period are regarded as genuine but in North America they are regarded as naturally found objects. It is all a matter of opinion. Established science states that man only came into the Americas around 12,000 years ago. Who are all of these other people? The Leakeys in Africa discovered many of these objects called eoliths and were lauded for it. Louis Leakey observed eoliths from California at Calico Hills. He was laughed at for these beliefs as they did not fit into the accepted timeline of 12,000 years for man in the Americas. Calico Hills was only one hundred thousand years old. Who were these? How can you be correct in one country where you are the leading expert in your field and then be totally incorrect with the same deduction in another country. Methinks a paradigm already in existence and given birth in the late nineteenth century is busily at work. Thank you Smithsonian for the current paradigm.

Impossible dates? As we shall see we will have re-occurrences of them.

In the United States Ice Age marine features are present along the Gulf Coast east of the Mississippi River, in some places at altitudes of two hundred feet. Were there massive tsunamis in this period between 9,000 BC and 8,000 BC? Eventually you will see many different odd events and discoveries from this period.

The skeletons of a species of Tertiary whale called *zeuglodon* have been found in Alabama in many places in deposits that occur after the last Ice Age between 8,000 BC and 7,000 BC. These deposits are up to three hundred feet. There never was ice cover here in the last Ice Age. More prehistoric super tsunamis?

By word of warning always allow long differences in time for these phenomena. A lot of dating is very subjective so allow some degree of overlap. A thousand years is nothing in geology.

Did the land fall and then rise or did massive tidal waves lead to the whales demise?

Alabama. De Kalb County

Numerous reports state that in the nineteenth century the stone remains of a fortress were found at De Soto Falls near Mentone in Alabama. The stones were used as a quarry in the twentieth century and all that remain are five old square shaped caves that appear to have been inhabited over an incredible period of time. Others state that the fort was built by the Welsh Prince Madoc around 1171 AD. A Welsh Prince in North America? You will hear of him again and again. Did he exist or is it all a fantasy? How many people have actually sailed up the Mississippi? Was the Mississippi North America's superhighway when travelling by water was the only way to go?

Alabama. Etowah County

During 1942 two boys, Gene Andress and Doug Davis, were visiting an old Muskogee Indian Chief named Tappawingow who they had befriended. The two boys were looking for adventure. Tappawingow told them of ancient visitors who used to sail up the Coosa River to trade with his ancestors. These visitors had stayed in a cave nearby which was only five miles away near an ancient trading village called Tulla. The great floating houses visited for years with their billowing sails until they suddenly ceased. The two boys found the cave five miles south of town. During a summer's digging in and

around the cave the boys found several boxes of broken pottery items two of which were later identified as a Roman perfume vial and a Roman oil lamp, both of them two thousand years old. This was in Gadsden in Etowah County which is on the De Kalb County map.

Alabama. Hale County

There were thirty-three distinct mounds in Moundville in Hale County in Alabama. Moundville had a population at its peak of three thousand people and was the premier cultural and ceremonial centre in South Alabama. The site covers three hundred and twenty acres. The Temple Mound is the largest dirt pyramid and with two smaller mounds is the oldest part of the site. Surrounding the site was a pallisade of upright posts.

I personally hate the term Mound Builders as I feel that it is derogatory. They pyramids in Peru were built of clay but they are called pyramids. The constructions of the alleged Moundbuilders were North American pyramids of various shapes and sizes. They should be called the North American Pyramid Builders.

A report by the University of Alabama, 27th February 1930, stated that around four hundred skeletons were excavated at Moundville in Hale and

Tuscaloosa Counties in Alabama prior to 1930. The bodies ranged from those of babies to those of adults and were from five thousand to one thousand years old. Walter B Jones, director of the museum, announced that one skeleton measured seven foot six inches in height. Most were six feet or more in height and came from Mound G. One individual was buried in a stone box which is a type of burial used in Kentucky and Tennessee. Hundreds of artifacts have also been discovered. Other sources state that three thousand burials of men, women and children were found here. We are starting to see the appearance of an indigenous population in North America that was unusually tall but not freakishly so. As I said before, modern basketballers are taller.

Near Mound E a skeleton, possibly a chief, carried a stone disc under his skull, two square pots and three miscellaneous pots of beautiful design. The skeleton wore shell beads around his neck and wrist and there were seven beads on the right ankle and eleven on the left. Artifacts found included one hundred and fifty pots of various types, four pipes, ten stone discs, one copper pendant, six copper ear plugs, seventy-five bone awls and one hundred discoidal stones. There were also thousands of shell beads from one to one and a half inches in length to minute and many were spool shaped. One of the stone palettes from Moundville illustrated a horned rattlesnake around a hand with the palm showing an eye in the middle of it. This was a common design throughout the Middle East called the Hamsa in Arabic, Hamsah in Hebrew and back to ancient Mesopotamia as a protection against the ‘Evil Eye”. Many animal effigies were found including human heads and bodies, heads of ducks, owls, alligators, frogs, fish, eagles and snakes including rattlesnakes. The rattle snake is often depicted with horns and wings making up what is termed the “flying circle”.

On Mound B which is fifty-seven feet in height several pots were found though there were no skeletons. The pits that they were in were covered by a type of clay brick.

This book is like a menu. Feel free to grab your media of choice, or even transport, and investigate. Google and Bing are waiting. Even your local road system could be waiting for you. I am giving you locations and you can then explore more on your own.

Alabama. Henry County

Twelve miles south of Abbeville in Henry County and one quarter of a mile east along an unnumbered road one mile north of Tumbleton are scads of worked and unworked flint in great mounds covering an area of twenty acres. There are thousands of tons of quartz which in some places is five feet deep. The nearest quarry is many miles away. Who was hoarding flint in prehistoric times? Flint was a treasured commodity in the Paleolithic period. A lot of the knapps have been worked. By whom is unknown. The site has not been dated but is at least from the Holocene era.

Alabama. Jackson County

Russell Cave near Bridgeport in Jackson County in Alabama was the home to Stone Age People around nine thousand years ago, dating back to 7,000 BC. Over five tons of artifacts have been found here including stone projectiles, arrowheads, fish hooks, bone awls and needles as well as shell ornaments. Skeletons, animal bones and charcoal and ashes from ancient campfires have also been found. Russell Cave is 7.2 miles long and is the third longest mapped cave system in Alabama.

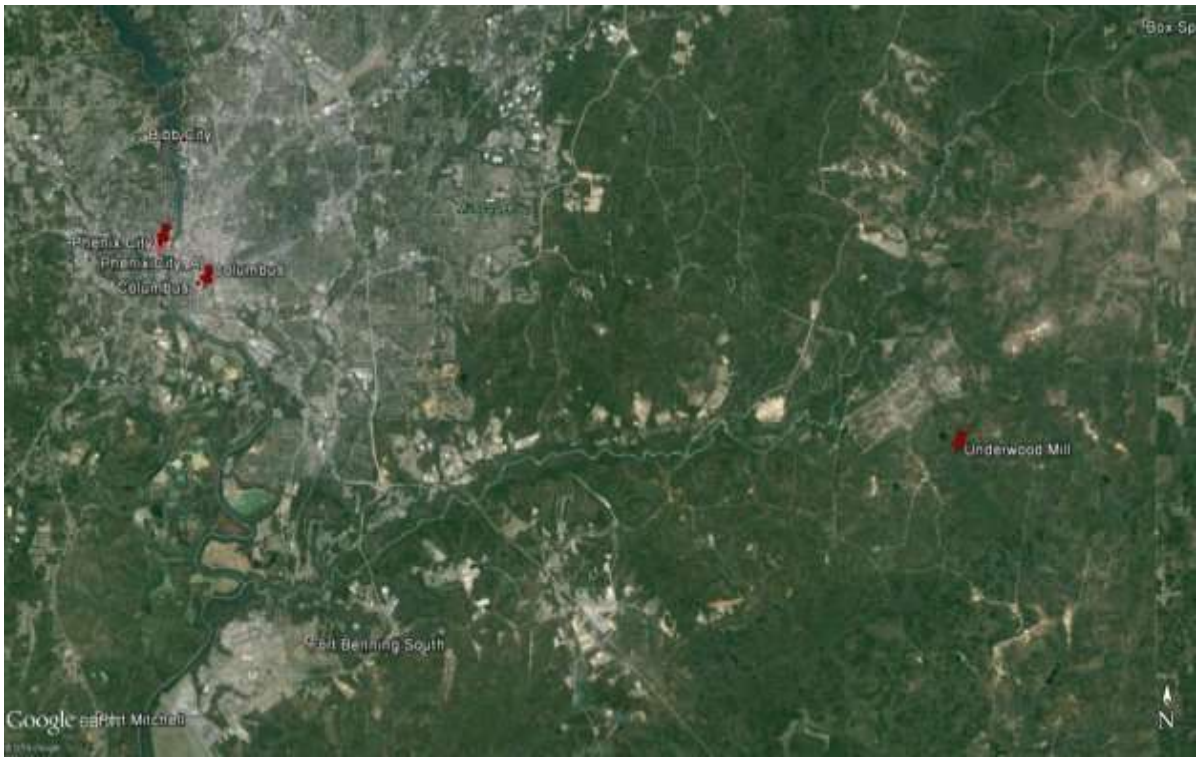
Alabama. Russell County

In 1957 a small boy found a strange coin in a field near Phenix City in Russell County. The coin was from Syracuse in Sicily and dated from 490 BC. Had someone just dropped it from their pocket? A good theory until you ask who in reality would be carting an antique coin around though? Were they carting it around when it was relatively new? We are on the shores of the Gulf of Mexico. Had we been visited? Or was it just lost by some careless person? You will meet a lot of alleged careless people throughout this work. Maybe though they did not exist?

Another report states that the boy found the strange coin in 1937 at the same spot but that it was a Carthaginian coin. Take your pick. I only report them. Professor P. Blackwell at the University of Georgia studied and identified it. The coin apparently came from the same die as another coin found in Arkansas in 1973.

The Coosa River and Phenix City are only seventy-seven miles apart. Are they related? Coins can be accurately dated, ceramic lamps less so but in ancient times coins from large periods of time were used together as transport was slow and communications inefficient.

Phenix City is just across the Chattahoochee River from Columbus in Georgia where another Roman era coin was found. Another Roman or Celtic era artifact was found at Underwood Mill only sixteen miles away. You can see all three places in the map below. Why the concentration of Roman era artifacts in the same rough area. Is it because this was the last navigable part of the Chattahoochee River?



Site. United States. Alabama. De Kalb County. Nr Mentone. De Soto Falls. 85.590311w, 34.548990n. 85w34n.

Site. United States. Alabama. Coosa River. Etowah County. Gadsden. Tulla. 86.010356w, 34.0101471n. 86w34n.

Site. United States. Alabama. Hale County / Tuscaloosa County. Moundville. 87.626006w, 32.998521n. 87w32n.

Site. United States. Alabama. Henry County. Tumbleton. 85.2435w, 31.42150n. 85w31n.

Site. United States. Alabama. Jackson County. Nr Bridgeport. Russell Cave. 85.810335w, 34.978438n. 85w34n.

Site. United States. Alabama. Russell County. Phenix City. 84.997w, 32.472n. 85w32n.

Alaska

Why leave Central Asia for the frozen wastes of Alaska? Were they actually frozen at the end of the last Ice Age though?

Onion Portage is located at a prehistoric caribou migration river crossing on the Kobuk River one hundred and twenty-five miles upstream from where the Kobuk River enters the sea near what is now the Bering Strait but was then the landbridge between Siberia and Alaska called Beringia. A sandy knoll dominates the otherwise flattened area which served as a lookout for game. Human remains up to 15,000 years old, 13,000 BC, have been found here.

Alaska was unglaciated in the period of 13,000 BC to 12,000 BC except in the area of the Alaska and Brooks Ranges. There was a continental shelf extending outwards from central Beringia along the southwest shore of Alaska. The climate was dry but cold in this period. You can see the alternate highway to Beringia running along the Aleutian Island chain where you have a very effective cross-ocean crossing well away from any glaciation. Remember that in this period world sea levels were three hundred feet lower than today and only rose again in the great melt ten thousand years ago.

The Kreuz comets are long period comets that come in close to the Sun, being visible only during eclipses. This family of comets was originally one large comet that broke up approximately 15,000 years ago, or in 13,000 BC. Is there a connection between the Kreuz comets and the beginning of the end of the last Ice Age?

Is there a connection between the Kreuz Comets and Tollmans comet as well as Clube and Napiers comets? You will meet these later.

May I state that these data facts are all from different as well as independent sources. And so are the dates.

About 13,000 BC there was a low sea level of 425 feet below the present level. From this date there was a rapid rise until about 5,000 BC. The sea level changes were accompanied by tectonic violence in the Earth's crust including volcanic eruptions.

Suddenly in 13,000 BC climate warming accelerated dramatically. This caused massive change to hunting patterns in Europe as Ice Age animals such as mammoth and bison, arctic fox and reindeer suddenly migrated northwards as the tundra rapidly retreated to be replaced by birch and forests of deciduous trees. The climate warmed rapidly, there were higher summer temperatures, the seasons were more clearly marked and the winters were less severe. This is of course if you believe that mammoths lived on the tundra. Remember that their lips were designed for eating leaves from trees and trees don't grow on the tundra.

After 13,000 BC there was a rapid increase in acorn-rich oak forests in eastern Iran, the Jordan Valley and other locations in the Middle East. Surface water was abundant and freshwater springs provided ample drinking supplies throughout the area. The climate was warmer and more moist.

From 13,000 BC to 11,000 BC there was a major increase in rainfall in the world. This was followed in 11,000 BC by a tremendous drought that was triggered by the sudden overflow of Lake Aggasiz in North America.

Around 13,000 BC the last of the great glaciers started retreating from Canada.

Around fifteen thousand years ago, 13,000 BC, around five thousand years after the coldest period of the last Ice Age, the earth's climate had been rapidly warming. This was when what is called the Heinrich 1 Event occurred. Heinrich Events are when there is a massive discharge of icebergs in the Atlantic Ocean off North America and instead of just plankton being the main composite of them instead there is glacial debris such as stones and

dust that has been carried far out to sea. Heinrich had originally discovered six layers of tiny white stones from North America in sediment cores taken from North Atlantic seamounts. On at least six occasions during the last sixty thousand years the relative portion of fine pebbly debris spiked dramatically. Later research by others indicated that these Heinrich Events were in fact widespread in the North Atlantic. The Heinrich layers were thickest to the north and west towards Hudson Bay in northern Canada and each was deposited very rapidly when the ocean was exceptionally cold. The ice in Hudson Bay had built up over several cold and warm oscillations, Dansgaard-oeschger Oscillations, and the oscillations grew progressively colder as the cold-based ice-sheet in Hudson Bay grew. The theory is that eventually the ice became thick enough to trap some of the earth's heat which thawed the base resulting in stones, mud and water created by the thaw lubricating the ground underneath so that the ice skated across the underlying bedrock dumping icebergs and the debris into the North Atlantic. In this way Hudson Bay removed accumulated ice. Incidentally the Hudson Bay ice sheet acted in this way yet the Laurentide ice sheet did not. Was there some other causal factor as well? What happened next is that the sudden introduction of millions of gallons of glacial freshwater into the Northern Atlantic Ocean shut down the circulation of warmer water in the Gulf Stream which depends on the downwelling of salt water in the Labrador Sea for its existence. This would result in a deep freeze in Europe as the prevailing warm westerly winds would cease. The world would suddenly get dryer because the sudden cooling would reduce the amount of water vapour in the air as storm tracks moved southwards. This was the last Heinrich Event.

When the last Heinrich Event occurred there was an abrupt retreat of the Laurentide Ice Sheet at the same time as rapid warming occurred.

Both the Cordilleran and Laurentide ice sheets rapidly retreated after Heinrich 1. The Laurentide retreated north and east into subarctic Canada and the Cordilleran shrank with amazing speed into the mountains of the western portion of North America. The only vestiges of the Laurentide Ice shelf are the Great Lakes that were formed four thousand years after the retreat. A massive ice free corridor opened up allowing human migration from the northwest.

In North America Lake Agassiz (Manitoba and North Dakota), Lake Chicago (Lake Michigan) and Lake Maumee (Lake Erie) all drained into the Mississippi River. Lake Agassiz, Lake Chicago and Lake Maumee were all

massive glacial lakes. What were all of these events to do with Alaska? They were indicative of the weather and climate patterns in the same period at the end of the last Ice Age.

There was sudden and widespread human settlement in Alaska around 11,500 BC during a period of warming. Had these early people come via Beringia from Siberia? Or via the Aleutians? Or both?

Around 10,500 BC the Beringian land bridge had been severed and the Pacific and Arctic Oceans met for the first time in many millennia. What had caused the sudden increase in sea water levels to do this? Remember this was when world sea levels suddenly rose three hundred feet and this was not caused by any type of global warming that we would be responsible for.

We have already had a massive meteoric fall in Canada around this time as well as the flooding release of Lake Agassiz as well as the sudden glacial melt event in Canada and North America. Had these influenced the rise in world sea levels?

Or was there another factor?

Between eleven thousand and nine thousand BC there were numerous upheavals in the northern regions of Siberia and Alaska around the edge of the Arctic Circle. Uncountable numbers of large animals have been found; many carcasses still intact as well as astonishing quantities of perfectly preserved mammoth tusks. Hundreds of thousands of individual creatures must have frozen immediately after death otherwise the meat and ivory would have spoiled. The mammoth meat appears so fresh that it had been offered in restaurants in Fairbanks, Alaska, and had been used to feed sled dogs.

Around 10,000 BC to 9,000 BC the mastodons of Alaska suddenly became extinct.

Dr Dale Guthrie of the Institute of Arctic Biology made the interesting point about the sheer variety of animals that flourished in Alaska before the eleventh Millennium BC. There was an exotic mix of saber-toothed cats, camels, horses, rhinoceroses, asses, deer with gigantic antlers, lions, ferrets and saiga, a hugely diversity of species so different from that of today. Was the rest of the environment also so different?

It looks as if countless animals and plants lived in a more temperate climate in Alaska which was hit by a great catastrophe suddenly around ten thousand years ago. Everything was suddenly frozen in mid-motion. For instance when a bulldozer dug into mammoth bodies the smell of rotting

meat spread for miles. This was the first time that the carcasses were exposed to the air since they died ten thousand years ago.

Remember that in geology, a thousand or two years is almost the same date.

The Alaskan muck is dark grey sand. Embedded inside it are the frozen remains of twisted parts of animals and trees intermingled with lenses of ice and layers of peat and mosses. Bison, horses, wolves, bears, lions, whole herds of animals were apparently killed together overcome by a common power. Such piles of bodies of animals or men simply do not occur by an ordinary natural means. Were massive tsunamis responsible? Massive tsunamis from the east of Canada? Were they the collapsing ice masses centred on Hudson Bay? Were they enormous freezing mud slides?

As well if they were dwellers of the frozen tundra then they would not have been able to descend into it as it would be frozen solid. The ground under these unfortunate animals was not frozen as these animals died in midsummer and were then covered in mud which rapidly froze before putrefaction started.

Throughout the Alaskan muck there is evidence of atmospheric disturbances of unparalleled violence. Mammoth and bison were torn and twisted as though by a cosmic hand. In one place we can find the foreleg and shoulder of a mammoth with portions of the flesh and toenails and hair still intact and clinging to the blackened bones. Close by is the neck and skull of a bison with the vertebra clinging together with tendons and ligaments and the chitinous covering of the horns intact. There is no mark of knife or cutting implement if human hunters were involved. The very heavy animals were torn apart and scattered over the landscape, even though some of them weighed several tons. Mixed with the piles of bones are torn and twisted trees piled in tangled groups. The whole is covered by a fine sifting muck and then frozen solid. This was the mud that these poor unfortunate animals were drowned in. Where did the mud come from?

At various levels stone artifacts have been found frozen in situ at great depths and in association with Ice Age fauna confirming that men were contemporaries of extinct Ice Age animals.

Frozen inside the muck of mangled bones and destroyed trees from this period in Alaska there were also found stone artifacts indicating that man was also inundated in the mass destruction by mud slide. Worked flints called Yuma Points were repeatedly found at great depths under the muck. These

are similar to those of the Athabascan People who used to live in the Tanana Valley until relatively recently. Were the Athabascans already there?

All of western Alaska was unglaciated until the end of the last Ice Age.

North of Fairbanks, Alaska, around North Star in Alberta, Canada, and in the Yukon Valley deep frozen woolly mammoth remains have been taken from deep in the ground during the extraction of gold with high-pressure pumps and excavators. The deep frozen stomachs contain leaves and grass, which the animals had eaten. The young lay next to the old, the babies beside their mothers. Such quantities of animals cannot have died all at once in a natural way. The animals had died almost instantaneously and were deep frozen on the spot otherwise they would have shown minimal signs of decomposition. In addition 1,766 jawbones and 4,838 metatarsal bones belonging to a single species of bison were found near Fairbanks. These poor animals were frozen in a tidal wave of mud and plant remains that occurred between 8,000 BC-7,000 BC.

In the mid 1940s Dr Frank C. Hibben, Professor of Archeology at the University of New Mexico went to Alaska to look for human remains. Instead he found miles of muck filled with the remains of mammoth, mastodon, bison, horses, wolves, bears and lions. As bulldozers pushed the half melted muck into sluice boxes for the extraction of gold animal tusks and bones rolled up in front of the blades like shavings before a giant plane. The carcasses were in all attitudes of death and most of them were pulled apart by some unexplainable disturbance as quoted by Hibben in 1946. Hibben also said that the evidence of the violence of nature combined with the stench of rotting carcasses was staggering and the ice fields containing these remains stretched for hundreds of miles in every direction. Trees and animals were mixed together with layers of peat and moss, mangled together like some giant mixer had jumbled them some 10,000 years ago and then froze them into a solid mass. Trees aren't common on the tundra either. In fact they don't exist. These animals were in forested land. Where is the snowcovered tundra?

Archeological excavations at Windmill Lake in Alaska show that the lake bottom was catching beetles common to much warmer climates with summer temperatures similar to the present day between 10,000 BC and 9,000 BC. Only one thousand years before the beetles were those found in the Arctic tundra. What was responsible for this massive climate warming? It could not have been us!

There are craterlike shallow depressions from the period of 9,500 BC in the area of Point Barrow in Alaska. These are the same type of craters found on the Atlantic coastal plain and the Carolina Bays. There are similar shallow craters in Bolivia and Holland from the same period. These shallow craters in some cases are regarded as being caused by ice masses hitting the earth such as found in comets. There are oriented shallow depressions or lakes in the permafrost near Point Barrow that are aligned northwest to southwest. These are the same age and the same direction and shape as the Carolina Bays and are from the same period. Was it possible that during the meteorite bombardment there was a separate bombardment in North America that smashed the glacial field which erupted showering ice in all directions?

Or were they cometary impacts? The odd thing about cometary craters is that if they fall at a very low angle there would be an oval shape to a very shallow crater with a raised upper lip at its opposing end. Being cometary fragments composed primarily from water-ice and mud there would be very little left at the impact site. These types of falls also tend to occur in clusters or fields. They are also much more common than you think. Comets in fact are not single mudballs hurtling through space. They are aggregated masses of mud and ice held together by their own gravitational attraction.

There was a cataclysmic tidal wave near Cripple Creek in Alaska approximately 10,000 years ago that left a mass of jumbled bones, ivory and wood there. Huge herds of mammoths, rhinoceroses and other animals that were grazing the then temperate forested plains of Alaska were killed by a tidal wave from the east.

Where the Koyukuk River Valley joins the Yukon in Alaska the mangled remains of a multitude of animals are all smashed together along with the fragments of crushed trees. The frozen bones are of mamoths, mastodons, super-bison and horses and appear as if they were all swept along by a devastating tidal wave. The same happened in the Tanana River as well as the Kuskokwim River that flows into the Bering Sea. These were singularly unusual floods around ten thousand years ago!

A Smithsonian Institute report published in 1958 as a result of American, Soviet and Indian archaeological research indicated that ten thousand years ago the Inuit or Eskimos lived in Central Asia. This was around 8,000 BC.

In 1996 the remains of a man 9,700 years old were discovered from the period of 7,700 BC. The ancient skeleton was radio carbon dated to this age. The skeleton had been found in Tongass Cave along with a stone spear point,

a pointed bone tool and a notched piece of bone.

There were reports of giant skeletons of men nine feet tall that were discovered in the ruins of villages in the Aleutian Islands that were buried by volcanic ash and debris in the remote past. Eskimo legends refer to giant men who lived in these same villages who perished during “The Fall”. Is there any credence to these legends of giants on earth? Read on.

What was “The Fall”?

Who are or were these giant men?

Everything else was gigantic in the past, why not men?

More will be revealed like a giant jigsaw being reassembled after having many parts lost for a very long time. Remember the height of nine feet as well. There are amazingly consistent consistencies to these supposed inconsistencies!

And when thinking giants don’t forget an actual giant that has been scientifically verified, our new friend *Gigantopithecus blacki* which had been discovered in East Asia. Read on. It is not too far from eastern China to the Aleutian or Bering land bridge to North America.

“Science”, 84:sup 6, October 9, 1936, mentions that Dr Ales Hrdlicka of the Smithsonian Institute on expedition to Alaska discovered a large Aleutian skull with a cubic brain capacity of 2,005 centimetres. The average human size is 1,450 cubic centimetres. There appeared to be no head-deformation or thickened bones in the skull.

There was a mysterious race of people living in the Aleutian Islands until quite recently. They were not Eskimos or Inuits and more closely resembled the Ainu of Japan. These people were called the “Mummy People” from their habit of mummifying their dead. These people fought off Russians in the mid-eighteenth century with a rain of darts, spears and lances as well as catapults that launched large stones. They also had body shields made of wood that were covered with rawhide. The Eskimos had fought these same people many years before. The oldest mummies are seven thousand years old and had Caucasian features like the Ainu of Japan as well as red hair. The Aleutians had been inhabited since 8,500 BC. What about the now submerged areas? What would we find there? Had there been more settlements and remains three hundred feet down on what are now the island shelves?

An engineer on the island of Shemya in the Aleutians was building an airstrip during World War II when his crew bulldozed a group of hills and

discovered human remains under several sedimentary layers. The area was a graveyard of gigantic human remains consisting of crania 22 to 24 inches from base to crown. An average human skull measures eight inches from back to front. Weirdly enough each skull had been trepanned wherein a hole is cut in the upper portion of the skull whilst the person is still alive. In many cases the patient survived for several years afterwards. This was evidenced by new bone growth around the trepanation points.

There are ruins of a city at Point Barrow that are the same age as the ruins of Ipiutak on Point Hope above the present Arctic Circle. Is there a connection to the Awak Meteor crater nearby? It is amazing how many ancient sites are connected to meteorite craters. Look at Serpent Mound in Adams County, Ohio.

Are our dates correct for these ruins or are they much older than we know?

In 1939 and 1940 at Ipiutak on Point Hope on the shores of the Bering Sea the remains of an ancient city of 800 houses was found, north of 68 degrees, 130 miles within the Arctic Circle. The age of the city is unknown but is at least 2,000 years old. Ivory carvings, unlike Eskimo or American Indian, have been found here. Bodies in wooden log tombs had artificial eyeballs of ivory inlaid with jet. Two skulls were found with artificial eyes in them with black pupils. Other bodies had ivory nose plugs shaped like bird's heads. There was another mysterious item that looked like a mouth guard and covered the teeth. Beside the hips of another were two long bands of ivory with complex and mysterious engravings on them. Numerous delicately carved and engraved implements resembling northern Chinese work of one thousand BC were found. They were very sophisticated people and more advanced than the Eskimos and were clearly derived from central Asia.

Inside tombs at Ipiutak were ivory needles, flint objects, arrowheads, ornate chain links, carvings resembling monsters and curious twisted ivories that the local Eskomos or Inuit called biscuits.There was also a distinctive motif used by the Ainu, the prehistoric inhabitants of Japan, who had colonies as far north as the Kuril Islands north of Japan which is only a few hundred miles from the Aleutians and the Bering Straits. The Ainu present Caucasian features, not Oriental features, and could be ancestors of the Caucasian bodies found in North America such as Kennewick Man. The city was designed on a grid pattern with wide avenues and like the cities of the Indus Valley was designed from the start. This city was called Ipiutak and

according to legend was built by a fairhaired and blue eyed race. To support such a large community there must have been a favourable agricultural climate and seeing that at present Ipiutak is beyond the Arctic Circle this then is technically impossible. Modern archaeology states that the Eskimos built the city which the Eskimos deny stating that the city was built by a white race when the climate here was warmer. Tilt the earth a bit and you get warmer in some places and colder in others. I tend to believe the Inuit or Eskimos. They were there longer.

In the early 1950's Dr J. Louis Giddings, Jnr, of the University of Pennsylvania conducted a study of ancient Arctic ruins encircling the entire top of the world in prehistoric times. After an expedition to northern Canada he brought back grooving tools and sideblades of a distinctive type thought previously to only come from Europe and Siberia. Were these Siberian colonizers?

A specimen of a type of Asiatic oil lamp has been found on Zeto Point in Adak in Alaska. Similar lamps have also been found on the banks of the Shageluk River that was the same as other lamps discovered in Alaska. In 1919 an oil lamp similar to one found in Fish Creek, also in Alaska, was found in Seward in Alaska. Who was making all of these large lamps and leaving them in Alaska?

Gigantic skeletons of men nine feet tall were discovered in ancient villages that had been buried by volcanic ash and debris. Local Eskimo legends refer to giant men who lived in these same villages. The legends state that white giants lived here up until the War of the Gods. First we have the "Fall" and now we have the "War of the Gods"? This was on Cook Inlet on the Kenai Peninsula.

In 1919 an oil lamp similar to one found in Fish Creek, also in Alaska, was found in Seward on the Kenai Peninsula in Alaska.

In 1913 an ancient oil lamp was discovered on Fish Creek near Knik in Alaska. The object on display in the Alaska Historical Museum in Juneau is oval-shaped, 12.5 inches long and eleven inches wide by 1.5 inches deep. The lamp weighs twenty-one pounds and contains an Asiatic appearing person in a seated position. Another lamp the same as the first was later found also in Fish Creek. An ancient Chinese coin dating from the seventh century AD was authenticated by Mr Ziang-Ling-Chang in 1924. The coin had also been found in the same area.

An oil lamp was found on the banks of the Shageluk River that was the

same as other lamps discovered in Alaska. In 1919 an oil lamp similar to one found in Fish Creek, also in Alaska, was found in Seward in Alaska. The lamp appeared to be Asian from around the seventh century AD.

13,000 BC-12,000 BC. Site. United States. Alaska. Northwest Arctic. Kobuk River Valley. Onion Portage. 158.3060w, 67.11301. 158w67n.

10,000 BC-9,000 BC. Alaska. Yukon-Koyukuk.Windmill Lake. 156.561w, 64.818n. 156w64n.

Site. United States. Alaska. North Slope. Point Hope. Ipiutak. 166.760w, 68.3585n. 166w68n.

8,000 BC-7,000 BC. Alaska. Fairbanks Northstar. Fairbanks. 147.718w, 64.840n.147w64n.

8,000 BC-7,000 BC. Alaska. Fairbanks North Star. Cripple Creek. Nr Fairbanks. 148.065w, 64.7879n. 147w64n.

8,000 BC-7,000 BC. Sites. United States. Alaska. Koyukuk River Valley. 157.702w, 64.8817n. 157w64n.

9,500 BC. United States. Alaska. North Slope. Point Barrow. 156.476w, 71.387n. 156w71n.

Site. United States. Alaska. Yukon-Koyukuk. Shageluk. 159.531111w, 62.656111n. 159w62n.

8,000 BC-7,000 BC. Sites. United States. Alaska. Kuskokwim River Valley. 162.4554w, 60.13013n. 162w60n.

8,000 BC-7,000 BC. Sites. United States. Alaska. Tanana River Valley. 150.4463w, 64.9654n. 150w64n.

7,700 BC. Site. United States. Alaska. Wrangell-Petersburg. Prince of

Wales Island. Tongass National Forest. Tongass Cave / On Your Knees Cave. 134.487210w, 56.400706n. 134w56n.

Site. Aleutian Islands. Shemya Island. 174.1118e, 52.7224n.174e52n.

Site. Aleutian Islands. Adak. Zeto Point. 176.559399e, 51.908340n.176e51n.

Site. United States. Alaska. Kenai Peninsula. Cook Inlet. 153.3293w, 58.8952n. 153w58n.

Site. United States. Alaska. Kenai Peninsula. Seward. 149.43333w, 60.124444n. 149w60n.

Site. United States. Alaska. Matanuska-Susitna. Knik-Fairview. Fish Creek. 149.598056w, 61.5275n. 149w61n.

Arizona.

A colleague of Captain Walker, who explored Death Valley in the nineteenth century, discovered that the whole region between the Gila River and the San Juan River in Arizona was covered with the remains of what appeared to be extensive cities that were burnt out and vitrified in part, full of fused stones and craters caused by fires which were hot enough to liquefy rock or metal.

Rock vitrification?

Rock vitrification is where a massive aerial heat source melts already existing rock. This heat source is usually from above. What arrives from above with the heat to melt rocks?

Wouldn't this upset radiocarbon datings? We might not have nuclear explosions in early periods but we might well have had numerous meteorite and cometary falls! It's all to do with the interpretation.

Arizona. Apache County

An ancient catacomb covering an area of four acres was found at a prehistoric Indian settlement two miles north west of Springerville in Apache County. The catacombs ranged from small chambers to huge rooms fifty feet high and one hundred feet long. The site is called Casa Malpais and was one of the largest Mogollon communities in North America.

Arizona. Cochise County

The remains of ancient man have been found in Cochise in Cochise County. Cochise man was a vegetarian who ground nuts and seeds on primitive flat milling stones over ten thousand years ago, 8,000 BC.

Arizona. Coconino County

There is a remarkable petroglyph of a dinosaur in the Grand Canyon that is standing erect on its powerful tail with its' huge jaws open. Iron seeping from the stones had formed a protective coating over it. This protective coating takes thousands of years to form and is called desert varnish. This canyon had not been under water for forty million years. These dinosaur petroglyphs were not drawing themselves and the ancients were not supposed to know what dinosaurs looked like so who was putting up beware of the dinosaur signs? Some intelligent hominoid race had to be around during the Saurian age to have executed this as well as the other works we have seen so far. Or were there saurians still around at much later dates? When you don't have humans, you can't have them drawing dinosaurs.

There is a story that appeared as a front page article in the "Arizona Gazette", April fifth, 1909, that states that Egyptian ruins and articles were found in caves in the Grand Canyon. The story told of a Smithsonian research expedition to the Grand Canyon to the area that found a labrynth of man-made tunnels high above the Colorado River. These tunnels contained ancient artifacts, heiroglyphics, armour, statues and mummies. Were these necessarily Egyptian though? Were they evidence of indigenous American cultures? Did they actually exist? Was the newspaper article a hoax?

Hava Supai Canyon is near the Grand Canyon South Rim, ninety miles northwest of Flagstaff. There is a frieze-like band of rock carvings here depicting many extinct American animals as well as a dinosaur-like creature

resembling a Tyrannosaurus Rex. Is this the same dinosaur reported in our first article? In October and November 1924 the Doheny archaeological expedition led by Samuel Hubbard, curator of Archeology at the Oakland Museum, and Charles W. Gilmore, curator of vertebrate paleontology at the United States National Museum, discovered a rock painting in northern Arizona. The image resembles the figure of a standing Tyrannosaurus. The image is apparently millions of years old. The expedition was funded by the oil magnate E.L. Doheny. Hubbard and Doheny had visited this area before. The Tyrannosaurus is standing on its hind legs. The creature is supporting itself on its great tail as well as its legs.

Another petroglyph, discovered by Harold T. Wilkins, depicts a mammoth attacking a man that must have been a giant at least ten feet tall. The local Indians stated that the drawings had been made by giants of long ago. This was in the same area. Here are those giants again. Were they red-haired? Neither this or the preceding article mentioned where exactly the petroglyphs were.

There are also depictions of the North American rhinoceros and a mammoth fighting a human who would have to be ten feet tall if drawn to scale. They are 20 feet above the canyon floor indicating that they might have been created when the canyon was shallower. The pictographs were made by chipping away at desert varnish or black scale on the surface of the red sandstone. The oxidic scale is very slow to form and is already over the pictographs. Most of the petroglyphs are exposed to the weather with no indications of caves or overhanging protective rock ledges. The red sandstone that the area is composed of contains a trace of iron. Over time this iron content forms a thin black scale on the surface of the stone called desert varnish. By taking a sharp implement such as a piece of flint and cutting through this black surface the red sandstone is revealed. This picture is virtually imperishable and only weather can remove it. There are also dinosaur tracks and fossils in the canyon. The remains of a giant human and a mammoth have also been found here in undisturbed strata dated at thirty million years old. The earliest Columbian mammoths in North America date back one hundred and fifty thousand years so they weren’t around either. Is our geological dating wrong? Were these the two in the petroglyph allegedly discovered by Wilkins?

Remember that these are all reports. You can do what you want with them but why are many of them parts of several larger patterns?

Human made artifacts found in Flagstaff in Coconino County in a dig have been dated at between 100,000 to 170,000 years old. This is around seventy thousand years older than the accepted arrival of man in the Americas around 30,000 BC. By the look of it though modern man was already wandering all over the surface of the Earth. Wait though. We are supposed to be descended from the Neanderthals though so what are the Neanderthals doing coexisting with modern man for another seventy thousand years? And why aren't Neanderthals found in North America? They actually have been unless you ask mainstream archaeology who says that they haven't.

We aren't descended from the Neanderthals? Some paleontologists also say this. Take your pick.

How do we evolve from something that is still living alongside us for a long time though we must admit that monkeys and chimps are still living alongside us as well. If you believe that we are evolved from them. With evolution aren't you supposed to replace the previous model? What is it still doing living alongside us? Why then evolve at all?

To the southeast of Painted Desert in Arizona is the Great Meteor Crater or Winslow Meteor Crater, also called the Barringer Meteor Crater. Next to it is the amazing Petrified Forest. Approximately 20,000 to 12,000 years ago, 18,000 BC to 10,000 BC, a meteor crashed here creating a huge crater. This was at the same time as the Odessa group of meteorite craters in Texas. The rain of meteors in Arizona covered 550 square miles. The meteors struck out of the northern sky, weighing one million tons and traveling at several miles per second. The Barringer Meteor struck at an angle driving through solid rock while it was being decelerated to zero velocity and its fragments finally came to rest at the base of a cliff. Half a billion tons of rock were displaced. The crystal structure of the meteorite fragments indicates that it might be an asteroid, the remains of an exploded planet orbiting between Jupiter and Mars. From the ring to the pit bottom the depth is 570 feet. The diameter of the top of the rim is 4,000 feet. The circumference is three miles. The meteorite might have been an iron sphere 60 feet in diameter.

Another report stated that the meteorite made a hole 4,500 feet across and 600 feet deep. It flung out masses of rock weighing up to 7,000 tons and altogether hurled out 400 million tons of rock. The pressure of the impact exceeded one million pounds per square inch turning silica into new forms known as coesite and stishovite. May I remind you that I collect data. Some

of the data points are different. It all depends on the observer. And the measurer.

The Navajo have a legend that one of their sky Gods streaked down from Heaven as a flaming serpent one day long ago and blasted out the bowl of Flagstaff Meteor Crater as a token of his passing. Is this the true origin of the Serpent Gods?

What then of the Barringer meteor shower in Arizona around this same time as well as the Odessa Meteor shower in Texas which was contemporary with it?

Are we getting too many contemporary Meteor or Asteroid showers?

The Heavens were certainly very active in this period.

How many other meteor showers are dated from this time?

Gods and meteor showers? How easy are they to be confused by primitive man? Possibly even modern man?

Coconino County was certainly a busy area.

Arizona. Maricopa County

In 1959 Arizona State University students were digging in a cave in Camelback Mountain in the middle of Phoenix , Arizona, and came across remains thought to be thousands of years old. In the top layers of the excavation there were found dozens of bundles of reed cigarettes packed in

salt. Each bundle was in multiples of four and the cigarettes had a perforated reed joint above the tobacco. The World's oldest filter tips or the original Camel pack?

Los Muertos or City of the Dead is approximately five miles west of Chandler and six and a half miles south of Tempe in Maripoca County in Arizona. Other sources say nine miles south of Tempe. This Hohokam city was built along the borders of a canal or artificial river and the city measured six miles by one mile. In 1887 Frank Hamilton Cushing explored the ruins and found the city in whose centre were many large communal houses and the remains of suburbs that extended for two miles. The entire group was enclosed by an adobe wall and there were windows and portholes in the surrounding wall but no doors. Entry and exit was by ladders and trapdoors in the roofs of rooms. In the yards and streets were public ovens and large cooking pits that were lined with clay or natural cement. In the corners of some of the rooms were the buried remains of people that were inside vaults. Other dead were incinerated with the ashes being put inside urns made of pottery. Most of the people were short but two were six feet in height. It has been estimated that there were around thirteen thousand inhabitants. The city was ploughed into the ground over the years. There were many canals in this area and the houses were large being three hundred to four hundred feet long and two hundred feet wide and four to five storeys high. There were forty to fifty of these in Los Muertos. There was a very large building in the centre of the city where bodies were found in sarcophaguses on the upper floors. There was a wall around this building possibly for protection.

Some of the canals linking to this area were up to one hundred and fifty miles long and were twenty-five feet wide at the top with the central ditch being four or five feet wide. Remains of reed or balsa rafts have been found in association with them. Many of these Hohokam canals were reincorporated into modern irrigation developments. It was estimated that the canals and their laterals covered an area of two hundred and fifty thousand acres and the canals and their laterals must have been one thousand miles long. This was an enormous area. And then suddenly in the late Middle Ages they just disappeared during a fifty year drought.

Arizona. Navajo County

A human skull found in one of the many cliff dwellings near Winslow in Navajo County was described as being so large that a cowboy's Stetson hat placed on it resembled one of the little hats that merrymakers wear on New Years Eve. The skull was of a giant human and it also had a gold tooth. Here are these strange giants that we shall meet again. But with a gold tooth? Remember, I just report them.

Arizona. Pinal County

At a place called Nine Mile Waterhole six and a half miles northwest of Tucson Charles E. Manier found a large lead cross buried in the embankment

where the road had been cut through in 1924. Nearby were five large cylindrical brick ruins similar to the beehive structures found elsewhere in North America. Thirty lead crosses were eventually discovered. Even one cross with a line drawing of a dinosaur on it was found along with another cross with freemason symbols. Other crosses had characters that resembled Hebrew and another has a long snake coiled around it. One large cross-shaped item had two halves bound together with rivets. When separated they were found to be covered with dense lines of inscriptions appearing to be Latin in an oddly confused style as well as a smattering of Hebrew characters.

This is another example of the North American Phoenician-Hebrew-Atlantean-Chaldean-take your pick writing that is found all over the place. If all of the ancient Roman coins found in North America had been dropped accidentally, or intentionally, who dropped all of this?

At Cochran Ghost Town also in Pinal County there are five well-preserved beehive dwellings or structures built of mortarless granite stone. They are 32 feet high and 72 feet around. Each has a doorway 6 feet high and 3 feet wide and a three-foot by five foot opening in the top rear of the dome. They might be kilns or ovens but this is uncertain. The beehives are one mile southwest of the ghost town overlooking the west side of the Gila River. There are other mysterious beehive structures throughout the United States. Your guess is as good as mine. Cochran is twenty-eight miles from Silverbell Road. Cochran ghost town is twenty air miles northeast of Florence. These ruins are similar to the structures found on Silverbell Road.

Arizona. Santa Cruz County

In 1891 a number of workers excavating a basement for a commercial building in Crittenden in Santa Cruz County uncovered a large clay sarcophagus or ceremonial coffin whilst excavating an older building. It contained the remains of a human being three metres tall and with six toes on each foot.

Remember the six toes. They will reappear as well in a lot of other reports.

Another report stated that the sarcophagus was clay and eight feet below the ground with a granite mummy case inside of it. The body was twelve feet tall. Carving on the case showed that the man had six toes, long hair and wore a bird shaped headdress. The bones were so old that they had turned to dust.

Interestingly enough many giants in ancient legends were reported to have had six digits on each hand or foot.

Arizona. Yavapai County

The “Arizona Journal-Miner” of 26th July 1911 and 13th October 1911 mentions a Mr Peter Marx of Juniper near Walnut Creek in Yavapai County in Arizona who discovered a giant skeleton on his farm. There was also a burial ground and some ruins on the property as well as canals. The thighs and hips of the giant were twice the size of a normal man’s and the skull would have needed a number ten hat. Other artifacts were found as well including one that resembled a plumb bob. Juniper ghost town does not exist anymore. Juniper is on the Navajo County map.

Site. United States. Arizona. Apache County. Springerville. Casa Malpais. 109.29017w, 34.15907n. 109w34n.

8,000 BC-7,000 BC. Site. United States. Arizona. Cochise County. Cochise. 109.92146w, 32.114n. 109w32n.

40,000,000 BC. Site. United States. Arizona. Coconino County. Grand Canyon. No exact site.

Site. United States. Arizona. Coconino County. Grand Canyon. No exact site.

30,000,000 BC. Site. United States. Arizona. Coconino County. Hava Supai Canyon. 112.6893w, 36.2368n. 112w36n.

100,000 BC. Site. United States. Arizona. Coconino County. Flagstaff. 111.650w, 35.1988n. 111w35n.

10,000 BC-9,000 BC. Arizona. Coconino County. Winslow, near Flagstaff. Barringer Crater. Great Meteor Crater or Winslow Meteor Crater 111.0226w, 35.0276n.111w35n.

Site. United States. Arizona. Salt River Valley. Maricopa County. Phoenix. Camelback Mountain. 111.96191w, 33.51505n. 111w33n.

Site. United States. Arizona. Salt River Valley. Maricopa County. Nr Chandler. Pueblo de los Muertos. 111.943056w, 33.429444n. 111w33n.

Site. United States. Arizona. Navajo County. Winslow. 110.6972w, 35.0230n. 110w35n.

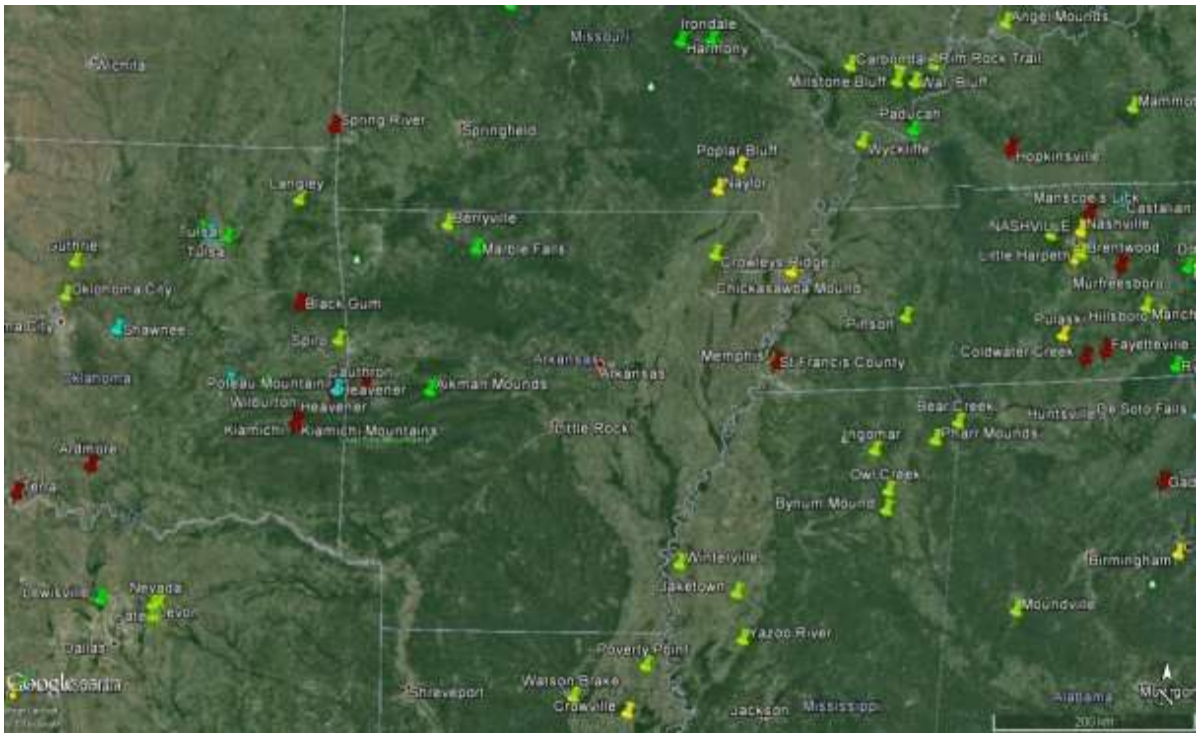
Site. United States. Arizona. Pinal County. Nr Tucson. Nr Picture Rocks. Silverbell Road. 111.4892w, 32.790n. 111w32n.

Site. United States. Arizona. Pinal County. Cochran. 111.164866w, 33.104483n.111w36n.

Site. United States. Arizona. Santa Cruz County. Crittenden. 110.7290w, 31.5770n. 110w31n.

Site. United States. Arizona. Yavapai County. Walnut Creek. Juniper. 112.463w, 34.522n. 112w34n.

Arkansas.



Arkansas County. Carroll County

Eight miles southeast of Berryville in Carroll County, Arkansa, on private land between the Prescott farm and Brushy Creek there is a rock outcropping that holds a neat rectangular doorway about four feet high by eighteen inches wide. Behind the opening is a meandering passage that leads to a small circular chamber. The structure is manmade and of great age and built presumably for dwarves. The structure was already here when white settlers first came to the area. It is not a root cellar as only dwarves could have used it.

Arkansas County. Crittenden County

Across the Mississippi River from Memphis, Tennessee, in Crittenden County there was speculation about the remains of canals, artificial lakes with paved bottoms, huge mound complexes and evidence of extensive human occupation. This was from nineteenth century sources.

Arkansas County. Greene County

Remember that I am only giving you reports. You can decide what you want to do with them yourself. And remember, don't necessarily trust the experts who are probably trying to protect their own paradigm and specialization at the expense of anything else that might interfere with it, irrespective of their verity or truth. Destroy your career by endorsing something radical? You would never get a University job that way. No, you have to keep sucking up to the other people higher up than you who created or endorsed the paradigm in the first place.

Eight miles southwest of Paragould and ten miles north of Finch a stone statue was discovered in a gravel pit of which there are many in the range of hills. The description of it was part Egyptian and part Mongoloid and it lay ten feet deep. The four foot tall sculptured head was named "King Crowley" and it had a valentine shaped symbol of copper inlaid on its chest and gold eyeballs which were made of two flat inlaid buttons of gold. The figure had a squared, protruding chin, small tightlipped mouth, a short nose and a furrowed brow. Copper earplugs the shape of thumbtacks were attached to holes in the ears. Along with the statue were a gold ring, a small coffer made of volcanic pumice and many carvings of men, astronomical symbols and animals. The finds were discovered by a gentleman named Rowlands. The layer of gravel dated back 175,000 years ago or 175,000 BC. The statue was discovered on Crowley's Ridge near Finch.

Were these fakes or not? The jury is still out and the arguments over the site continue like the arguments over most of the entries in this book, if not all.

Arkansas County. Mississippi County

According to the Memphis "Daily Appeal" 15th August 1870, a number of years ago there was an excavation near the foot of the Chickasawba Mound near Blytheville which unearthed the skeleton of a giant man who was believed to be between eight and nine feet tall. Under the skull which was huge was a peculiarly shaped earthen jar that was the shape of a decanter with a round body and a long neck. The jar was made of a peculiar type of clay with very fine workmanship and the belly of it was ornamented with figures or hieroglyphics consisting of a delineation of human hands that were parallel to each other and open with the palms outwards and running up and down the

vase with the wrists to the base and the fingers towards the neck. On either side of the hands were tibia or thigh bones running around the base. Included in the report is the mention that other burials of people the same size and also with decorated jugs or decanters under their heads were found.

Arkansas County. Newton County

Ten miles north of Jasper the fossilized remains of Paleozoic palm trees, tapirs, saber-toothed tigers, rhinoceroses and other tropical biology have been found in the large Willcockson Fossil Beds nearby. They were not supposed to be this far north and seem to indicate a sudden and drastic earth movement in the remote past. Which earth movement though? We will find that there have been many earth tilts in the past. This is at Marble Falls in Newton County.

Arkansas County. Scott County

A Carthaginian coin was discovered in a field near Cauthron by a person with a metal detector. The coin was six inches below the surface and similar in size to a U. S. fifty cent piece. There was a small hole drilled near its top. This coin closely resembled the Carthaginian coin found in Phenix, Alabama, which from comparison of the two coins by Professor N. Totten declared that they came from the same die. Cauthron and Phenix City are five hundred and

fifty-seven miles apart and are on either side of the Mississippi River. Cauthron is on the above map. Were there originally two coin discoveries at Phenix City, a Carthaginian coin as well as a Roman coin?

There appears to be a row of Roman era artifacts running from Cauthron to Heavener and then to the Kiamichi Mountains. Heavener appears to be an intersection with a run towards Black Gum. Heavener has both Roman era and Norse artifacts as well as allegedly more ancient artifacts.

Arkansas County. Yell County

Midway between Fort Smith and Hot Springs a vast number of unusual mounds have been found to contain large numbers of human skulls that appear to have been crushed or clubbed to death. There were also large quantities of bracelets, rings and animal bones. The skulls date to 8,000 BP, 6,000 BC. These are the Aikman Mounds.

Another report states that in 1898 Professor Edwin Walters found a mass grave in Yell County near Fort Smith. In a 30-acre area he found huge numbers of skeletons with crushed skulls or spearheads lying among the ribs. There were one hundred thousand deaths and the bones are 8,000 years old. Was there a massacre here of horrendous proportions in this period? Modern research indicates that North America actually had a population of millions before European colonization and the ensuing mass extinction of many native North Americans from smallpox and other diseases. The majority of the Indian population with its fixed communities and massive permanent farmlands almost became extinct and their communities and farmlands that they had tended for thousands of years became a new wilderness. As colonists spread out further they thought that the wilderness that they were discovering had always been there. In fact on the eastern side of the Mississippi to the East Coast the great forests were relatively new.

How else do we explain the huge population density then for one hundred thousand people to be in one place which was unknown in prehistoric times as there was supposed be no infrastructure to support or mobilize them. Were they all rounded up and slaughtered in one place or was it a war between two enormous armies, for those times, of fifty thousand people each?

Other researchers state that the Aikman Mounds were the last mound group created by the Hopewell Culture and that it was the last of the Hopewell that were massacred. Other sources state that this was around 400

AD. What size forces were these busily slaughtering the last of the Hopewell Culture? Early Indian legends state that there was a confederation of nations that joined together to destroy the red-haired giants in one last battle and massacre. Was this it?

Site. United States. Arkansas. Carroll County. Berryville. 93.458w, 36.2908n. 93w36n.

Site. United States. Arkansas. Crittenden County. 90.074067w, 35.150514n. 90w35n.

175,000 BC. Site. United States. Arkansas. Greene County. Near Finch. Crowleys Ridge. 90.6677w, 36.0433n. 90w36n.

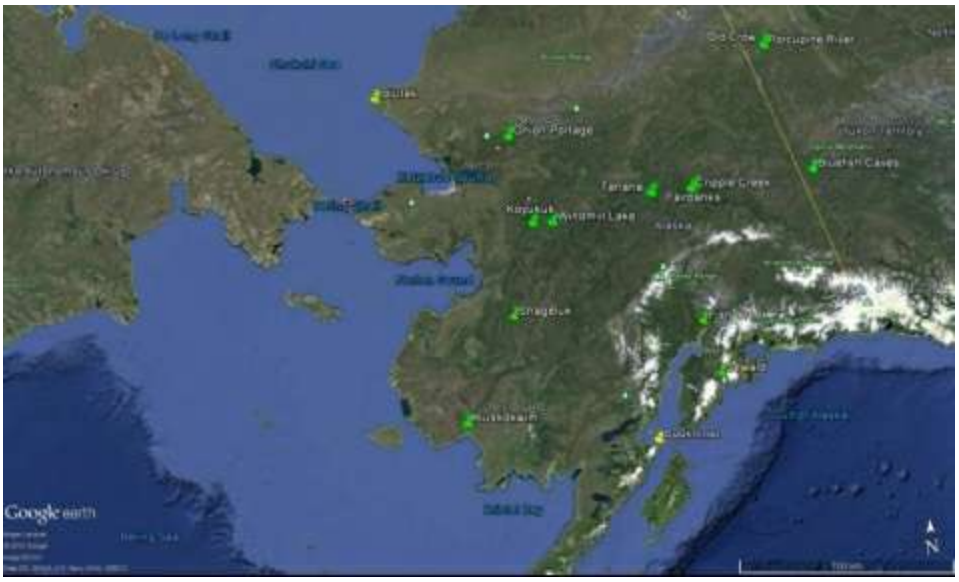
Site. Arkansas. Mississippi County. Blytheville. Chickasawba Mound. 89.8690w, 35.8934n. 93w36n.

9,000 BC-8,000 BC. Arkansas. Newton County. Marble Falls. 93.13221w, 36.10678n. 93w36n.

Site. United States. Arkansas. Scott County. Cauthron. 94.2974w, 34.9212n. 94w34n.

6,000 BC-5,000 BC. Site. United States. Arkansas. Yell County. near Bluffton. Aikman Mounds. 93.60774w, 34.91106n. 93w34n.

Beringia/ Bering Strait.



Around 20,000 years ago the average sea levels were three hundred to four hundred feet lower than they are today. Around 18,000 BC world weather conditions started warming up as the glacial ice melted. Areas like Beringia between Alaska and Siberia were above sea level.

Other sources state that world sea levels were one hundred metres or 328 feet lower than at present and then world sea-levels started rising abruptly. Some geologists stated that it only took five thousand years for the coastal plains to be flooded again as sea levels rose four hundred feet.

Clube and Napier theorize that a giant comet settled into an earth-crossing orbit 50,000 years ago and for 30,000 years remained intact. Twenty thousand years ago, 18,000 BC, a massive fragmentation event occurred and from seventeen thousand years ago, 15,000 BC, multimegaton fragments may have periodically collided with the Earth thus causing a reduction in glaciation. There were two large impacts in the eleventh Millennium BC, 11,000 BC, and the ninth Millennium BC, 9,000 BC, which raised global temperatures so much that the Ice Age was brought decisively to an end.

The astrophysicist Victor Clube at Oxford University proposed that a giant comet entered the Solar System some time before 18,000 BC and disintegrated over the next few thousand years leaving a debris strewn orbit in to which the Earth periodically blunders.

Victor Clube and John Napier state that after performing orbital analyses of several of the meteor showers that hit the Earth. After analyzing the paths of comets, asteroids and meteor showers they discovered that they were related to each other. Examples of these are the Taurids, Perseids, Piscids and

Orionids as well as the comets Encke and Rudnicke and the asteroids Oljato, Hephaistos and at least one hundred others. They are all regarded as the offspring of one single massive comet that first entered our solar system 20,000 years ago or 18,000 BC. Clube and Napier calculate that due to subtle changes in the orbits of Earth and cosmic debris the Earth passes through the densest parts of the giant comet clouds every two thousand to four thousand years. Clube and Napier postulate that the Earth would pass through a four hundred year long cloud from 2000 AD on.

Clube has linked the Cataclysmic meltdown of the last Ice Age between 12,000 BC, and 7,000 BC, with one such storm that caused sea levels to rise on average 100 metres or over three hundred feet. Imagine the impact on our coastal cities which generally are our largest and most prosperous ones.

The same to a smaller degree occurred again in 2,350 BC and 500 AD.

Around 13,000 BC Beringia was a flat scrub covered wind-swept plain. Now it is the Bering Strait. The maximum extent of Beringia was eighteen thousand years ago and it had been in existence for one hundred thousand years. With the great warming the land bridge shrank at the edges before the rising seas covered the landscape.

The Russians hypothesize that Beringia was a steppe on the Siberian side that became a tundra on the American side. The grassy flora of Siberia resembled that of East Africa and only started to resemble tundra on the American side. Of thirty four species of extinct animal in Siberia twenty eight of them were from temperate climatic zones. Alaska was largely icefree whilst Siberia was completely ice free. The glaciers were to the east and south of Alaska and over Europe and Scandinavia. They weren't in most of Siberia. The ice arrived after the mammoths died!

Up until ten thousand BC, 10,000 BC, there was a great icefree tundra plain between Eastern Siberia and Alaska where the Bering Strait is now. This was possibly because so much water had been locked up in the vast Polar Ice Caps. Other sources state that Beringia disappeared under water five hundred years before but our dates are being found to be variable. Sometimes the dates used by different geologists are very variable. I will just list them, you can decide on which of them you choose.

Around 9,000 BC there was a dry and ice-free land passage between Siberia and Alaska. Remember that though we have an earlier date for the submergence of Beringia also remember that many of these geological estimated ages are purely that, estimates.

In the Northern Pacific Ocean a continental landmass that occupied the whole of the Bering Straits and the immediate area south of it suddenly foundered at the end of the Pleistocene Period.

Other reports state that between 5,000 BC and 4,000 BC the landbridge called Beringia sank to become the Bering Strait. Were sealevels rising or was the land sinking? Was the sinking in increments, as it has apparently been recorded, or did it just sink once with various geologists guessing the date. Or did sea level rise occur at the same time? We have one geological process and numerous explanations and numerous dates. That's geology for you.

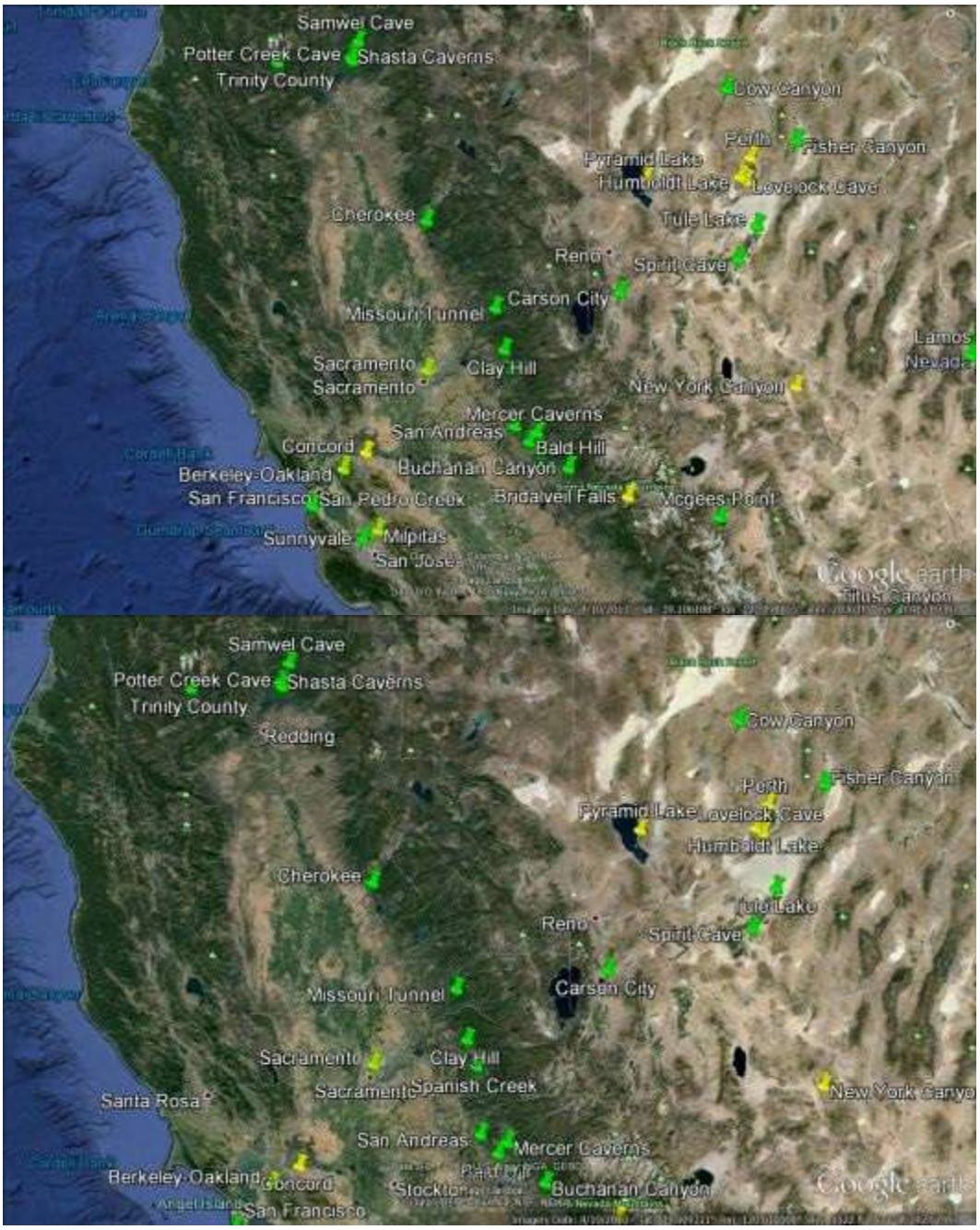
Eventually Beringia became the Bering Strait. Just pick a date. Several have been proposed.

California.

More mysteries? California has a host of unbelievable artifacts. I list them and place them. They could all be wrong but why are so many artifacts in California dated at the same improbable dates? We are not talking one or two, we are talking a host of artifacts found in mines during the Gold Rushes of the mid-nineteenth century. Even if they are in the same strata or stratums as reported, are the ages of these strata or stratums actually correct? Geology is

based on a lot of conjecture based on apparent visual and chemical analysis and geologic ages have changed over the years. They might have to change still again.

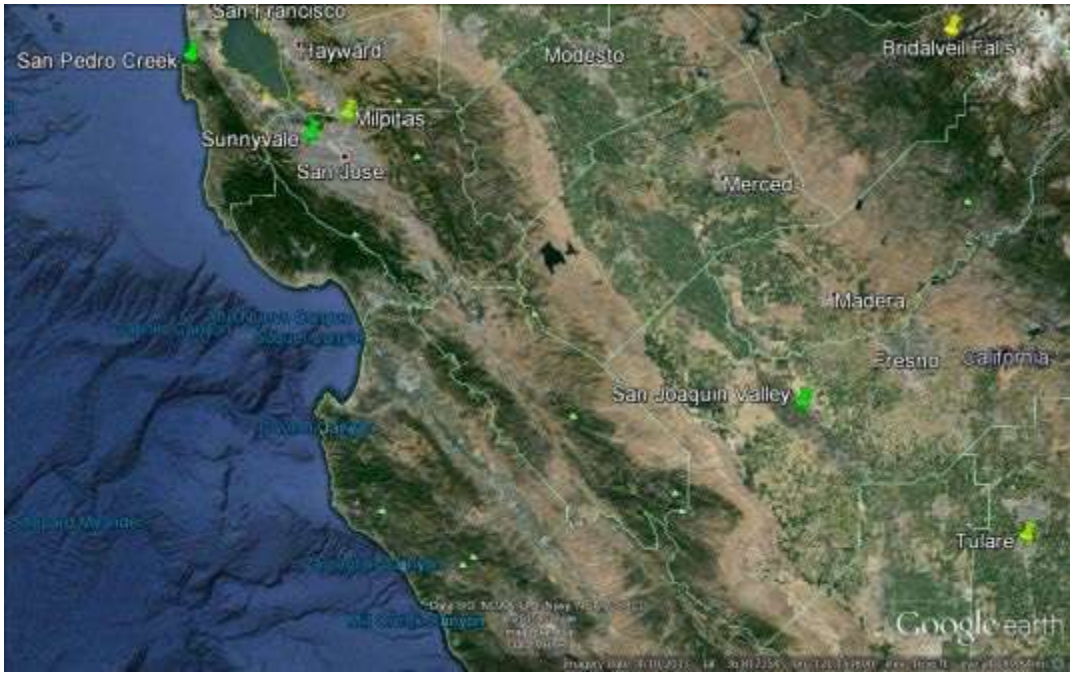
As you head south you will notice a line of artifact areas that start at Samwel Cave, Shasta Caverns and Potter Creek Cave. This line heads in a slight southsoutheast direction along the Rockies to Cherokee and the Missouri Tunnel. Looking at the second map this tapered line continues down through Clay Hill, Spanish Creek and down to Mercer Caverns, San Andreas, Bald Hill and Table Mountain. Further on we head to Buchanan Canyon and Bridalveil Falls.



This same line then heads down to Mount Whitney and Olancha followed by the Coso Range and China Lake in Arizona. What other discoveries are there to be made along this same line?

And on we go. Read through the listings for California. Why such a strange and large number of artifacts?

Remember that darker green pins are thousands of years old, lighter green are accepted North American, often called Moundbuilder, cultures and yellow are giants. Quite often they are combined. As you can see they can also be clustered. Claret coloured are from the Roman/ Celtic period. Blue for Viking period are very rare on the West Coast though there have been reports of Chinese visitors along with artifacts.



Looking at the islands off the California coast we can see very old artifact sites as a lot of this area was above sea level ten thousand years ago and these artifacts are much older.

Here we have a rare West Coast Roman Era relic in Los Angeles. It appears to be rare for Roman Era artifacts to be found on the West Coast. The majority are pre-Moundbuilder, in many cases very pre-Moundbuilder, but we might be having problems with geological dating.

You may or may not have noticed but I put vague reports at the front of each state listing. They may be important or they might not be. You can decide.

In 1895 the “Chicago Record” printed the story of the sensational find of an unknown type of animal bigger than an elephant which had been found together with the fossil remains of men and women eight and nine feet tall somewhere in California. Shame no one mentioned where in California.

A fantastic human skull of great size was also reported as being found somewhere in California as well. It had double dentition or a double row of teeth. Preposterous you say, but this is not the only report of double dentition ever made. To make something up like this would require a very boring imagination. I have never fantasized about it. We will meet mentions of giants and double dentition from the Channel Islands off California as well as other coastal parts of California. Was this report with no location actually one of these?

In 1851 it was reported in the Springfield, Illinois, “Republican” during 1851 that a Mr Hiram de Witt of Springfield, Massachusetts, discovered an iron nail with a perfect head in a piece of auriferous quartz that he had dropped accidentally. The iron nail had a perfect head and was inside the fist-sized piece of gold bearing quartz that he had brought back from California. How old is a piece of quartz and how old is the iron nail?

California. Alameda County

Around Berkeley there are mysterious and ancient walls of stone with no apparent purpose. They are rather ordinary looking and survive in sections from 20 feet to 200 yards long. They vary from 2 feet to 5 feet tall and are 4 feet wide at ground level. This indicates that the walls were originally much higher. The rock goes down ten inches below the surface. Some of the rocks weigh more than 200 pounds. The walls extend nearly seven miles into the Oakland Hills. They do not appear to be animal corrals or pens either. They are mainly straight. Some intersect at angles and there are distances of parallel walls separated by ten yards or so but no indications that they form enclosures. Many of the rocks weigh hundreds of pounds and some of the stones in the walls weigh up to one ton. They are chiefly located around Vollmer and Grizzly Peaks, a gully on the south slope of Mount Baldy and overlooking Redwood Canyon on the south side of Round Top. The structures consist of loose piles of rocks strung along in straight, curved and sometimes even parallel lines. Weathering and lichen covering as well as the fact that they are now embedded in a soil rise of one foot on average indicates extremely great age. There are no early legends about them.

California. Butte County

A few miles north of Oroville in Cherokee in Butte County several mortars have been found dug out of shafts dug in 1854 by two different individuals. The mortars were in blue gravels under the auriferous gravel

formation and the volcanic outflows. At another site called Sugar Loaf near Cherokee in 1858 in place forty feet under the surface was a mortar in blue gravel. The blue gravel never comes near to the surface and extends under the Oroville volcanic mesa. The blue gravel is older than 23.9 million years and is Eocene possibly up to 38 million years old. Another report states that three stone mortars had been found in undisturbed gravel capped by basalt in Cherokee. These gravels had been deposited by an ancient river system predating the basalt. No hominoid creatures, let alone ones that made mortars, were around in this period. Or did we have visitors? Or do we have problems with dating? Too many artifacts in the same improbable strata in the same areas. Cherokee is in the Placer County map. What is it with mortars?And occasionally pestles.

California. Calaveras County

Near the town of San Andreas at a depth of 144 feet below the surface a number of stone mortars and other unspecified artifacts were discovered. All were in rock strata apparently five million years old. Stone mortars again? They are probably the few things that can survive incredibly long periods. The implements were found in gravel under the volcanic strata. San Andreas is only 32 kilometres away from Table Mountain in Tuolomne County where a large number of impossible age artifacts have also been reported to have

been found.

A human skull was found at Calaveras in California in the middle of Bald Mountain under a thick layer of Granite. The whole mountain had apparently formed since the man to whom the skull belonged had died. The Calaveras skull was found in a shaft one hundred and fifty feet deep under five beds of lava and volcanic tufa and four beds of auriferous gravel.

The story goes that on February 15th 1866, Mr Mattison, the principal owner of the mine on Bald Hill near Angels Creek removed a skull from a layer of gravel 130 feet below the surface. The gravel was near the bedrock underneath several distinct layers of volcanic material. The gravel the skull was found in was older than the Pleiocene, apparently at least seven million years old. The skull was under a layer of basalt and was sent to the office of the State Survey in June that same year. Eventually the skull came into the possession of Dr. L. Wyman of Harvard College who removed the encasing material around the cranium. Dr. Wyman and an associate named Professor Whitney identified the skull as a very modern type but noted that the fragments of bones and gravel and shells were so tightly wedged into the cavities of the skull that there was no mistake as to the character of the situation in which it was found. The skull along with the artifacts found with it was twelve million years old. Did we have visitors in this period? Have we had several evolutions of man? Do all of our dates need revising? Some believe this report to be of a planted skull. Others don't. This is a very odd area geological area though. So much has been reported from this area that it seems more than coincidence.

There was human occupation of Mercer's Cave in the Quaternary period up to 600,000 BC. Mercer Caverns is off Sheep Ranch Road northeast of Murphys in California. You can see a whole row of artifact sites running down the Rocky Mountain range and all within only a few miles of each other. This entire row of anomalous artifact sites is in a strip that is only one hundred and thirteen miles long in a straight line. Why so many anomalous artifact sites, most apparently the same age according to accepted geological strata, existing in this one curved line?

California. Contra Costa County

It was reported in the "Oakland Tribune" 25th July 1911 that workers in

the employ of the Contra Costa Water Company had found a large number of Indian relics in a mound in Concord in Contra Costa County in California. Crude pottery was found as well as other arifacts including the skeleton of a giant individual that was more than seven feet tall. The pottery consists of charm stones of baked clay in the shape of spindles. They were pierced to be suspended from cords. There were also knives and arrow heads of volcanic obsidian. There were also stone mortars and phallic shaped pestles as well as sinkers for fishing and pipes made from soapstone. The mound was near the railroad depot at Concord.

California. El Dorado County

A Mr Ford reported that near the head of Spanish Creek in El Dorado County a perfect mortar and pestle were found in the gravel beneath the volcanic matter. The strata were five million years old.

In 1853 a shaft was being sunk between Placerville Creek and Big Canon. It is capped with a stratum of basaltic lava eight feet thick. Below this is thirty feet of sand, gravel and clay. The country rock was slightly capped and resting on it was a dense stratum of clay. Human bones were found in the clay. They were quite firmly cemented together but on exposure to the air

began to crumble. The andesitic deposits on top of Clay Hill are Pleiocene or Miocene in age making the bones at least two million to seven million years old, 2,000,000 BC to 7,000,000 BC, if we believe the evidence of the rock strata.

California. Imperial County

Twenty kilometres southwest of El Centro in the Yuha Desert in Imperial County in California a skeleton was found that was dated as twenty-one thousand five hundred years old. There were stone tools in association with the burial. In the area are prehistoric stone circles, rows of cairns and stone tools heavily coated in desert varnish indicating ages of thousands of years as it takes this long to develop. The skeleton had been found in a small cairn and was in a semiflexed position.

At Yuha Pinto Wash in Imperial County in California over eighty stone tools were found after tropical storm Kathleen lashed the area. The deluge cut a shelf on the north bank of the Yuha Pinto Wash which is just north of the Mexican border. The stone tools were still emplaced near the base of the cut and had been overlain by twenty-one metres of overlay before the storm.

These artifacts are believed to be fifty thousand years old. Twenty thousand years older than what they are supposed to be. Is the El Centro skeleton the same age? They are only six miles apart.

California. Inyo County

In California in 1952 an artesian well specialist Frederick Hehr discovered the remains of an iron chain embedded in solid sandstone at a depth of 37 feet. A photograph of it dating from 1955 shows a block of stone with one large ring connected to a number of smaller ones. This was at the junction of Clark and Nye Counties with the California stateline. This would make it Inyo County in California.

There are numerous reports from Death Valley in California as it is quite a large area being around three thousand square miles in size.

In 1898 the Cowden brothers allegedly uncovered the skeletal remains of a human being believed to be 100,000 years old in Death Valley. It was a giant female and the bones were petrified and crystallized in places and the bone marrow had opalized. In the same strata were the remains of prehistoric camels and other mammals as well as an elephant-like creature with four tusks and not two as well as towering tree ferns, petrified palm trees and fossilized fish. There were several extra buttons at the base of the spine and a possible tail-like appendage. The canine teeth were twice the size of modern man. The woman was 7.5 feet tall and found at a depth of five feet in a hard rock formation of conglomerate containing small amounts of silica. There were also hand hewn caves high up in the chalk-like cliffs that were almost inaccessible from either top or bottom approaches. The area must have been an inland sea or an inlet of the Pacific Ocean at the time.

In Death Valley there is ample fossil and skeletal evidence to indicate that the area was once a tropical paradise with ample lakes and forests for habitation. It is now an area of total desolation.

It was reported that the ruins of an ancient town, which must have been destroyed by an ancient catastrophe, have been reported to have been found in Death Valley in the Nevada Desert. Traces of melted rocks and sand can be seen. The heat of a volcanic eruption would not have been enough to melt rocks. Not a blade of grass grows in the district.

A Captain Walker was the first to report seeing one of the ruined cities, the centrepiece of which was a huge rock, between 20 to 30 feet high with the remains of an enormous structure upon it. The southern side of both the rock and the building was melted and vitrified. Captain Walker wrote of Death Valley in 1850. He described a city that extended for about one mile. There are signs of a volcanic eruption with carbonized or vitrified blocks the result of some terrible catastrophe. In the centre of this true American Pompei there is a rocky spur twenty to thirty feet high on which the ruins of gigantic constructions can be seen. The buildings at the southern extremity look as if they had been in a furnace and the rock on which they are built shows signs of having been melted. The local Indians have no legends of the area but the ruins fill them with superstitious terror. There have never been volcanic eruptions in Death Valley though.

Dr Martin states that in Death Valley there are misshapen trees and a large population of reptiles, fumes that make it fatal to human life and weird lights sometimes in shapes resembling human beings which move through the

darkness, sometimes slowly and sometimes with the speed of lightning. They rush skywards in columns of fire.

Beehive structures or kilns of unknown age have also been found in Death Valley. Some reports state that these are merely nineteenth century charcoal kilns built by Chinese. These same Chinese built bee-hive structures all over the American southwest. And the northeast. And from before white colonization. Maybe the Chinese arrived early? These Chinese charcoal kilns are everywhere.

In a newspaper report from August, 4, 1947 there is mention of the discovery of mummies in caverns in Death Valley by a Dr F. Bruce Russell who discovered these finds originally in 1931. These mummies were of men eight to nine feet tall and were clothed in garments consisting of medium length jackets and trousers extending slightly below the knees. The material resembled gray dyed sheepskin. In another cavern there appeared to be a ritual hall together with devices and markings similar to those used by Masons. In a long tunnel were the well-preserved remains of elephants and tigers? Hieroglyphics were also found chiseled on polished granite. The caverns were found in an area of 180 miles square and covering much of southern Nevada from Death Valley, California, to Arizona.

Bourke Lee in his book “Death Valley Men”, MacMillan Co, New York, 1932, discussed Paihute Indian legends of the area as well as the discovery of an underground city by two men, Jack and Bill, which they claimed to have discovered after one of them had fallen through an old mine shaft. Inside the city were perfectly preserved mummies that wore thick armbands and wielded gold spears. They found out by accident that the city had been previously lit by a system of lights fed by subterranean gases. They also claimed to have seen a polished round table that appeared as if it was in a council chamber. They also claimed to have seen statues of solid gold, stone vaults full of gold bars and gemstones and huge stone doors that were perfectly balanced by counterweights as well as other fantastic sights. The two miners followed the caverns upwards until they opened up onto the face of the Panamints, half way up the eastern slope in the form of a few ancient tunnel-like quays. Below them was the Furnace Creek Ranch and Wash. You get some amazing reports. They sound similar though to many others from around the world. Even if only part of these reports are true then we still have a lot of reported mysteries, or a lot of weird mysteries. Was every explorer to hit this area a complete liar? This is difficult to believe as well.

Local superstitions in the area by the local indigenous inhabitants state that the area is to be shunned as it is taboo and the abode of spirits and only death will greet you there. There are quite a few local stories of subterranea stretching for miles under the valley and that some of these tunnels have naturally mummified bodies of people who appear to have died suddenly in them. Were these the terrified populace of the melted city above that had met an invisible death in the city's bunkers whilst their homes melted and burnt above them? It is as good a theory as any.

Also in Death Valley there is the Racetrack Playa where odd things have been happening for many thousands of years. There are stones here, large and small, that constantly move about leaving furrows where they have traveled yet never being seen to actually move though this has occurred thousands of times. These stones range from pebbles to six hundred pound boulders and the cause of the phenomenon is unknown. Most people blame the wind on icy ground causing the stones to slide along. No one has ever seen it happen though. These strange winds must only blow when no one is watching.

Are all the phenomena of Death Valley related in some way?

Prehistoric people cut strange petroglyphs onto the walls of Titus Canyon in a remote part of Death Valley. There are depictions of sheep and lizards and something like an upside-down candelabrum. Also there are various triangles, diamonds, zigzag lines and one incomplete set of wavy lines radiating out from a circle.

Rock art found in the Coso Mountains in Inyo County in California dates back sixteen thousand years. There are one hundred thousand petroglyphs in the area, many of the depicting Bighorn Sheep which are the characteristic design of the area. There are also entopic, anthropomorphic or human-like images, other animals, weapons and tools as well as unclassifiable ones.

On February 13th, 1961, Mike Mikesell, Wallace Lane and Virginia Maxey were collecting fossils about five miles north of Olancha for their shop. Geodes are hollow spherical or oval stones that are lined with crystals. The particular stone bore traces of fossil shells and the next day when they attempted to cut it in half they broke their diamond saw. In cross-section the exceptionally hard material was like porcelain or ceramic with a shining two-millimeter rod in the middle. X-rays were taken and showed porcelain, copper and metal like electrical equipment. It resembles a sparkplug. Technically it is not a geode as it is composed of hardened clay mixed with biological elements. There was an incrustation of fossil elements on it.

Sometimes people state that my data is jumpy. That is because it is from different sources. You are getting each report, sometimes several. Each can be different.

There are also reports of what appear to be ancient mines in Death Valley but there are no records of any of them being worked by white people.

California. Kern County

There are millions of amazing looking petroglyphs or rock drawings in the area of China Lake in Kern County in California. There is a geometrical figure in a cave drawing that resembles a normal slide-rule in a double frame. Before you bark at me, I am only quoting sources. One of them mentioned this. Better ones come.

Near China Lake in Kern County there are also drawings that show rings, stars, spheres, many coloured rays and figures of Gods. On a rock was found a drawing of a Tyrannosaurus Rex with something in its front paws resembling a man. More dinosaurs?

China Lake is a human habitation site. How old is actually the mystery.

Other petroglyphs in the China Lake area are of a woolly mammoth and another one that is believed to be a hairy horse that are on the same rock and only one hundred and ten centimetres apart. Horses were believed to have

been extinct for thousands of years in North America. The mammoth incidentally is not shown covered in hair. Numerous drawings of Coso Bighorn sheep are also found in the area and are quite common.

The remains of many late Ice Age birds and animals have been unearthed from asphalt in McKittrick in Kern County from the end of the last Ice Age. It appears as if the birds and animals stampeded into the asphalt pits. What would scare living things so much that they ran into asphalt pits? Were they stampeded or driven forwards by tsunamis created by rapidly melting ice masses?

What caused the massive stampeding across North America and apparently many other places on Earth in this period?

Near Taft in Kern County in California a major excavation occurred in early 1934 in local mounds. According to the "Bakersfield Californian" 28th March 1934 over the previous three and a half months numerous artifacts were found including mortars and pestles, flint points, bone tools, textiles, shells, soapstone vessels, stone vessels and fragments of basketry. Five hundred and sixty-four skeletons were uncovered in the mounds including three hundred and forty-eight from the first mounds. Eventually three thousand skeletons were exhumed from the first mound and one thousand from the second mound. Over four thousand artifacts were dug up. It is assumed that they went to the vaults of the Smithsonian.

California. Los Angeles County

During the eleventh Millennium BC, 11,000 BC, thousands of prehistoric animals and plants were mired, all at once, in the famous La Brea Tar Pits in Los Angeles. There were bison, horses, camels, sloths, mammoths, mastodons, and at least seven hundred saber-toothed tigers. One disarticulated human skeleton was found, completely enveloped in bitumen, mingled with the bones of an extinct species of vulture. The human skull was typical of modern American Indians, not a prehistoric species of human.The La Brea remains are broken, mashed, contorted, and mixed in an almost heterogeneous mass, which indicates a sudden and dreadful volcanic cataclysm thirteen thousand years ago. Some scientists state that the extinctions in this area occurred as recently as 9,000 BC and occurred over twenty-five years. Others state that the period was measurable in hours. What was so terrifying that it caused animals who were very aware of their surroundings run into a boiling and seething asphalt pit?

In 1925 during the construction of an oil storage tank in Los Angeles Harbor the remains of an ancient chinese junk were unearthed. It would be nice if they early reports had some detail instead of being one off items inside paragraphs crammed with other references. Then they all copy the same reference and put it in their books which are then reviewed on Google.

In 1975 two sports divers, Bob Meistrell and Wayne Baldwin, discovered two stone anchors weighing four hundred and fifty pounds each as well as numerous ballast stones off Palos Verdes in Los Angeles County in California. The stone anchors were ancient Chinese. Geologists confirmed that the stones originated in China and were of a type used two thousand years ago. Was the Chinese junk found in Los Angeles Harbor also from this period? They are only six miles apart or were there several ancient visits to Los Angeles in the remote past?

That same year it was reported that twenty to thirty similar stone anchors were found in depths from twelve feet to thirty feet off the California coast. Some of the anchors weighed half a ton and were cylindrical and doughnut-shaped with grooves and drilled holes.

The remains of dwarf mammoths that were roasted in ancient pit fires have been found on Santa Catalina Island off Los Angeles. The mammoths were roasted and eaten by humanlike creatures who were giants with double rows of teeth. The same as Santa Rosa Island and Lopock Rancho nearby? We know that the dwarf mammoth has been extinct since the Cataclysm of nine to ten thousand BC. Dwarf mammoths and giant humans?

A distinct imprint in solid stone has been found in Elysian Park in Los Angeles. It is similar to antique Mexican fashion with a high narrow heel and a broad flat sole. The imprint is perfectly clear and looks as if it was pressed into soft mud a day or two ago. It is a right foot. The imprint was found by labourers making a deep cut out of solid rock four feet below the surface and seventy feet above the bottom of a little canyon at the hill's base in the northeast corner of the park. Soil is fine-grained shale impregnated with lime. Ferns, leaves and twig imprints were also found as well as the complete outline of a fish twenty feet below the surface. The discovery was reported in 1897. This was mentioned in the Los Angeles "Herald" as well as "The Morning Star", Savannah, Georgia, April 13 1897.

There was a cave under the San Antonio Waterfall on Mount San Antonio, commonly called Mount Baldy, recorded in 1834 to have one of its walls covered in hieroglyphics but so adorned with moss and eroded with age that there was nothing intelligible left on it.

It was reported that in 2001 in a western neighborhood of Los Angeles in Californa during the demolition of an old house a large stone slab was discovered at a depth of five feet. The stone is a rectangular block of reddish igneous rock with a weight of two hundred and twenty-eight pounds. When

stood upright it is 3.4 feet tall on a base that is 1.7 by 1.6 feet. On either side were identical patterns of semi-circles and straight lines. About two thirds up the front face of the slab is a protruding human face which came out as far as its ears and was sculpted at the centre of a series of ridges resembling a hair style that terminated below the head in large, twin curls. It bears no resemblance to any indigenous culture's style from the area. Some sources state that it is an Egyptian depiction of the goddess Hathor or the Phoenician goddess Ashtarte.

California. Mariposa County

In July 1895, a party of miners working near Bridalveil Falls found the tomb of a woman whose skeletal remains indicated that she stood six feet eight inches tall. Mr G. F. Martindale, who was in charge of the miners, had noticed a pile of stones that seemed to have been placed against the wall of a cliff in an unnatural formation. The miners removed the stones and found a wall of rock that had been shaped and fitted together with knowledgeable masonry. The joints between the blocks were a uniform thickness of one eighth of an inch. Thinking there was treasure inside the miners tore the wall down. Only the mummified corpse lay on a rock ledge that had been carved from the natural stone. The miners were not interested in the giant mummy and then found another vault. Within this vault was the mummy of a woman clutching a child to her breast. The mummy was six feet eight inches tall and

when alive must have been somewhat taller. The corpse was wrapped in animals' skins and covered with a fine grey powder. And here is still the strange row of anomalous artifacts and archeology heading from the northwest to the southeast.

California. Mono County

At Mcgees Point in Mono County in the Sierra Nevada of California a large obsidian projectile point shaped like a laurel leaf was found poking out of Pleistocene strata in Walker River Canyon by W. J. McGee in 1892. The strata are twenty-two thousand years old. Mcgees Point is on the Mariposa County map.

California. Orange County

A human skull was found at Laguna Beach in Orange County that was seventeen thousand years old. The skull was called the Laguna Beach Woman and for a time was regarded as the oldest human fossil remains found in North America after its discovery in 1933. That is if we don't allow for the older ones.

The Topanga culture was resident around Bolsa Chica in Orange County 8,000 years ago and produced masses of unusual artifacts that resemble cogs and gears of astonishing craftsmanship and accuracy. They have uniform grooves, cusps, cups or sprocket teeth around their edges with thicknesses up to two inches thick. The cog stones are only found in the present Los Angeles Basin and the west half of San Diego County and the Channel Islands as well as in the Santa Ana River Valley in Ventura County. About one in six of the cogs are perforated by a circular hole that is conical and not straight through. There are elliptical holes and double conical holes. Were these parts of machines? Nothing else of this technological skill has been found here. Some of the cogs have rounded cookie cutter cogs on their outer edges. Others have hemispherical dents sunk in around the rim. All of these features are regular and precisely spaced. The quality of the workmanship would be difficult to perform even with modern tools. The cog stones are only found underneath levels of artifacts that are among the crudest in North America. Why do we often find advanced technology coming prior to primitive

technology?

California. Placer County

The Missouri Tunnel runs from the Devils Canyon southerly into the ridge between it and the middle fork of the American River, a little above Yankee Jim’s, in Placer County. The region is deeply covered in volcanic materials. In the tunnel under the lava two human bones were found. One was a leg bone. Andesite deposits in the vicinity of the Missouri tunnel are 8.7 million years old. The bones would have to be older then? Or once again our dating is wrong. There are a handful of bones from this period of various hominids and a lot of the history of the human race is conjectural. Is it older than we believe? Other mammalian animals were fully evolved by now. Why not an earlier race of humans? The Missouri Tunnel is on the El Dorado County map.

California. Riverside County

West of Hemet in Reinhardt Canyon in California is the Hemet Maze Stone which is believed to be three thousand to four thousand years old. The Hemet Maze depicted on a large rock is a prehistoric petroglyph. The maze design itself consists of two rectangular boxes with the large one containing the other in the centre. The maze design is three foot six inches square. There is desert varnish all over the maze design as well as inside the carving itself indicating great age.

An incised elephant bone from 250,000 years ago was found in the Anza-Borrego Desert in Riverside County in southern California. Who was around to incise it? Mammoth or elephant bone can only be carved or incised when it is fresh.

California. Riverside County

There are two giant humanoid figures in the desert at Blythe in Riverside County. One is 180 feet long and can only be seen from the air. Its age is unknown and it is similar to those of Nazca and other places in South America. Other large figures found in the same area are of serpents and four-legged animals with long tails. The ground figures were formed by scraping away the thick ground covering of brown pebbles to the light coloured soil beneath. Several reports state that these are of horses but horses had allegedly been extinct in North America for ten thousand years and were not reintroduced until brought over by the Spanish in 1540. Since the 1940s there

had been several other reports by pilots flying over the area of other geoglyphs which have not been refound. Other sources state that the horse might never have become extinct in the Americas after all as herds of them are believed to have been in America according to many Indian Nations well before the Spanish arrived.

Another report states that there are six figures in total in three locations including one human figure at each location and an animal figure in two locations at Blythe. The largest human figure is one hundred and seventy-one feet long.

California. Sacramento County

Several monoliths covered with weird writing were discovered near Sacramento in Sacramento County in California. Modern American Indians never raised monoliths though many have been raised throughout North America. Sacramento is on the El Dorado County map.

California. San Bernardino County

In prehistoric rock strata in the Mojave Desert in San Bernardino County the print of a sandal was discovered. It appeared to have been manufactured rather than hand made. We will get to meet more of these at other locations as

we read on.

There are sites in the Mojave, Mohave, desert where there are circular patches of fused glass. The patches are described as circular or polygonal areas of a hard substance like opaque glass. A stratigraphic layer of fused green glass has been found here that could only have been caused by a nuclear explosion or a high temperature thermal source from above. These are also found world-wide. Libyan desert glass is very similar.

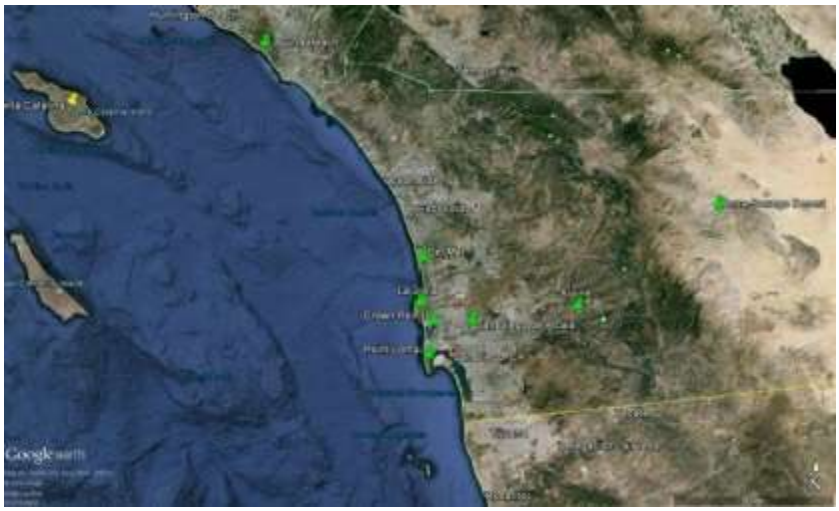
Louis Leakey discovered a crude stone tool manufacturing industry at Calico in San Bernardino County in southern California that dated back 200,000 years to 500,000 years. Louis, the father of African Rift Valley archeology, was laughed at for this deduction of his discoveries. In Africa he would have been applauded for exactly the same artifacts. He found them on the wrong continent. Why is one eolith wrong in one continent and a great discovery in another? The site was near Yermo.

About one hundred miles up the Colorado River almost hidden to ground level eyes and almost inaccessible among towering rock buttes there is an array of neatly cut trenches in dry lake bottoms. This is the Mojave Maze and the local Mojave Indians insist that it was here well before they came. The Mojave Maze is just across the Colorado River west of Topock in Arizona. It is also called the Topock Maze. The site covers eighteen acres and consists of a series of parallel windrows around five feet apart. There were also anthromorphic intaglio images or geoglyphs here as well. One was of a man holding a snake. The site originally covered fifty acres.

The Chemehuevis Indians of the Mojave Desert belong to the linguistic family of the Mojaves, Cocopas, Halchidhomas, Yumas and Maricopas. In their mythology they tell of a Humming Star that came from Heaven and landed in the desert. While the terror stricken Indians watched the event the Humming Star burrowed into the ground and released streams of lava that originated the Pisgah and Amboy volcanic craters. Can a meteorite set off a volcanic eruption? In the desert climate even old lava flows can look new so it is impossible to state when the Pisgah and Amboy craters erupted. Some say two thousand years ago and some say eighteen thousand years ago! We will have to look at what has also happened in this area over the last several thousand years.

In one of my other books “When the Sky Crashed Down” there are several volcanic sites that appear to have been triggered by meteoric activity.

California. San Diego County



Not far from the Spanish mission of San Diego de Alcala on the last day of February, 1970, Herbert L. Minshall collected about two hundred artifacts for a week after a rainstorm that were dated to between 100,000 and 80,000 years ago. Typical of them is a thin slab of rock about the size of Herbert's palm with one raggedly sharp side as if it had been chipped and the other side rounded and smooth and hand-fitting. The age was estimated by Professor George F. Carter of Texas A and M University. What was this about man only being in the Americas no earlier than 30,000 BC?

Why are eoliths scorned when they are discovered in the Americas and lauded as valuable relics when found in Africa? World sea levels were now twenty metres or 66 feet below present levels with the new warming period between 80,000 and 100,000 years ago. The North Pole moved from the Yukon District of Canada to a new position under what is now the Greenland Sea. Climates would have moved with it. This will be explained later when it happens again, and then again. What caused the sudden tilt? Nobody knows but this has happened 271 times since the beginning of the Earth.

The skull of a *Homo Sapiens* or *Cro-Magnon* man were found in the cliffs at Del Mar in San Diego County by Dr Rogers, director of science at the Museum of Man at San Diego and Dr Bada, Professor of marine biology at the Scripps institute of Oceanography, as more than fifty thousand years old, possibly 65,000 years old. The brain in the skull was large enough for the highest intelligence. Quite capable of observing and measuring astronomical cycles. Nearby is Texas Street, San Diego where hearths and stone tools

dating from the last Interglacial period have been found. They are 78,000 to 88,000 years old and were discovered by American archeologist George Carter in 1950. Being North America we have to disregard these discoveries as they do not fit the conservative dating of our alleged scientific and archologic elite.

There is a mass of traveled rocks at Alpine, twenty miles east of San Diego, similar to Point Loma, that cover an area of thirty acres at an altitude of 1,500 feet above sea level. These must have been pushed here into this one particular place by severe and sudden oceanic flooding. The area is not glacial.

Ancient hearths have been found scattered over a wide area in La Jolla in San Diego County in California. Crude stone tools as well as burials were found along with the charcoal from the hearths that was dated as fifty thousand years old.

On the tip of a high bluff at Point Loma that juts down from the north to close off San Diego Bay from the Pacific there are hundreds of lava and metamorphic traveled boulders, which are exposed at low tide. Scores of others are eroding on top of the point with one of the largest, at fifty tons, lying three hundred feet from the lighthouse at the south tip. The nearest source for the rocks is North Coronado Island, eighteen miles southwest in the Pacific Ocean. These are not the result of glaciation as this is not a glaciated area. The highest rocks are at a level of 350 feet above the highest tide. This is indicative of severe and sudden oceanic flooding. What sort of mega tsunami was this?

A plummet was found at a depth of thirty feet below the surface whilst excavating a well in the San Joaquin Valley in California. A plummet is a gum tree leaf-shaped object with a hole near its round and not its pointy end used for gauging perpendicular to the horizon for building purposes when held by a string. This plummet was in incredibly old strata that it should not have been found in. Unfortunately the valley runs through seven counties so we do not know which one.

Mastodon skeletons were discovered still standing upright and engulfed in great heaps of volcanic ash and sand from the end of the last Ice Age in the San Pedro Valley of San Mateo County. The San Pedro Valley is on the Contra Costa County map.

California. Santa Barbara County

Off the coast of Santa Barbara in the Channel Islands there are islands with the remains of fortifications erected by a vanished race called the Chumash. The fortifications have been vitrified from above. Artifacts have been found here that date back 70,000 years, 68,000 BC. According to legend the Chumash were a race of giants. We shall hear more of these giants later, and quite often from the western coast of North America. And in fact from many other places as well. We have already met *gigantopithecus* who was gigantic and actually existed. I admit he was in Southeast Asia but who is to say that he wasn't in North America as well. By the look of it everyone else, and some are very else, have lived here in the past as well. These remains are the same age as those from Texas Street and Texas Street.

A fire pit found on Santa Rosa Island showed no traces of Carbon-14 at all thus indicating a minimum age of 40,000 years back to 38,000 BC. There were crude chopping tools in the pit along with the bones of a bull-sized species of mammoth. Amongst the 40,000 year old remains were man-made chopper tools and dwarf mammoth bones.

The remains of a giant man with double rows of dentition, or double dentition, were found on Santa Rosa Island in the Channel Islands in the nineteenth century. He and his descendants feasted on the small elephants that used to live here and vanished countless ages ago. The giant with the

double teeth was similar to the skeleton found at Lompock Rancho in Santa Barbara County on the opposite shore in California in 1833. The giants of these islands were the extinct Chumash. The giant human had a double row of upper teeth and a double row of lower teeth.

The "Oakland Tribune" 10th June, 1912, states that the remains of a giant race up to seven feet tall were found on Santa Rosa Island in the Santa Barbara Channel off the coast of California. William Altmann, assistant curator of the Golden Gate Park Memorial Museum, discovered the well preserved skeletons. Mr Altmann was excavating an old Indian burial mound in the nursery of Thomas S. Duane which was two miles from Concord. The giant skeleton was buried ten feet under the surface and was surrounded by mortars and pestles, charm stones and obsidian arrow heads. The giant skeleton was seven feet four inches tall. The underjaw was square and massive. Artifacts ornamented with phallic carvings were also found.

There are the remains of a human settlement on Santa Rosa Island that dates back by C-14 dating to 29,600 years.

Was there a flourishing culture on what are called the Channel Islands off California? The eight islands were originally a single landmass known as Santa Rosae which extended for one hundred and sixty miles from San Miguel Island in the north and San Clemente in the south. Before 10,000 BC the nearest shore was only 4.7 miles from the coast of California and the rising sea levels broke it up. Pigmy mammoths used to live on Santa Rosae.

The bones of a man, or woman, scientists are still arguing, were found in Arlington Springs on Santa Rosa Island. The bones were discovered in 1959. Does this indicate that people in this period were capable of travelling across water? Or were the Channel Islands connected to the mainland at this time when world sea levels were several hundred feet lower? Some geologists theorize that the four northern Channel Islands, including Santa Rosa, were conjoined into one single Santa Rosae that extended to only five miles from the California shore. This would still require boats of some sort to traverse.

An Indian grave yard around seven thousand years old was found on Santa Rosa Island in Santa Barbara County in California. The dating was from abalone shells found at the site. There were numerous skeletons, some over seven feet tall, with the tops of the skulls painted red. Bone whistles were found as well.

Dr Ching Chang Woo of the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute discovered an ancient Chinese anchor at a depth of one thousand feet off

Santa Rosa Island in Santa Barbara County in California. The thickness of the manganese crust on the anchor indicated extreme age from the Pre-Columbian period. The anchor was made of limestone. This was in 1975, the same period when other Chinese anchors were discovered off Palos Verdes nearby. The two areas are ninety miles apart.

The United States geological survey found a bed of now petrified fish on a former sea bottom where more than one billion fish died within a four-mile area off Santa Barbara around 10,000 BC.

These fish averaged 6 to 8 inches in length and covered four square miles of bay bottom. How did they get trapped there? What force pushed these fish as well as the seawater into this tiny bay? Was it another tsunami?

Remains of typical Late Ice Age birds and animals have been unearthed from asphalt from the end of the last Ice Age in Carpinteria on the mainland in Santa Barbara County.

The "Los Angeles Herald Examiner" 20th January 1930 reported that a crew of workmen cutting a cliff for a road to the beach near Carpinteria in Santa Barbara County discovered Indian artifacts. The steam shovel dug up skeletons that were found lying face down with their foreheads on surfaced stones with arrowheads, cooking utensils and other items around them. There were scores of skeletons with their heads facing west. Many of the bones were dug up by the road crew and thrown into a pile where tourists and student groups took them.

Bowl-shaped mortars, graceful sandstone pestles, serpentine cups and steatite tobacco pipes have been found in gravel beds underneath basalt flows near Santa Barbara. How old are the basalt flows?

In 1940 Dr Asbjourn Ousdal discovered an inscribed stone bowl inside a block of solid sandstone near the summit of a hill in the Santa Barbara Range in Santa Barbara County in California.

A Smithsonian Institute expedition under Dr J. P. Harrington prior to 31st October 1923 discovered two human skulls regarded as of high antiquity in Santa Barbara in California. The skulls were believed to be older than *Neanderthal Man*. The skulls had very low foreheads and pronounced eyebrow ridges. The mouth cavity was extremely large and the walls of the skull were very thick being twice the thickness of ancient Indians skulls. Implements and fish hooks were also found.

South of San Luis Obispo at Lompoc Rancho, also known as Rancho Lompoc, in 1833 during excavations some soldiers discovered a skeleton

3.65 metres long surrounded by worked shells, heavy axes of stone and boulders covered in unintelligible writing.

Another reports about this same discovery states that about 60 miles northwest of Santa Barbara soldiers digging a pit for the storage of gunpowder broke through a layer of cemented gravel and found a twelve foot tall human skeleton surrounded by carved shells, huge stone axes and blocks of porphyry covered with unintelligible symbols. The skull had double dentition, a double row of teeth on both upper and lower jaws. When local Indians started attaching religious significance to the find the authorities ordered it secretly buried. The giants discovered at Clearwater in Missouri also had double dentition. Other skeletons of giants with double dentition have also been found on Santa Rosa Island in the nearby Channel Islands. The giant was identified as male.

Another giant skeleton was found in Santa Maria in Santa Barbara County that was surrounded by worked shells, heavy stone axes and boulders covered in unintelligible writing. This giant must have been one of the legendary Chumash race who inhabited the islands off the coast here as well as the mainland. No word on whether it had double dentition or not.

California. Santa Clara County

East of Milpitas in Santa Clara County there are mysterious and ancient walls of stone with no apparent purpose running across open grassland. They are rather ordinary looking and survive in sections from 20 feet to 200 yards long. They vary from 2 feet to 5 feet. They are 4 feet wide at ground level. This indicates that the walls were originally much higher. The rock goes down ten inches below the surface. Some of the rocks weigh more than 200 pounds. The walls extend nearly seven miles into the Oakland Hills. They do not appear to be animal corrals or pens either. They are mainly straight. Some intersect at angles and there are distances of parallel walls separated by ten yards or so but no indications that they form enclosures.

Aspartic acid racemization dating found a date of 70,000 years plus for human bone found at Sunnyvale in Santa Clara County. It was so old that no radiocarbon was found in the skeleton.

Were the walls in Milpitas in Santa Clara County the same age as the bones?

Other remains in California have also been found to date to 68,000 BC.

California. Shasta County / Siskiyou County.

There was human occupation of Stone Man Cave in Shasta County during the Quaternary period 600,000 years ago. Stoneman Cave had its name changed to Chalk Cave and then Baird Cave and is now Lake Shasta Caverns. This is well before the accepted 30,000 BC date of man's introduction to the Americas. Somebody obviously did not tell these early people about this.

The fauna of Potter Creek Cave in Shasta County indicates the middle or later Quaternary period around 300,000 BC. Evidence was found here for the existence of man in this period. Potter Creek Cave is one mile south of Stone Man Cave, now known as Shasta Lake Caverns which is apparently three hundred thousand years older. This is a very wide discrepancy in dates.

The fauna of Samwel Cave in Shasta County indicates the Quaternary period but later than Potter Creek at 300,000 BC. Human remains were found here as well. Samwel Cave was a holy place as Samwel means Holy in the local Wintu dialect. There are sacred pools inside the cave where one went to bathe to acquire magical strength. The floor of the cave is rich with extinct animals including corals, snails, clams, giant ground sloths, oxen and even camels. They are second to the La Brea Tar Pits for the variety and quality of the remains excavated. Samwel Cave is only nine miles from Shasta Caverns.

Stone mortars were found in blue gravel overlaid by auriferous quartz and volcanic lava dating back 23.8 million years. If they were not as old as the

strata that they were found under how did they get under it? How old is the strata? The mortars were found in Siskiyou County in California.

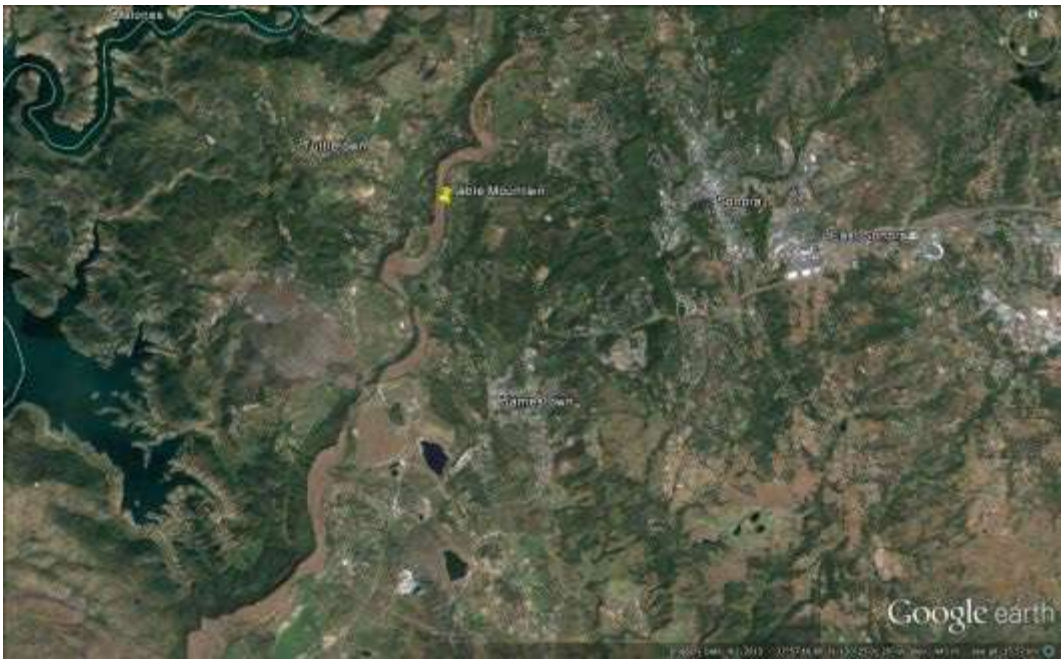
Stone mortars were found in blue gravel deposits over 23.8 million years old in Trinity County in California. This is the same as Siskiyou County. The Trinity county map is on the Shasta County/ Siskiyou County map.

California. Tulare County

Giant fossilized human footprints have been reported to have been found on Mount Whitney in Tulare County.

There are very similar figures or petroglyphs to those found at Tassili in North Africa on rock faces near Tulare in California. Tulare is on the Inyo County map.

California. Tuolomne County



Visible here is the solid upside down river that solidified over Table Mountain and its host of weird discoveries. Table Mountain is a mountainous landform that is quite uniqe. Ten million years ago high-potassium lava erupted from the east and filled an ancient river bed. What happened next was amazing in that the land surface around the river eroded whilst the hard lava protected the river from erosion. Table Mountain is in fact a river valley that

is inverted and now above the surrounding topography rather than below it.

Table Mountain is on the western edge of Yosemite National Park west of Sonora in California. The mountain is honeycombed with old goldmines into gravel 33 to 55 million years old. You could write books just on this mountain alone. I will stick to what I have written. You can go googling for more. People have also written books on what are alleged to have been discovered under the solidified river that is unique to this area. The arguments can be quite heated. Is the dating for the solid river totally wrong? After all lava is very hard to date.

The remains of extinct mastodons, mammoths, bison, tapirs, horses, rhinoceroses, hippopotamuses and camels dating to the Pleiocene Era were discovered here.

Stone tools and human bones were found by miners under the mountain in thick gold bearing gravel sealed beneath layers of a volcanic material called latite. The latite lava cap is nine million years old and 300 feet thick near the town of Sonora. Among the artifacts found are a handle for a bow so old that it was now made of siliceous slate with little notches at the end, one or two spear heads from six to eight inches long and several scoops or ladles with well shaped handles. These deposits are believed to be 33.5 to 55 million years old. There was also a stone muller of obviously artificial origin taken directly from a load of dirt coming directly from under the mountain. A human jaw was also found in the gravel beds under the basalt cap of the mountain.

In July 1857, a skull fragment was found under Table Mountain, 180 feet below the surface, under the latite cap, in gold drift among rolled stones and mastodon debris that was overlying strata of basaltic compactness and hardness. The skull fragment was found in the Valentine Shaft of the Columbia Claim south of Shaw's Flat by Mr Albert Walton. There was gold bearing gravel adhering to the skull. A stone mortar fifteen inches across had also been found in the Valentine Mine at 180 feet below ground level. The skull fragment could be from nine million to 55 million years old. Other sources state that a Mr Paul Hubbs of Vallejo discovered the human crania.

In 1853 Oliver W. Stevens visited the Sonora tunnel about half a mile from Shaw's Flat. At the time there was a car load of auriferous quartz coming out of the mountain from which Mr Stevens picked out a mastodon tooth in a good state of preservation which afterwards was partly broken revealing a hollow with iron sulphide or pyrites in it. At the same time there

was also a relic there that resembled a large alabaster bead about 1.5 inches long by 1.25 inches with a hole through it one quarter of an inch in size. The bead was marble. The hole was filled with iron pyrites. The car had come from 200 feet under the mountain at a depth of 125 feet under the basalt cap. This would indicate that the bead and the tooth were from the same deposit and between nine million and 55 million years old. Mr Stevens also made an affidavit that he had also removed a large stone bowl from the lowest level tunnel that same year.

On a mining claim owned by the Stainless Company in 1858 opposite O'Byrn's Ferry on the Stanislaus River a Mr Carvin dug out a stone hatchet with a hole through it for a handle, near the middle. It was four inches across the edge and with a length of six inches. Human hands evidently made it. The relic was found in about sixty to sixty-seven feet from the surface in the gravel under the basalt and about 300 feet from the mouth of the tunnel. There were also stone mortars found about the same time and place. What is it about mortars? What is it about this place?

In 1862 Llewellyn Pierce dug up a stone mortar 31.5 inches in circumference from gravel 1,800 feet from the Boston Tunnel Company mine tunnel entrance and 200 feet under the surface, under the basalt cap, which was 60 feet deep. The mortar was as large as a sixteen gallon milk bucket and would weigh about 75 pounds. The mortar was carved out of a large oval block of hornblende andesite leaving a hole 4.75 inches wide by 3.75 inches deep. The overall mass is 31.5 inches across. The mortar was 33 million to 55 million years old. Along with the mortar was a small oval tablet of darkcoloured slate with a melon and leaf carved design in bas-relief. Other sources state that the stone mortar was found in the Valentine shaft.

In 1863 a Mr Snell from nearby Sonora loosened a stone grinding disc from amongst fossils in a mine.

Is any of this true? Why the multitude of reports from one single and very unusual mountain?

In 1869 Clarence King, director of the survey of the Fortieth Parallel and a respected Geologist, was conducting research at Tuolomne Table Mountain. At one point close to the high bluff of basalt capping a recent wash had swept away all talus and exposed the underlying compact auriferous gravel beds. In inspecting for fossils he observed the fractured head of what appeared to be a cylindrical mass of stone. After considerable difficulty he forced it out. It left behind a perfect cast of itself and was a polished stone pestle. The object was

over nine million years old and was under the later basalt and glacial deposits. The pestle is four inches long and is now in the Smithsonian. Also in these same strata were found spearheads, ladles with handles, and a notched slate object like a handle for a bow. There were also a stone grinding tool and a human jawbone. Also a stone mortar used for grinding food was found in a horizontal mineshaft 180 feet below the ground surface beneath the lava cap which itself is nine million years old. A fragment of fossilized human skull was also found in the same mine.

Why such a wide variety of ages for these different strata in the one location? Were Indians or fraudsters planting ancient relics here? And why would Indians do this?

In 1877 Mr H. Neale was Superintendent of the Montezuma Tunnel Company. At a distance of between 1,400 and 1,500 feet from the tunnel mouth and between 200 and 300 feet underground beyond the edge of the solid lava Mr Neale saw several spearheads of some dark rock and nearly one foot in length. On exploring further he found a small mortar three or four inches in diameter and of irregular shape within a foot or two of the spearheads. He then found a large formed pestle and nearby a large and regular mortar. All objects were within one foot of the bedrock and found in the same afternoon. No trace of disturbance or fissure were found at all. They were between 33 and 55 million years old. The relics were mixed in a substance like charcoal.

In 1863 a Mr Snell from nearby Sonora loosened a stone grinding disc from amongst fossils in a mine.

Is any of this true? Why the multitude of reports from one single and very unusual mountain?

In 1869 Clarence King, director of the survey of the Fortieth Parallel and a respected Geologist, was conducting research at Tuolomne Table Mountain. At one point close to the high bluff of basalt capping a recent wash had swept away all talus and exposed the underlying compact auriferous gravel beds. In inspecting for fossils he observed the fractured head of what appeared to be a cylindrical mass of stone. After considerable difficulty he forced it out. It left behind a perfect cast of itself and was a polished stone pestle. The object was over nine million years old and was under the later basalt and glacial deposits. The pestle is four inches long and is now in the Smithsonian. Also in these same strata were found spearheads, ladles with handles, and a notched slate object like a handle for a bow. There were also a stone grinding

tool and a human jawbone. Also a stone mortar used for grinding food was found in a horizontal mineshaft 180 feet below the ground surface beneath the lava cap which itself is nine million years old. A fragment of fossilized human skull was also found in the same mine.

Why such a wide variety of ages for these different strata in the one location? Were Indians or fraudsters planting ancient relics here? And why would Indians do this?

Renaud excavated stone tools 200,000 years old from the middle Pleistocene in Buchanan Canyon in Tuolomne County.

California. Ventura County

San Nicolas Island in the Channel Islands off California in Ventura County is a barren plateau nine miles in length and three miles wide and is the most remote of the Channel Islands. Remains of a culture that inhabited the island have been found that dates back four thousand years. They must have had boats. Of the artifacts found one is a small black whistle made of stone as well as shell heads, abalone shell fish hooks, primitive knives and drills, stone arrowheads and a length of rope made from seaweed. There are also the indications of an Indian freshwater system on the otherwise barren, windswept and desolate island. San Nicholas Island is on the Santa Barbara County map.

Site. United States. California. Alameda County. Berkeley-Oakland. 122.2324w, 37.8665n. 122w37n.

38,000,000 BC. Site. United States. California. Butte County. Cherokee. 121.5369w, 39.6456n. 121w39n.

5,000,000 BC. Site. United States. California. Calaveras County. San Andreas. 120.6807w, 38.1958n. 120w38n.

Site. United States. California. Calaveras County. Bald Hill. 120.5474w, 38.0857n. 120w38n.

600,000 BC. Site. United States. California. Calaveras County. Nr Murphys. Mercer Caverns. Mercer's Cave. 120.478269w, 38.152171n. 120w38n.

Site. United States. California. Contra Costa County. Concord. 122.030528w, 37.977930n. 122w37n.

5,000,000 BC. Site. United States. California. El Dorado County. Spanish Creek. 120.7171w, 38.5881n. 120w38n.

2,000,000 BC. Site. United States. California. El Dorado County. Clay Hill. 120.7931w, 38.7397n. 120w38n.

Site. United States. California. Imperial County. Nr El Centro. Yuha Desert. 115.791w, 32.650n. 115w32n.

Site. United States. California. Imperial County. Yuha Desert. Yuha Pinto Wash. 115.71556w, 32.70812n. 115w32n.

Site. United States. California. Inyo County. 115.87w, 35.99n. 115w35n.

100,000 BC. Site. United States. California. Inyo County. Death Valley. 117.079421w, 36.505242n. 117w36n.

Site. United States. California. Inyo County. Death Valley. Titus Canyon. 117.15409w, 36.82033n. 117w36n.

14,000 BC-13,000 BC. United States. California. Inyo County. Coso Mountains.117.689821w, 36.141529n. 117w36n.

Site. United States. California. Inyo County. Coso Range. Olancha. 118.015446w, 36.353375n. 118w36n.

37,000 BC-36,000 BC. Site. United States. California. Kern County. China Lake. 117.661704w, 35.650806n. 117w35n.

10,000 BC-9,000 BC. California. Kern County. McKittrick. 119.6243w, 35.3035n. 119w35n.

Site. California. Kern County. Taft. 119.4557w, 35.1425n. 119w35n.

United States. California. Los Angeles County. Los Angeles. Los Angeles Harbor. 118.262015w, 33.729186n.118w33n.

11,000 BC-10,000 BC. United States. California. Los Angeles County. Los Angeles. La Brea Tarpits. 118.355992w, 34.062828n.118w34n.

United States. California. Los Angeles County. Palos Verde. 118.370365w, 33.737630n.118w33n.

10,000 BC-9,000 BC. Site. United States. California. Los Angeles County. Santa Catalina Island. 118.419w, 33.3885n. 118w33n.

Site. United States. California. Los Angeles County. Elysian Park. 118.23899w, 34.08451n. 118w34n.

Site. United States. California. Los Angeles County. San Antonio Waterfall. 117.634515w, 34.271952n. 117w34n.

Site. California. Los Angeles County. Los Angeles. 118.520w, 34.219n.118w34n.

Site. United States. California. Mariposa County. Yosemite. Bridalveil Falls. 119.646505w, 37.716753n. 119w37n.

Site. United States. California. Mono County. Sierra Nevada. Mcgee Creek. Mcgees Point. 118.8115w, 37.5663n. 118w37n.

15,000 BC-14,000 BC. United States. California. Orange County. Laguna Beach. 117.7843w, 33.5441n. 117w33n.

6,000 BC-5,000 BC. Site. United States. California. Orange County. Bolsa Chica. 118.0500w, 33.6975n. 118w43n.

6,000 BC. Site. United States. California. Orange County. Santa Ana River Valley. 117.83256w, 33.84775n. 117w33n.

8,700,000 BC. Site. United States. California. Placer County. Missouri Tunnel. 120.8819w, 39.0358n. 120w39n.

Site. United States. California. Riverside County. Reinhardt Canyon. Lakeview Mountains. Hemet. 117.056478w, 33.781407n. 117w33n.

250,000 BC. Site. United States. California. Riverside County. Anza-Borrego Desert. 116.30132w, 33.10035n. 116w33n.

Sites. United States. California. Riverside County. Blythe. 114.531896w, 33.800321n. 114w33n.

Site. United States. California. Sacramento County. Sacramento. 121.494648w, 38.581596n. 121w38n.

Site. United States. California. San Bernardino County. Mojave Desert. 115.5841w, 35.4166n. 115w35n.

200,000 BC. Site. United States. California. San Bernardino County. Mojave Desert. Calico Hills. Yermo. 116.49w, 34.54n. 116w34n.

Site. United States. California. San Bernardino County. Mojave Maze. Topock Maze. 114.49594w, 34.71906n. 114w34n.

Site. United States. California. San Bernardino County. Mojave Desert. Pisgah Crater and Amboy Crater.
Pisgah- 116.375w, 34.745n. 116w34n.
Amboy- 115.791w, 34.545n. 115w34n.

100,000 BC. Site. United States. California. San Diego County. Mission Valley. San Diego de Alcala. 117.10612w, 32.78628n. 117w32n.

88,000 BC. Site. United States. California. San Diego County. Crown

Point. 117.2335w, 32.7878n. 117w32n.

63,000 BC. Site. United States. California. San Diego County. Del Mar. 117.2651w, 32.9593n. 117w32n.

9,000 BC-8,000 BC. California. San Diego County. Alpine. 116.766635w, 32.827379n.116w32n.

48,000 BC. Site. United States. California. San Diego County. La Jolla. 117.275w, 32.835n. 117w32n.

9,000 BC-8,000 BC. California. San Diego County. Point Loma. 117.250w, 32.695n. 117w32n.

Site. United States. California. San Joaquin Valley. 120.189w, 36.607n. 120w36n.

10,000 BC-9,000 BC. California. San Mateo County. San Pedro Valley. 122.503111w, 37.592357n.118w33n.

68,000 BC. Site. United States. California. Santa Barbara County. Off Santa Barbara. Channel Islands.119.750w, 34.00n. 119w34n.

38,000 BC- 37,000 BC. Site. United States. California. Santa Barbara County. Santa Rosa Island. 120.097w, 33.960n. 120w33n.

Site. United States. California. Santa Barbara County. Santa Rosa Island. 120.097w, 33.960n. 120w33n.

27,600 BC. Site. United States. California. Santa Barbara County. Santa Rosa Island. 120.097w, 33.960n. 120w33n.

11,000 BC-10,000 BC. United States. California. Santa Barbara County. Channel Islands. Santa Rosa Island. Arlington Springs. 120.0323w, 34.00n. 119w34n.

5,000 BC. Site. United States. California. Santa Barbara County. Santa

Rosa Island. 120.097w, 33.960n. 120w33n.

Site. United States. California. Santa Barbara County. Santa Rosa Island. 120.097w, 33.960n. 120w33n.

10,000 BC-9,000 BC. California. Santa Barbara County. Santa Barbara. 119.673w, 34.409n. 119w34n.

10,000 BC-9,000 BC. California. Santa Barbara County. Carpinteria. 119.5184w, 34.4003n. 119w34n.

Site. California. Santa Barbara County. Carpinteria. 119.5184w, 34.4003n. 119w34n.

Site. United States. California. Santa Barbara County. 119.714167w, 34.425833n. 119w, 34n.

Site. United States. California. Santa Barbara County. Santa Barbara. 119.714167w, 34.425833n. 119w, 34n.

Site. United States. California. Santa Barbara County. Santa Barbara Range. 119.68635w, 34.46676n. 119w, 34n.

Site. United States. California. Santa Barbara County. Lompock Rancho. Rancho Lompoc. 120.550w, 34.650n. 120w34n.

Site. United States. California. Santa Barbara County. Santa Maria. 120.438w, 34.9557n. 120w37n.

Site. United States. California. Santa Clara County. Milpitas. 121.9000w, 37.4325n. 121w37n.

68,000 BC. Site. United States. California. Santa Clara County. Sunnyvale. 122.036w, 37.3693n. 122w37n.

600,000 BC. United States. California. Shasta County. McCloud River Arm. Stone Man Cave/ Shasta Caverns. 122.30457w, 40.80460n. 122w40n.

300,000 BC. Site. United States. California. Shasta County.. 122.2868w, 40.7808n. 122w40n.

300,000 BC. Site. United States. California. Shasta County. Samwel Cave. 122.23961w, 40.91991n. 122w40n.

23,800,000 BC. Site. United States. California. Siskiyou County. 122.50w, 41.75n. 122w41n.

23,800,000 BC. Site. United States. California. Trinity County. 123.00w, 40.75n. 123w40n.

Site. United States. California. Tulare County. Mount Whitney. 118.2924w, 36.5787n.118w36n.

Site. United States. California. Tulare County. Tulare. 119.345w, 36.2124n. 119w36n.

33,000,000 BC. Site. United States. California. Tuolomne County. Table Mountain. 120.434323w, 37.982682n. 118w36n.

9,000,000 BC. Site. United States. California. Tuolomne County. Table Mountain. 120.434323w, 37.982682n. 118w36n.

200,000 BC. Site. United States. California. Tuolomne County. Buchanan Canyon. 120.188544w, 37.914728n. 120w37n.

Site. United States. California. Ventura County. Channel Islands. San Nicolas Island. 119.4995w, 33.2477n. 119w33n.

Colorado.

Phew, we managed to make it through California and Table Mountain. All fraud or all real? Why so many reports?

Now for Colorado.

There are abundant remains of round towers in Colorado very similar to the round towers of Ireland and similar to the ancient round towers around Lake Titicaca in Bolivia.

In the southwestern corner of the state there was the round tower of the Canon of the Mancos. In the late nineteenth century the tower stood twenty feet high in its ruined state. It resembled the round towers of Ireland in its circular form as well as in the doorway being situated at some distance from the ground. If you do go to my co-ordinates you might not find the tower but there is a circular stone anomaly in the same canyon that the tower, of which photographs but not coordinates remain was reported to be in. I have managed to see old photos of the tower but no clues as where it exactly was. Some say that the Celts were in North America. Were they building round towers in Colorado or instructing the locals in how they were constructed?

Further along Mancos Canyon is Mesa Verde cliff dwellings which cover quite an area.

During 1982 several unusual structures were discovered in the mountains northwest of Denver in Colorado. Excavations for a pipeline revealed mud buildings that had the mud hardened by fire and that had been constructed between four thousand and seven thousand years ago. No more is known

about this discovery apart from the one reference.

Colorado. Baca County

It was reported that a Roman coin from the fifth century AD was found three feet underground in Springfield in Baca County in Colorado. This is only forty miles from Kenton in Oklahoma where another Roman era relic was found. Another Roman era relic was also found in Cripple Creek and in Wolbach to the northeast. Other Roman era remains have been found in Beverly in Kansas to the east and Cripple Creek and Hogback to the northeast.

Colorado. Boulder County

The 1883 issue of the American Antiquarian reported the discovery of a thimble trapped in a lump of lignite coal that was found in Marshall Mesa in the Marshall Coal Bed in Boulder County. How old was the lignite coal which was buried three hundred feet down? Sources state that the strata were between the Tertiary and Cretaceous periods. Shades of Table Mountain.

Mcglone and Leonard searched for a city near the Hogback, see Jefferson County, or any other cave sites with the same types of markings. On a cave northeast of Lyons in Boulder County was an inscribed stone which incidentally is near the Standing Stone site on the Little Thompson River.

Colorado. Chafee County

Twenty miles west of Salida and four miles west of the ghost town of Monarch near the headwaters of the South Arkansas River in Chafee County there are ancient stoneworks between two rocky peaks one quarter of a mile apart at an elevation of 11,000 feet. Atop each point is an enclosure structure made by leaning together slabs of granite that are so ancient that in many places they have even disintegrated.

Colorado. Jefferson County

On top of a high mountain ridge called the Hogback south of Morrison in Jefferson County in Colorado is a series of cut stone blocks that make up a number of enclosed rooms and walls. There are no tool marks on the stone though. The view to the east and to the west from here is perfect.

Also in Jefferson County on the Ken-Caryl Ranch near Dutch Creek is the Inscribed Cave or Dutch Creek Shelter. This is along one of the few natural passes through the Hogback west of Denver. Covering the walls are hundreds of up and down and sideways grooves carved into the rock. Several researchers state that they are Ogam script from Europe. The site incidentally is thousands of years old. Other sources state that the marks were made by Indian stone tool sharpening. The slanted and upright grooves do resemble Ogam script rather than wear marks as they appear to be too organized. No artifacts have been found in the cave. In 1980 researchers Bill McGlone and Phil Leonard were the first to notice the strange markings. Later excavation removed three feet of debris on the cave floor and revealed more markings. A tentative translation of the Ogam stated “May be used for shelter. This is a sheltering place for travellers in general.Whatsoever. Route-sign. To the west is the frontier town with standing stones as boundary markers”. Hogback and the Inscribed Cave may be related as they are only two thirds of a mile apart.

Colorado. Lake County

On April 10 1867 the Saturday Herald of Iowa City carried an article that human remains and artifacts were excavated in the Rocky Point Mine near Gilman in Lake County in Colorado. The finds were reported to be 400 feet below the surface and were embedded in a vein of silver ore. Along with the bones was a well-tempered copper arrowhead. The stratum that they were found in was 135 million years old. The actual remains had been buried for so long that they were covered in a film of silver due to the silver bearing ore that they had been buried in. The bones would have to have lain undisturbed for millions of years for the silver to have coated them. The only problem is that man has not existed indigenous to the earth for this period of time. Have we had several evolutions of man or did we have visitors?

Colorado. Mesa County

Tom Kenny, a farmer, in 1936, found at a depth of three metres under the

ground a piece of pavement consisting of handmade, smooth, symmetrical tiles. The analysis of the mortar showed that it was of different material than that available in the valley. Experts of the day stated that it dated from 20,000 to 80,000 years old. Plateau Valley is in Mesa County on the western slopes of the Rocky Mountains. Other references state that the tiled pavement was 12,000,000 to 26,000,000 years old. The tiles measured 127 millimetres square with unknown separating mortar. Other sources state that the pavement was from the Miocene period because it contained the remains of the three toed Miocene horse and thus makes the pavement thirty million years old. It is good to see geologists in agreement……..maybe, not.

Colorado. Morgan County

During 1980 workmen digging near Fort Morgan in Morgan County in Colorado uncovered a prehistoric campsite buried forty feet down under the sandy bed of an ancient stream bed. Bones, worked flints and burnt stones that were arranged in a ring were found. Estimates of the age were from seventeen thousand to thirty thousand years ago. This is a lot better than millions of years that we met in California over and over. Fort Morgan is on the Weld County map.

Colorado. Teller County

Fossils from Lake Florissant, a glacial lake in Teller County, were excavated from volcanic ash formed during the decline of the Wisconsin Ice Cap around eleven thousand years ago.

A limestone slab from Cripple Creek in Teller County was found to have writing on it. There are various theories as to what is written on it from fourth century Gothic to an early variant of Modern Greek concerning a sacrifice. The rock had six lines of script on it and was 11 by 14 inches in size and 4.5 inches thick. It is totally unlike normal American Indian pictographic writing. Barry Fell states that it was a memorial stele in slightly illiterate North African Greek of the Byzantine Period. The inscription states “Herein is the last resting place of Palladis, the servant of God.”. Fell wrote that the use of an omega, long o, for the definite article instead of omicron, short o, was a peculiarity of Coptic Greek.

Colorado. Weld County

Ancient fireplaces, rude stone monuments and implements of stone have been found in several places along Crow Creek in Weld County and also along several other rivers in the vicinity. The fireplaces indicate several ancient sites of an unknown race differing entirely from the Moundbuilders

and the present Indians while the shells and other fossils found with the remains make it quite certain that the deposit the remains were found in is as old as the Pleiocene or even the Miocene, at least two million years old, 2,000,000 BC. The fossil shells are of estuary forms and as the sites of the ancient towns are on extended points of land and at the base of ridges or bluffs, the evidence is strongly in favour of the locations having been near some ancient freshwater lake whose vestiges are found in the local topography.

The remains of an ancient town were found on the shores of a long vanished lake in Weld County. The ruins allegedly date from the Meiocene era though and some sources state that they are 25 million years old. The map above shows how river valleys were highways in ancient times.

Yes, the writing and dating at times seems disjointed. But that is the problem of dating. If there are several authorities quoting ages then I will use them. You can make up your minds which you prefer or combine them together if you wish. Or you can ignore the lot of them. Or you can see that no matter how strange the dates are there are other reports of similar items from other areas from the same strange dates.

Site. United States. Colorado. Northwest of Denver. Location unknown.

Site. United States. Colorado. Baca County. Springfield. 102.6172w, 37.4066n. 106w38n.

Site. United States. Colorado. Boulder County. Marshall Coal Bed. Nr Marshall. Marshall Mesa. 105.22233w, 39.95118n. 105w39n.

Site. United States. Colorado. Chaffee County. Monarch Pass. 106.3540w, 38.5502n. 106w38n.

Site. United States. Colorado. Jefferson County. Nr Morrison. Hogback. 105.155544w, 39.591107n. 105w39n.

Site. United States. Colorado. Jefferson County. Nr Hine Lake. Dutch Creek. 105.155699w, 39.601249n. 105w39n.

135,000,000 BC. Site. United States. Colorado. Lake County. Gilman. Rocky Point Mine. 106.3838w, 39.0835n. 106w39n.

20,000 BC-19,000 BC. Site. United States. Colorado. Mesa County. Plateau Valley. 108.17285w, 39.19313n. 108w39n.

Site. United States. Colorado. Montezuma County. Canon of the Mancos. Mancos Canyon. 108.931512w, 37.005579n. 108w37n.

Site. United States. Colorado. Morgan County. Fort Morgan. 103.8002w, 40.2498n. 103w37n.

9,000 BC-8,000 BC. Colorado. Teller County. Lake Florissant. 105.28626w, 38.91368n.105w38n.

Site. United States. Colorado. Teller County. Cripple Creek. 105.1783w, 38.7485n. 105w38n.

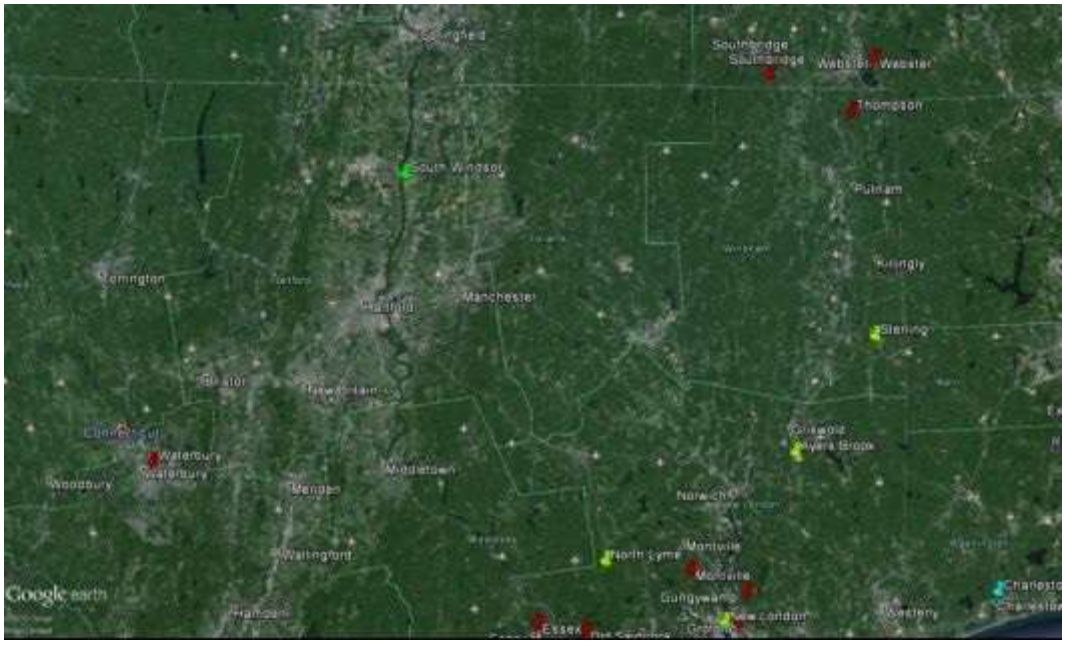
2,000,000 BC. Site. United States. Colorado. Weld County. Crow Creek. 104.50788w, 40.45003n. 104w40n.

Connecticut.

A tremendous explosion, the type that hopefully we shall never see again, hurled rocks found only in Labrador in Canada onto mountains in New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Connecticut to the southeast and Wisconsin to the southwest which are in geographical terms the same distance away from Labrador. Was this an impact explosion like that caused by a meteor or an ejective explosion caused by volcanic activity? This impact occurred between 10,000 BC to 9,000 BC.

Connecticut. Fairfield County

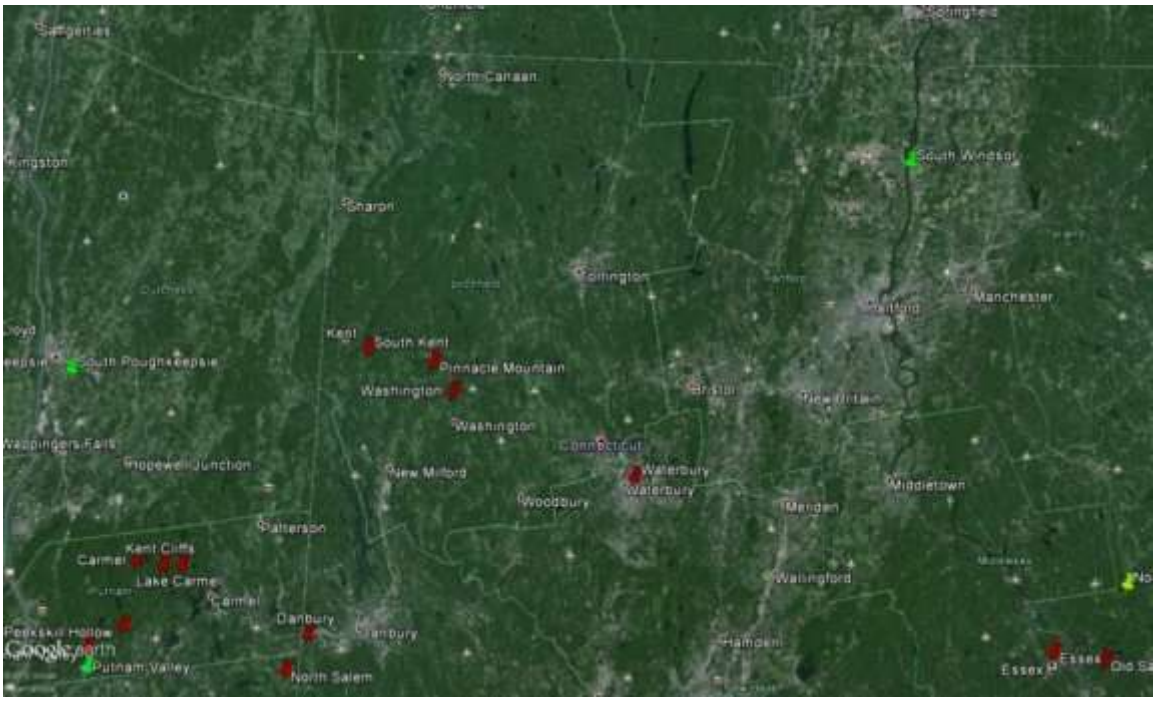
In Danbury in Fairfield County in Connecticut is a prehistoric slab-roofed chamber. Near this chamber there is a large stone with vertical incised lines running down it as well as a flattened X. This is the same as one of the stones found near Greenwood Lake thirty-eight miles away. The stone was originally located in a field stone wall two and a half miles northeast of the Balanced Rock in North Salem in New York State. It was located just off Turner Road. The stone itself is a one and a half foot by one foot by one foot stone slab with two different but chronologically related scripts with the top one being Ogam and the lower one Iberian Punic. Both inscriptions refer to God and appear to be votive incriptions. Near the stone chamber are four more stone chambers set into small earthen knolls. Danbury is on the Litchfield County map.



Connecticut. Hartford County

There is an enormous stone wall of unknown age that starts on the east bank of the Connecticut River in South Windsor in Hartford County and runs towards the west bank. The wall is as straight as an arrow and constructed of Red River shale common to the area. There are no legends in connection with it and it predates the colonial period. The submerged wall is near the river end of Newberry Road. The wall or dam is not mentioned in any of the towns records and it is still there and is used by local fishermen. What is with all of the Roman era artifacts running in a line along the bottom of the map? It was recorded that there had been a large Indian village on the eastern bank next to the wall which was embedded deeply into the eastern bank.

Connecticut. Litchfield County



During 1976 archeologist Edward Lenik examined a sandstone boulder in South Kent in Lichfield County in Connecticut that was ten feet wide by five foot high by thirteen and a half feet long. There is an inscription cut along its vertical northeastern face and was known to the locals in the area as the “Molly Fisher Rock”. The linear cluster of markings appeared Semitic and similar to others found in New York and Vermont.

Near the town of Washington in Litchfield County in western Connecticut there is a cluster of five long standing stones that stand within two thousand feet of each other. Set into a courtyard patio of a house nearby is an incised slab of stone with what is regarded as a definite Semitic-style inscription carved into it. The stone was laid in the courtyard before the 1870s.

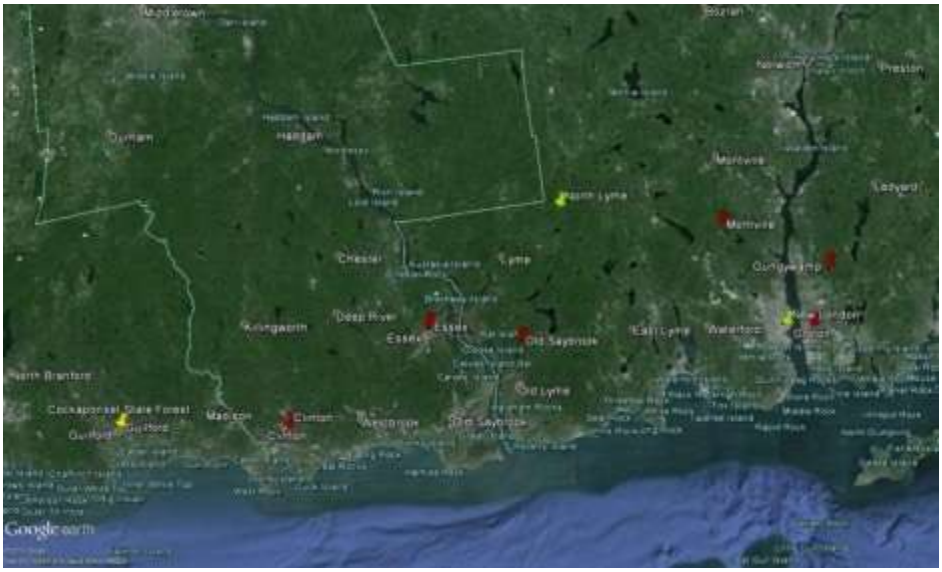
Also in the area is what is called the Washington Mystery Monument which is a well constructed conical stone pile that was seven feet tall in base width and tapering up to a width of three feet where it is capped by a white quartz stone. There is a protected alcove at the bottom which opens due north. Six inches of charcoal at the base of the opening indicated that fires had been burnt there for a very long time and the opening resembled a hearth.

Three quarters of a mile away are two concentric stone circles with the diameter of the outer ring being four feet and the inner ring being three feet. In the centre is a large quartz rock. The stones making up the series are two feet square and appear deeply planted. None of these are American Indian

constructions.

Near New Preston in Litchfield County in Connecticut about three quarters of a mile from the town centre on the top of a mountain off June Road a strange inscription has been found. There is a semi-circular arrangement of boulders and the inscription is a short distance from the open end of the arc. On top of Pinnacle Mountain which overlooks Lake Waramaug is an apparently Hebrew inscription that was first reported and sketched by Dr Ezra Stiles, president of Yale College from 1778 to 1795. On the northeastern side of the mountain peak Dr Stiles found four separate inscriptions each of which was enclosed within a semicircle. There was a northerly set of two and a southerly set of two. A few yards southeast of the carvings are six large boulders that have been positioned in a twenty foot wide semicircle. The boulders themselves are from two to three feet high to five to eight feet wide by three to four feet deep. In front of the boulders are two shallow troughs that have been cracked by burning fires. One theory is that Jewish miners were buried here but when is the big question.

Connecticut. Middlesex County



During the 1930s a Byzantine oil lamp was found by Brian Welge in Clinton Harbor, Middlesex County in Connecticut. Other sources say Brant Welge who was twelve years of age at the time. The lamp was four to five

inches in diameter and covered with markings. Brant eventually traded it with a friend who years later showed it to the postmaster when it was sent to Thomas Charles Lethbridge, keeper of Anglo-Saxon Antiquities at the Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology in Cambridge who stated that the lamp was Byzantine made during the seventh or eighth century AD. Of course someone must have dropped it whilst wandering around Connecticut ……as one always does whilst carrying a Byzantine oil lamp. Or Roman coins.

Other sources state that the discovery was made in 1952. The lamp dates back to 750-800 AD. Quite a few people dropped Roman lamps and coins in North America.

Around five miles northeast of Old Saybrook in Middlesex County in Connecticut there are mysterious stone structures covering an area of ten square acres. There is a group of meandering stone walls, slab-roofed chambers, stone-lined cavities and other stone structures. The site is very stony on a high ridge of barren rock near a swamp. This is an approximate site. A lot of our architectural sites are adjacent to lakes and swamps. This is the same as in European and Celtic sites where temples were built next to water sources. Quite often sacrifices were made into the watercourses and swamps and lakes.

A copper axe was discovered in Essex in Middlesex County in Connecticut. Sorry, this is all that I managed to find on this discovery and this was from several sources as I like to scour the internet to get as much data and positioning as possible after I find my published references first. My cabinets full of books were not much help either.

Connecticut. New Haven County

In the Cockaponset State Forest near Guilford in New Haven County in Connecticut is an apparent altar with a pattern of holes drilled into it that spells out the ancient Greek acrostic ICXCOYC for “Jesus Christ, Son of God, Saviour”. The acrostic is in the shape of a fish and a large flame-shaped baptismal font is hewn into the rock face. This font has the letters FPBC engraved on it. Nearby is a carving of overflowing water and fishes protruding from it. A cathedra or throne as well as candelabras and an altar have been found at the site. An inscription carved in two different languages

has also been found here. It is apparently in Cyrene Greek from the fifth century AD and the local Indian language of Micmac. Cyrene Greek was written in North Africa where it is called Libyan Cyrene. Are we seeing visitors?

Clinton where the Byzantine lamp was found is only seven and a half miles from Guilford. Did we have European and North African refugees around here in this period?

A Carthaginian coin was found in Waterbury, Connecticut by Frederick Gastonguary. The coin dates to the third or fourth century BC and bears the image of the Greek nymph Arethusa surrounded by dolphins on the obverse face with the legend SYROKASCAN instead of SYRAKOSIAN above it. Barry Fell mentions that this could have been a regional dialect. On the reverse face of the coin is the emblem of Carthage which is a horse head to the left of a palm tree with Punic letters underneath meaning “in camp” indicating that the coin might have been military issue. Several other coins the same with the same misspelling of Syracuse have also been found in North America.

Connecticut. New London County

Near Ayers Brook near Preston City in New London County is what appears to be a gigantic glacial erratic or boulder that appears to have been carved into a depiction of a human head. The style is very angular and appears ancient though there are no local stories or legends about it. The area has been settled since the early 1600s. The stone is four foot high and seven feet wide and sits in a field near Ayers Brook. It was also reported that in the fields surrounding the head are several unexplained stone chambers and stone platforms.

On Gungywamp Hill near Groton in Connecticut there are numerous prehistoric structures and walls covering a large area. Ancient pottery has been found here as well. Remains from the prehistoric period to the colonial period have been found here yet it is a heavily wooded area far from water. There are also petroglyphs of a Christogram and several chirhos, or Christian symbols from the seventh to eighth century AD. There are also rows of small standing stones that enclose nothing as well as stone circles and stone chambers the same as numerous others in Connecticut.

One of the ancient stone chambers here has a light tube in it that shines into the stone chamber only on the Equinoxes, March 22 and September 21. The light tube is stone walled and nine inches by nine inches wide and three foot six inches long. The high density of garnet in the walls appears to magnify the intensity of the light as it hits the hidden side chamber. This is the Illuminaire effect that happens in European stone chambers. Gungywamp is only thirty-two miles from Cockaponset with its similar Christian symbols.

Near Groton in New London County in Connecticut it was reported that there was a large double circle of boulders that has five alignments with several flat stones standing on edge, a prehistoric beehive structure and the rightangle corners of several nearby walls. Were these related to the structures at Gungywamp? These two sites are only two miles apart approximiately.

At Montville which is several miles north of New London in Connecticut a stone-walled tunnel goes thirty-eight feet into a hillside. In 1938 a hurricane uprooted an old and large oak tree revealing a capstone. It was not a colonial root cellar as it was too damp to store anything in. This structure resembles European megalithic structures called souterrains. Montville and Groton are only seven and a half miles apart. The tunnel is six feet high and three feet wide and thirty feet long and completely hidden by the surrounding hill. This tunnel opened up into a bell –shaped room. There is a turtle-shaped

boulder five feet from the tunnel near the intersection of Unger Road and Hunts Brook Road. On top of the hill that the tunnel is built into there are dozens of small cairns as well as balanced rocks and large cut stone blocks partially buried in the soil and appear as if they were thrown around by a giant.

In the 1980 David Barron investigated a strange subterranean structure in New London in New London County in Connecticut. It was a tunnel that was eight feet below the ground midway between the New London Fire Department and 14 Tilley St. The tunnel was three feet wide by three feet high and was mortarless and stone-lined. Investigations showed that the tunnel was there before the 1600s. The tunnel was covered over after the investigation.

About one mile north up Gungy Road off Beaver Brook Road there is a series of unusual stone piles, chambers and stonework. This is around three miles from North Lyme in New London County in Connecticut.

Connecticut. Windham County

In the Pachaug State Forest just off interstate 395 near Sterling in Windham County in Connecticutt there is an alignment of three large boulders with mysterious carvings on them. The markings are painted with

iron oxide similar to European carvings. The carvings are of circles and strange animals. Two of the boulders are several tons in weight and are on a north-south axis whilst the third is two hundred feet to the west. Some researchers postulate that from the vantage point of the western boulder a person would watch the sun rising up over one of the other boulders on April 25th which is the safest time of the year to start planting corn. One hundred and twenty days later looking from the same position you would see the sun rise up over the southern boulder indicating when corn should be harvested. Was this an Indian construction or earlier?

On the eastern slope of a hill just outside Thompson near the Quinebaug River in Windham County in Connecticut there is an array of prehistoric stone piles that are resting on large base boulders. The area covered by them is ten thousand square yards where there are more than fifty still visible along with the toppled remains of twenty more. At the base of the hill is a tiny brook that flows into a thick swamp. The cairns are placed at intervals of twenty-five yards in straight lines leading from the swamp. There are also two stone lined pits that are four feet deep beneath two of the cairns. This is an approximate location.

Four miles southeast of the cairns there is a grouping of five slab-roofed beehive chambers. The beehives are open to the southeast and are ten feet in diameter and four feet high. Adjoining all of the stone beehive chambers are rectangular enclosures from thirty to one hundred feet in length and width. Prehistoric Celtic earth houses with adjoining cattle pens have been found in Scotland.

Not very far from the beehive chambers off Route 12 there has been reported to be a group of three standing stones who Byron Dix, an aerospace engineer, believes are indicative of the megalithic yard and the Pythagorean Theorum. The three stones are three feet high and form a right triangle.

Site. United States. Connecticut. Fairfield County. Danbury. 73.537560w, 41.375537n. 73w41n.

Site. United States. Connecticut. Hartford County. South Windsor. 72.621069w, 41.912686n. 72w41n.

Site. United States. Connecticut. Litchfield County. New Preston. Pinnacle Mountain. 73.344857w, 41.687453n. 73w41n.

Site. United States. Connecticut. Litchfield County. South Kent. 73.446944w, 41.700278n. 73w41n.

Site. United States. Connecticut. Litchfield County. Washington. 73.318333w, 41.653333n. 73w41n.

Site. United States. Connecticut. Middlesex County. Clinton Harbor. 72.5284w, 41.2880n. 72w41n.

Site. United States. Connecticut. Middlesex County. Old Saybrook. 72.3285w, 41.3437n. 72w41n.

Site. United States. Connecticut. Middlesex County. Essex. 72.4047w, 41.3523n. 72w41n.

Site. United States. Connecticut. New Haven County. Cockaponset State Forest. Nr Guilford. 72.6742w, 41.2893n. 72w41n.

Site. United States. Connecticut. New Haven County. Waterbury. 73.041389w, 41.556111n. 73w41n.

Site. United States. Connecticut. New London County. Preston City. Ayers Brook. 71.977766w, 41.560083n. 71w41n.

Site. United States. Connecticut. New London County. Groton. Gungywamp. 72.0599w, 41.3899n. 72w41n.

Site. United States. Connecticut. New London County. Groton. 72.074w, 41.3513n. 72w41n.

Site. United States. Connecticut. New London County. New London. Montville. 72.156w, 41.4696n. 72w41n.

Site. United States. Connecticut. New London County. New London.

72.097083w, 41.351749n. 72w41n.

Site. United States. Connecticut. New London County. North Lyme. 72.290699w, 41.430596n. 72w41n.

Site. United States. Connecticut. Windham County. Sterling. 71.81638w, 41.70222n. 71w41n.

Site. United States. Connecticut. Windham County. Thompson. 71.87778w, 41.984444n. 71w41n.

Delaware.

If we put this map in a larger context the results are visually interesting. Look at the stream of Roman era or red markers. Remember that the rivers and other watercourses were the superhighways of the ancients.

Delaware. Kent County / Sussex County

"Scientific American". 6:250,1851, reports that the Editor of the "Milford Beacon" based in Milford Delaware stated that he was shown a copper and brass coin that was found on the farm of Mr Ira Hammond that was two miles out of town. The date 1178 is on it as well as a crown. On the obverse are the words "Josephus, I D J-PO RT-ETAL-G-REX" in very legible script. What was the origin of this coin as the American Indians did not use coinage. Obviously more people dropping ancient coins as they travelled around. I always take a handful of rare antique coins with me when I go for walks……..not!

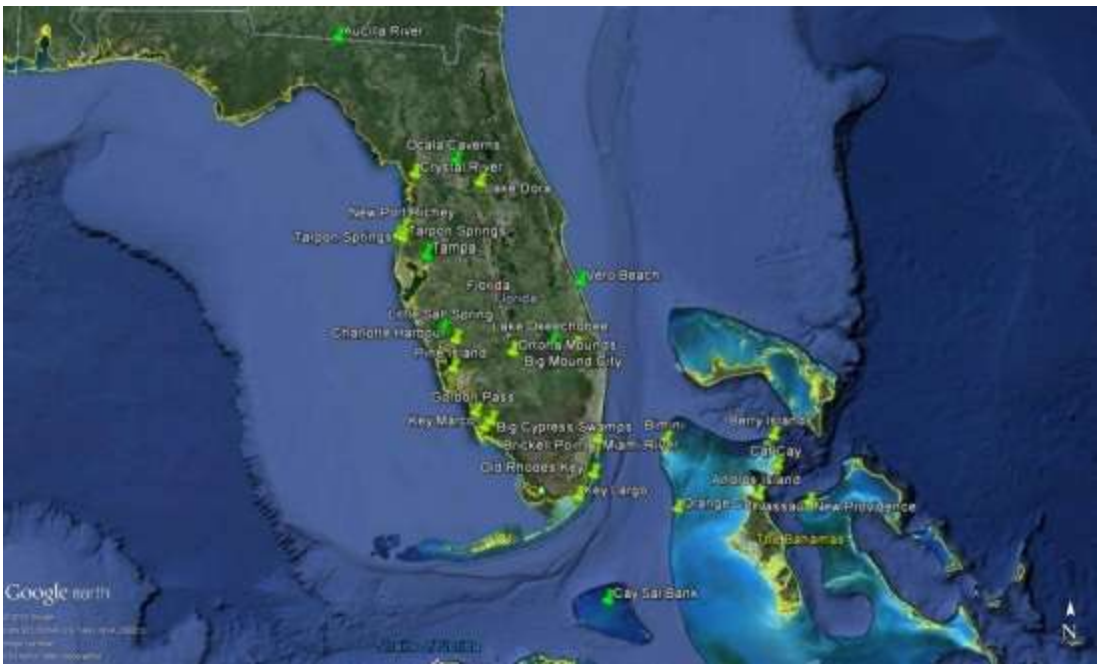
Delaware. New Castle County

North of and near Wilmington in 1864 from a peat bog a five and one half inch piece of fossilized whelk shell was found. The shell bears the distinct carving of a woolly mammoth on it. Sediment from the bog has been dated at 80,000 to 100,000 years with the last landmass in the bog, prior to the present, being 12,000 to 10,000 years ago. Woolly mammoths roamed the areas of the United States until 8,000 years ago and mammoth bones have been found in New York State, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, nearby. The pendant was found near the Holly Oak Railroad Station along with other artifacts.

Site. United States. Delaware. Kent County / Sussex County. Milford. 75.429444w, 39.912778n. 75w39n.

80,000 BC. Site. United States. Delaware. New Castle County. Nr Claymont. Hollyoak. 75.47889w, 39.7875n. 75w39n.

Florida.



Dr J. Manson Valentine, 1969, mentions massive piles of mastodon and saber-toothed tiger bones that were discovered in Florida that dated to the period of 10,000 BC to 9,000 BC.

There are great meteorite craters found in the Carolinas, Georgia, Florida and Virginia dating from ten to twelve thousand years ago, 10,000 BC to 8,000 BC. The Carolina Bays for example are elliptical and average half a mile in diameter with elevated rims and depressions 25 to 50 feet deep. The Carolina Bays have also been called the Carolina Craterfield. In 1931 the authorities in the two adjacent states of North Carolina and South Carolina decide to try out a new photogrammetric survey and commissioned a company specializing in aerial photography to undertake the task. The stretch between Florida and Cape Hatteras and its hinterland were exposed to the

aerial camera. When the films were enlarged and examined in the stereo-comparator they created a sensation. The pilots who saw the pictures were startlingly reminded of the battlefields of the 1914-1918 War. Huge circular or oval shapes sometimes overlapping that could be clearly identified as enlarged mud filled craters caused by the impact of gigantic boulders characterized all the pictures. The existence of the Bays had been completely unknown in the flat marshy land that was traversed by troughs or bays. The origin of the bays was now suspected. There were three thousand such troughs. Half of them are longer than 1,300 feet and more than one hundred are longer than 5,250 feet. They cover an elongated ellipse of 63,500 miles. Only a small portion of this is on land. The rest is on the fragmented coastal strip. All the longitudinal axes are parallel indicating that the fragments must have consisted of boulders traveling parallel to each other. Even though the craters are 11,000 years old most of the troughs still display remains of the thrust wall in the Southeast. The boulders must have come from the Northwest. The cause of the craters or bays was attributed to the Carolina Meteorites. Because the bays are elliptical as well as circular indicates that the descents and angles of impact must have differed considerably. Only a very large and disintegrating celestial body could have done this. A meteorite shower, if one were large enough would have produced identical holes, either circular or oval, not mixed. A descending and exploding large cosmic body could only produce the Carolina Bays. When the nucleus is traveling ahead of the tail of fragments the craters overlap.

Another theory is that the bays were formed by masses of ice ejected from the area of the Great Lakes and that is why no meteoric masses have been found in them. In some of the bays on the low rims for the bays are shallow and elliptical generally with their end points parallel to each other meteoric black glass fragments have been found that are the same as the meteoric glass fragments found in Clovis sites before their disappearence. The sand around the bay rims is white as well and this indicates massive exposure to heat as the sand was blasted away from the impact zone.

There are over one hundred thousand meteor craters concentrated along the Georgia, Florida, Virginia and North and South Carolina coasts but also extending North and South indicating a great meteor swarm once struck the area.

You will find references to areas being repeated at times. Just go over them as this book is designed for people to browse through and it is annoying

to jump into a data point and not find its full story. If you have started at the beginning it will not take long to get through them. Might also be useful as a refresher.

In northern Florida marine deposits from the last Ice Age have been found at altitudes of at least 240 feet dating from the period of 9,000 BC to 8,000 BC. This is similar to whales found three hundred feet up in Alabama.

Off the Florida Keys on the American continental shelf hydrographic surveys made by the U. S. Geodetic survey have revealed 400-foot indentations along a 500-foot bottom presumed to have been freshwater lakes in areas that subsided.

Are they lakes or are they meteorite craters similar to the Carolinas and other parts of Florida?

Massive piles of mastodon and saber-toothed tiger bones were found here from the period of the last Cataclysm ten thousand years ago.

In January 1967 the deepsea diving submarine “Aluminaut” discovered an undersea road off the coast of Florida, Georgia and South Carolina. It extends to depths of 3,000 feet and is paved with manganese dioxide. Gulf Stream currents keep the pavement clean of sediment so that it resembles a blacktop road. Wheels were attached to the Aluminaut and it actually rode along the deposits. When was this road built? Was it an upside down river like at Table Mountain in California? What is it doing under the ocean?

Three fishermen discovered human skeletons eight feet long imbedded in sand on an uninhabited little island off southern Florida. The fishermen brought back one skull containing six teeth. The mandible was that of a man and was at least several hundred years old. The skulls were unusually thick, the jaws protruded and the eye sockets were high in the head. “The New York Times”, June 9th 1936, reported this.

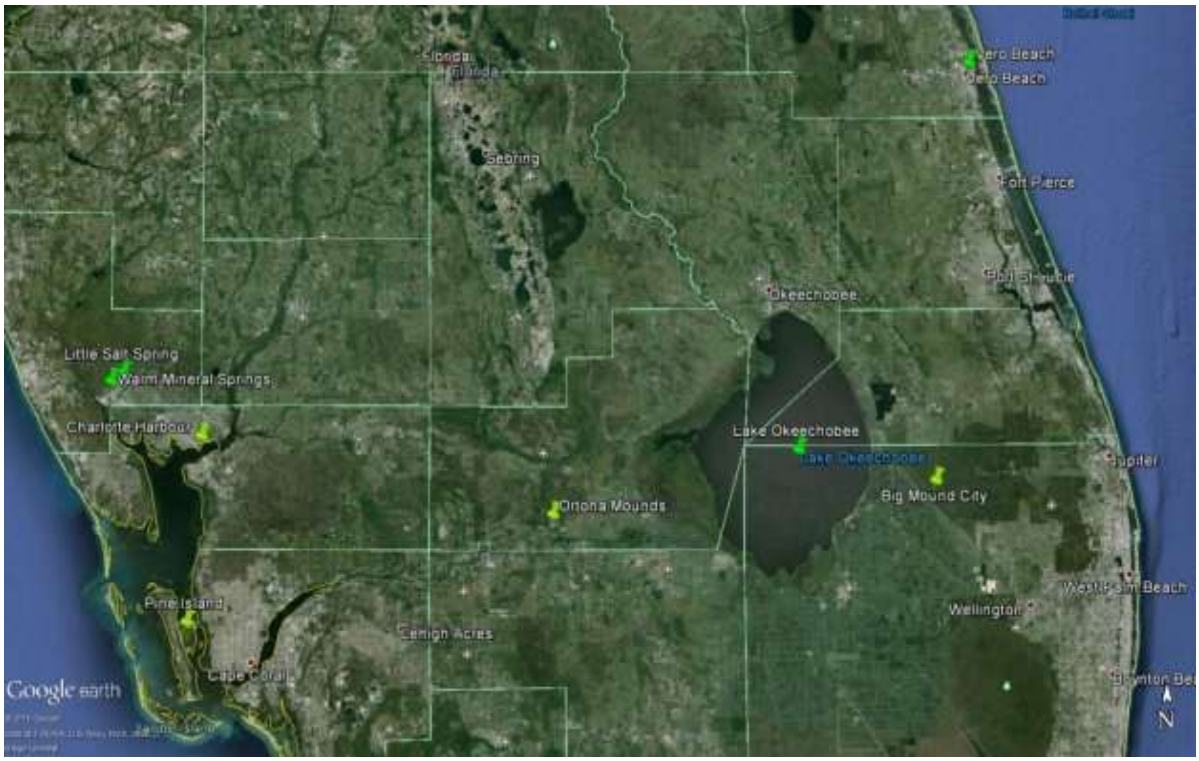
Florida. Lake Okeechobee

In Lake Okeechobee there are extensive fossil beds in a 40-foot layer of marl containing diverse deposits of Pleistocene marine fauna interspersed at higher levels with dismembered bones of larger creatures, presumably terrestrial mammals. The mollusks and other marine groups though only belong in groups found in remote areas of the Pacific Ocean. The Pacific fauna might have been deposited when there was no Isthmus of Panama to

stop them as if a great flood went over it and then through what is now the Gulf of Mexico to get to central Florida. What sort of enormous tsunami was this? This was in Lake Okeechobee in Florida which encompasses several counties.

A report in “Science” 73: sup 14, May 22, 1931, stated that on the edge of the Everglades near Lake Okeechobee were a great plan of earthworks containing elaborately laid out embankments and mounds covering an area of one square mile. Within the site is a flat-topped rectangle of earth that is thirty feet high and two hundred and fifty feet long. There was an enclosed court in front of this truncated pyramid.

Also around Lake Okeechobee are the ancient sites of Ortona in Glades County and Big Mound City in Palm Beach County.

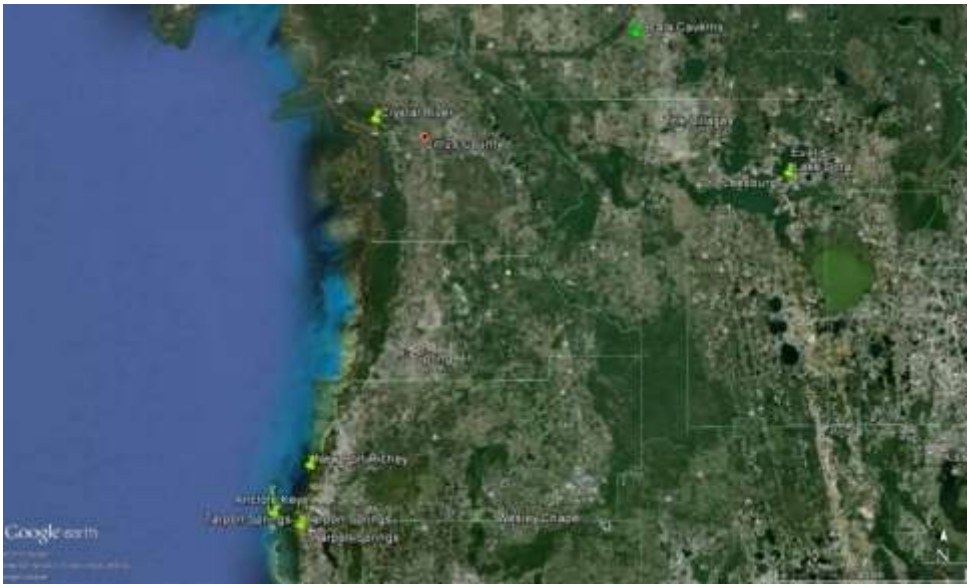


Florida. Charlotte County

Geologist Andrew Douglass described an ancient canal in Charlotte Harbour in Florida that was of unknown origin in the 1880’s. Charlotte Harbour is on the Lake Okeechobee map. Who was building canals in Florida in ancient times? This is not the only ancient canal found in Florida though.

Florida. Citrus County

Crystal River Mound Site covers sixty-one acres on the Crystal River in Citrus County in Florida. There are six flat-topped mounds here and the area was used for human burials and for trade. There are burial mounds, temple platforms and middens of shells. Copper tools and ornaments were found and the large conical mound was the main burial mound. There are between 1,200 and 1,500 burials at the site commencing around 500 BC. There is also a stele or monolith here with a crudely formed face and torso carved into it. The hair was depicted long and in a plume over the left shoulder. There had been four other monoliths or steles found here as well.



Florida. Collier County

In the middle of the Big Cypress Swamps, the Everglades, there are the remains of vast stone step pyramids and even larger step pyramid bases. Are these ruins the same age as those recently discovered submerged off the coast of Florida or are they of more recent construction? If they are a more recent construction then what culture would transport the prodigious amount of stone needed into the middle of a disease ridden and alligator infested

swamp? There are no local legends about these stone pyramids at all and they are not to be confused with the massive shell middens, that look like pyramids, that are found on the coast. Big Cypress Swamp, Gordon Pass and Marco Island in Collier County are on the Lake Okeechobee map.

In the 1880's there was a large canal running across what is now a residential part of Naples in Florida. It ran for 1.5 miles dead straight between Naples Bay and the Gulf of Mexico at Gordon Pass. It was 55 feet wide and in places 40 feet deep. The bottom of the canal was 12 feet across and had a trench 4 feet wide and 2 feet deep at its centre. The canal was present before the area was settled. It has now disappeared.

Key Marco on Marco Island in Collier County in Florida on the Gulf of Mexico is the site of a large shell works forming its own island which has a small pond at its centre. During 1896 the Smithsonian Institute excavated the site which yielded the largest number of wooden arifacts from any prehistoric occupation site in the eastern United States. Over one thousand artifacts were excavated by dredging from what was named the "Court of the Pile Dwellers". The most amazing artifact is a six inch tall figurine of a feline head on a human torso with the arms together and both hands palms together atop the thighs. The creature is sitting on her calves which are bent back with the knees protruding. Statues the same come from Egypt and represent the goddess Bast. At nearby Horr's Island related undisturbed organic materials have been found from this same culture that date back to 1,450 BC. This was a site of the Muspa culture dating to around this same time period.

Florida. Dade County

An ancient cylindrical boring that was 30 feet across was found at the mouth of the Miami River on the south shore in Dade County in Florida. After excavation to a depth of 60 feet without finding bottom, the engineers lost interest, filled the hole back in and completed building an apartment house on top of it.

During the demolition of a Miami, Florida, apartment building in 1998 a prehistoric stone circle was discovered dating back two thousand two hundred years. The site is a perfect circle cut evenly into the limestone bedrock bordered by twenty-four identical uniformly spaced oval holes which may have originally held posts. Shell tools, axe heads, shark teeth and other

aquatic items were also found. Two basalt axe heads were found that had come from Georgia as basalt is unknown in the Florida area which is all limestone.

There is a rectangular shaft of ancient age in Old Rhodes Key. The shaft is 22 inches wide by 36 inches long bored neatly down in reef rock on the south side of the island. It is apparently pre-Columbian.

South of Tampa one of the richest boneyards in America has been found. The bones of more than seventy species have been found there. About eighty per cent of the bones belong to plains animals such as camels, horses, mammoths and others but also bears, wolves and large cats as well as a bird with a thirty foot wingspan have been found. Mixed in with all of the land animals remains are sharks teeth, turtle shells and the bones of both freshwater and saltwater fish all jumbled together. All of the bones are smashed up as if by one very big catastrophe or a huge tsunami.

Florida. Glades County.

Ortona Mounds incorporate ancient mounds, canoe canals and earthworks that cover a five square mile area along the northern side of the

Caloosahatchee River near LeBelle in Florida. The site is prehistoric.

Florida. Indian River County

The remains of Vero Man were found in Vero Beach in Indian River County in 1915. At least five individuals were found as well as numerous other fossils of animals. Stone artifacts as well as an incised proboscidean tusk, a mammoth tusk, were found. Some reports state that pieces of broken pottery were found as well. This was allegedly too early for pottery but not the only occurrence of pottery found in this period. Projectile points, awls and pins were found here as well as at Melbourne nearby from the same period where the remains of humans were also found.

In 2009 a carving of a mammoth or mastodon was found on a piece of bone found just north of Vero Beach. The bone is heavily mineralized and anatomically correct.

Weirdly enough there have been reports of a submerged pyramid in the sea off Vero Beach. Mr A. Conway reported seeing it twice, in 1985 and 1987, whilst flying over the area. This was apparently a stairshaped pyramid thirty feet high, eighty-six foot square and in one hundred feet of water.

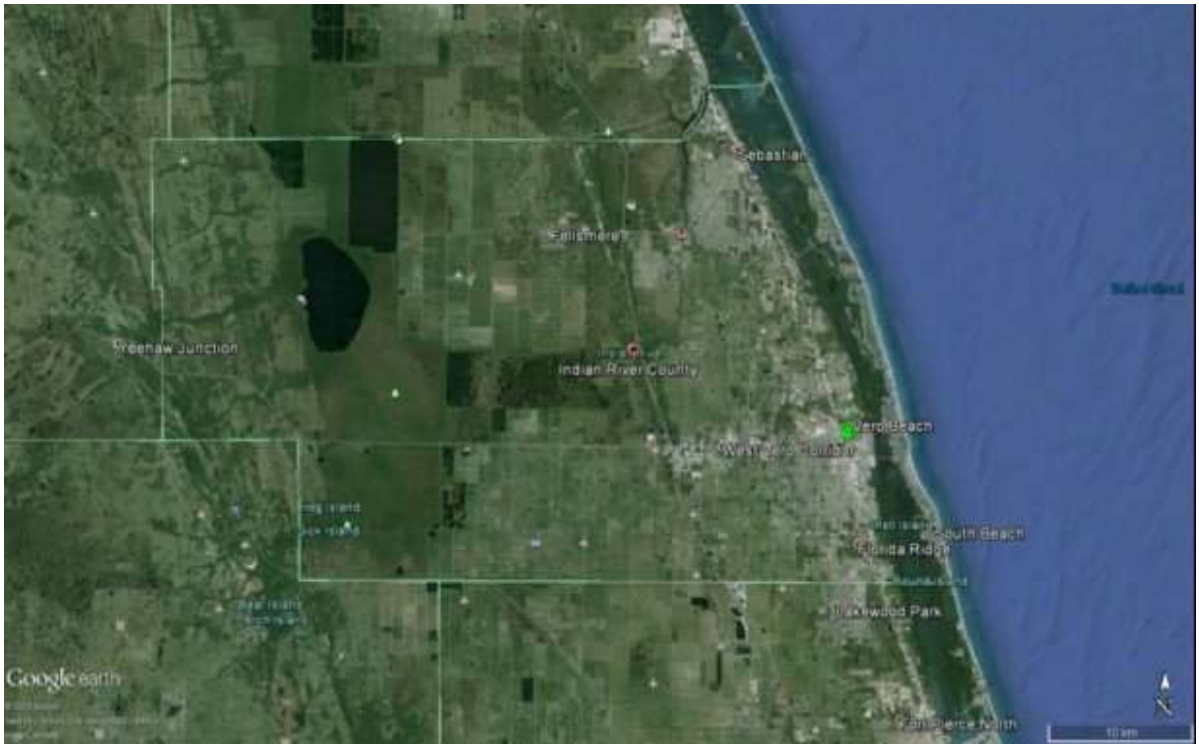
When was this period last above water?

Amongst numerous remains from the period of humans and mammoth and mastodon bones a carved mastodon ivory tusk was discovered along with stone tools on the Aucilla River. The Aucilla River flows underground in a lot of places through here as the area that the river flows through is riddled with limestone caves. Aucilla River is at the top of the Florida State map.

All over North America the fluted Clovis Point spearhead suddenly appears in this period. From Washington State to Mexico and across to Florida. None are found in Alaska so in which direction did they come from? Everyone was supposed to have arrived via Alaska so why no Clovis Point spearheads in Alaska?

World sea levels were one hundred metres below present levels in this period.

You might wonder why these odd snippets appear here and there. They are to give you an idea of what else was happening in the same periods.



Florida. Lake County

Prior to 1882 the “Travers Herald” reported that during the digging of the Dora Canal between Lake Dora and Lake Eustis in Lake County in Florida a clearly defined sandstone wall was found lying in a line towards the southwest. It appeared to be the wall of a large structure and eight feet from its eastern wall was a pyramid or mound made of sand. Small pieces of sandstone with traces of fire, pottery and utensils made of mottled flint were found here and indications were that there were the remains of a prehistoric fort or town here. Lake Dora is on the Citrus County map.

There was a five mile long canal at Pineland on Pine Island in Lee County of unknown date as well as curious ancient constructions. It was 30 feet wide and extended 5 miles across the entire island. There are also mounds of sand and of shells. Pineland is on the Lake Okeechobee map.

Florida. Marion County

Eight miles south of Ocala in the caverns it was reported that there once was a more than life-size statue carved from local Coquina limestone that was found in a cave when the first white settlers came to the area. It is slightly larger than life, considerably eroded and blackened with age and appears Polynesian, very similar to those in the Marquesas. On the ground in front of the idol is a small drum shaped altar and behind it is a lemon shaped cult object about twenty inches high and shaped like a lemon. Items like this are commonly found in Polynesia.

This is an approximate location as many internet searches have not given a definite address. Last search showed that it was being used as a drug dog training facility for the Marion County Sheriff's department at an old quarry eight miles south of Ocala and one mile north of Belleview on the side of Highway 328. Ocala Caverns is on the Citrus County map.

Florida. Monroe County.

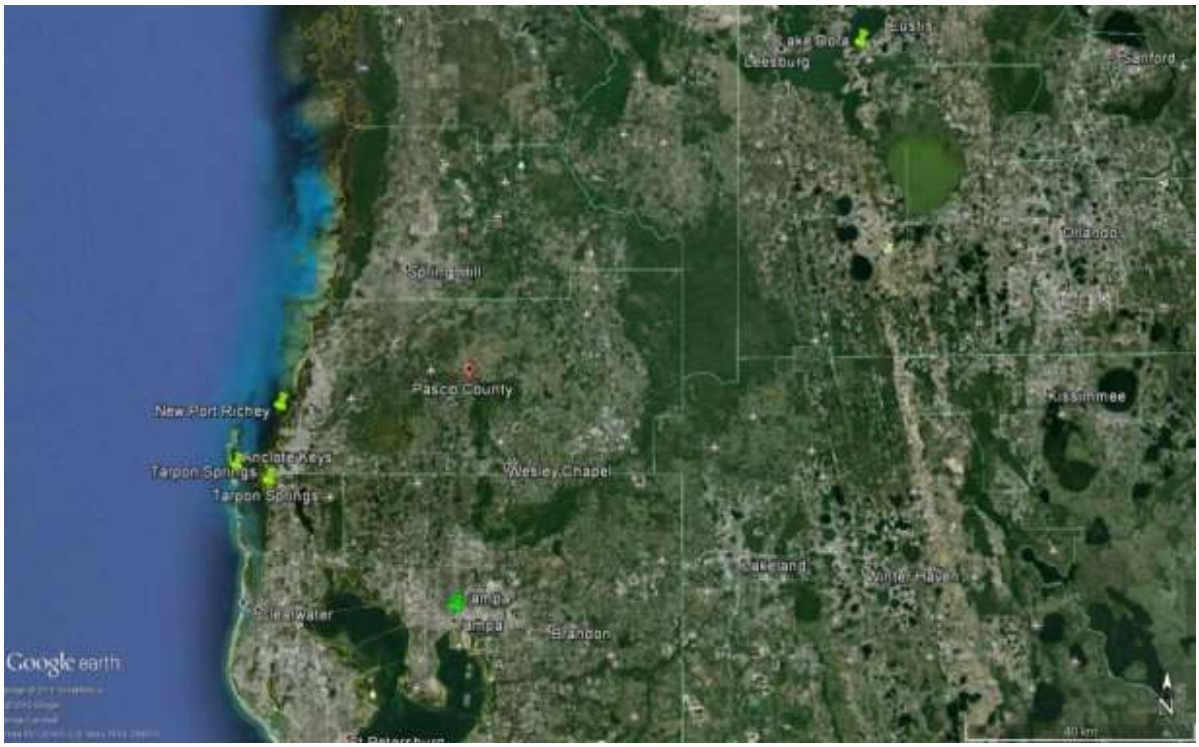
Off Key Largo, an island in Florida, there is a canal dug into the seafloor that has been there for millennia. The seashelf was above water when all the other local seashelfs were above sealevel and we now have a reasonable idea of when that was. Or we thought that we did. Seems that there were several

times when sealevels rose and fell.

Florida. Palm Beach County

In the J. W. Corbett Wildlife Management Area near Canal Point in Florida is Big Mound City. This is the largest prehistoric earthwork construction in Florida and incorporates twenty-three mounds and an embankment complex that includes radiating causeways and crescent-shaped man-made ponds. The site is over two thousand three hundred years old and is eight miles from Lake Okeechobee.

Florida. Pasco County



There are curious rock formations in the Anclote Keys a few miles offshore from New Port Richey. They are identical to those found near

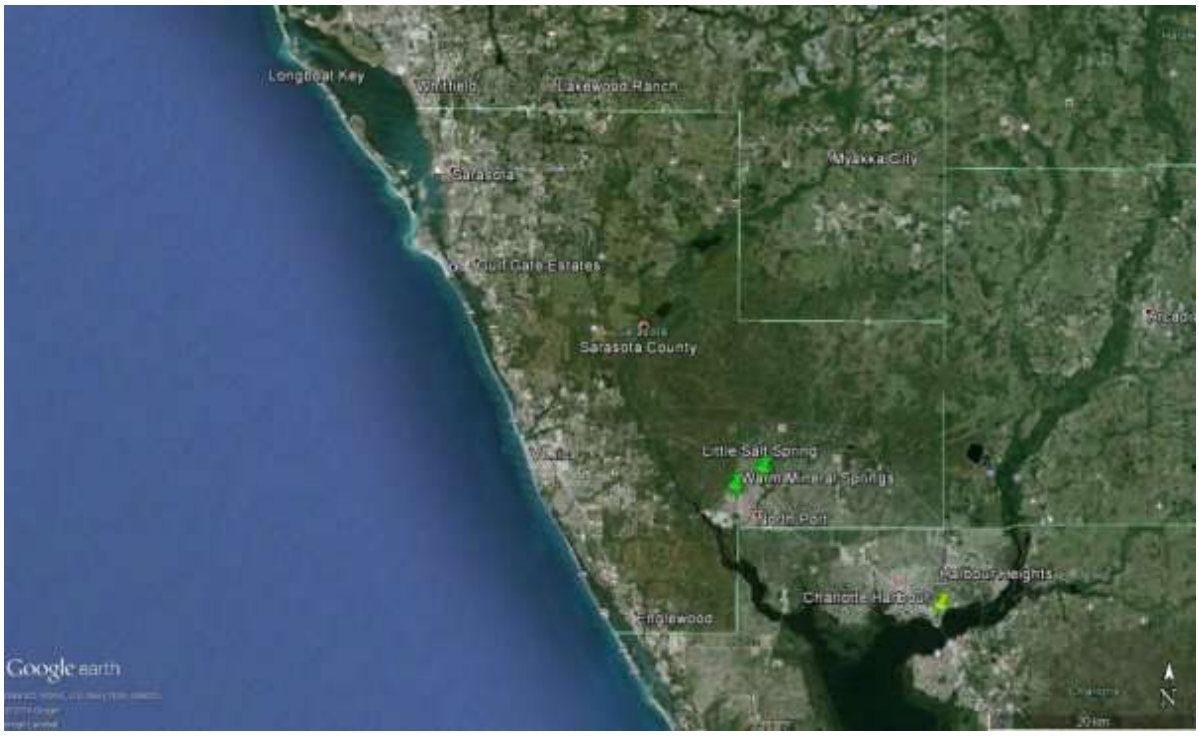
Andros Island in the Bahamas. There are cut stone discs here with an occasional hexagon eight inches in diameter found here that appear to mark or edge off boundaries that disappear under the sea to large rock platforms two to three feet under the water. Anclote Keys is around three miles to the west of Tarpon Springs across the Anclote Anchorage.

Several items resembling ancient sea anchors have been found in the area of New Port Richey. Others state that these are in fact mooring stones with large holes drilled in them. Also in the area is a large monolith with two faces carved on it. The faces appear extremely old and appear Pre-Columbian. Remember that I am not spoonfeeding you information. You have the entire internet to continue exploring. This is the rough map to begin with.

Florida. Pinellas County.

Some researchers believe that there are ancient mooring stones at Tarpon Springs in Pinellas County in Florida. These are large standing stones with well worn holes in them that have obviously been drilled through. Some of the holes are seventeen inches in diameter. Other sources state that they were anchors. The holes are identical. Tarpon Springs is on the Pasco County map.

Florida. Sarasota County



Bodies found in Little Salt Springs and preserved by the marshy bog have yielded DNA evidence that has baffled scientists. The remains are 7,000 years old and half of their ancestry is that of the Indians of the southwestern USA and most modern Asians but the other half is unknown in the New World.

At the Little Salt Springs archaeological site there is an hourglass shaped two hundred foot wide sinkhole. In 1972 a human skull containing a large portion of its brain was found intact and buried in a 5,000 BP, 3,000 BC, stratum.

Bill Royal's underwater excavations at Warm Mineral Springs indicate that man existed in Florida between ten thousand and fifteen thousand years ago. Large stalactites were hanging from the roofs of submerged caves indicating that they were formed before the areas were under water. In the sediment in the cave forty-three feet below the surface paleo-Indian skeletons were found as well as extinct animal remains from before the last Ice Age with them. In 1959 a skull containing an intact human brain was also found here by Colonel William Royal.

Numbers of stone spear heads, two bone needles and various animal bones that had been formed into tools as well were found. These artifacts were independently dated as being between ten thousand and fifteen thousand

years old. The remains of an atlatl or spear thrower from this period was also found making it the oldest atlatl found in North America. This was discovered by Wilburn Cockrell, the State of Florida underwater archeologist who had taken over the excavation from Royal. Pollen samples in the anaerobic or oxygen free mud validated the extreme ages for the site. The oxygen-free mud was what preserved the brain.

9,000 BC-8,000 BC. Florida. Lake Okeechobee. 80.774w, 26.933n. 80w26n.

3,000 BC-2,000 BC. Site. United States. Florida. Charlotte County. Charlotte Harbour-Port Charlotte. 82.06341w, 26.95973n. 82w26n.

Site. United States. Florida. Citrus County. Crystal River. 82.6287w, 28.9087n. 82w28n.

Site. United States. Florida. Collier County. Big Cypress Swamps. 81.5930w, 25.9935n. 81w25n.

Site. United States. Florida. Collier County. Naples. Gordon Pass. 81.7996w, 26.0939n. 81w26n.

Site. United States. Florida. Collier County. Marco Island. Key Marco. 81.6766w, 25.9193n. 81w25n.

Site. United States. Florida. Dade County. Miami River. 80.1901w, 25.7702n. 80w25n.

Site. United States. Florida. Dade County. Miami. Brickell Point. 80.18896w, 25.76944n. 80w25n.

Site. United States. Florida. Dade County. Old Rhodes Key. 80.2498w, 25.3540n. 80w25n.

Site. United States. Florida. Glades County. Ortona Mounds. 81.303987w,

26.819563n. 81w26n.

9,000 BC. Florida. Hillsborough County. Tampa. 82.458w, 27.956n. 82w27n.

8,000 BC-7,000 BC. United States. Florida. Indian River County. Vero Beach. 80.3968w, 27.6405n. 80w27n.

12,000 BC-11,000 BC. Site. United States. Florida. Jefferson County. Aucilla River. 83.7258w, 30.5538n. 83w30n.

Site. United States. Florida. Lake County. Lake Eustis-Lake Dora Canal. 81.742171w, 28.805692n. 81w28n.

Site. United States. Florida. Lee County. Pine Island. Pineland. 82.0952w, 26.6182n. 82w26n.

Site. United States. Florida. Marion County. Ocala Caverns. 82.067809w, 29.07079n. 82w29n.

Site. United States. Florida. Monroe County. Key Largo. 80.4780w, 25.0792n. 80w25n.

Site. United States. Florida. Palm Beach County. Big Mound City. 80.4775w, 26.874722. 80w25n.

Site. United States. Florida. Pasco County. Anclote Keys. 82.84520w, 28.16821n. 82w28n.

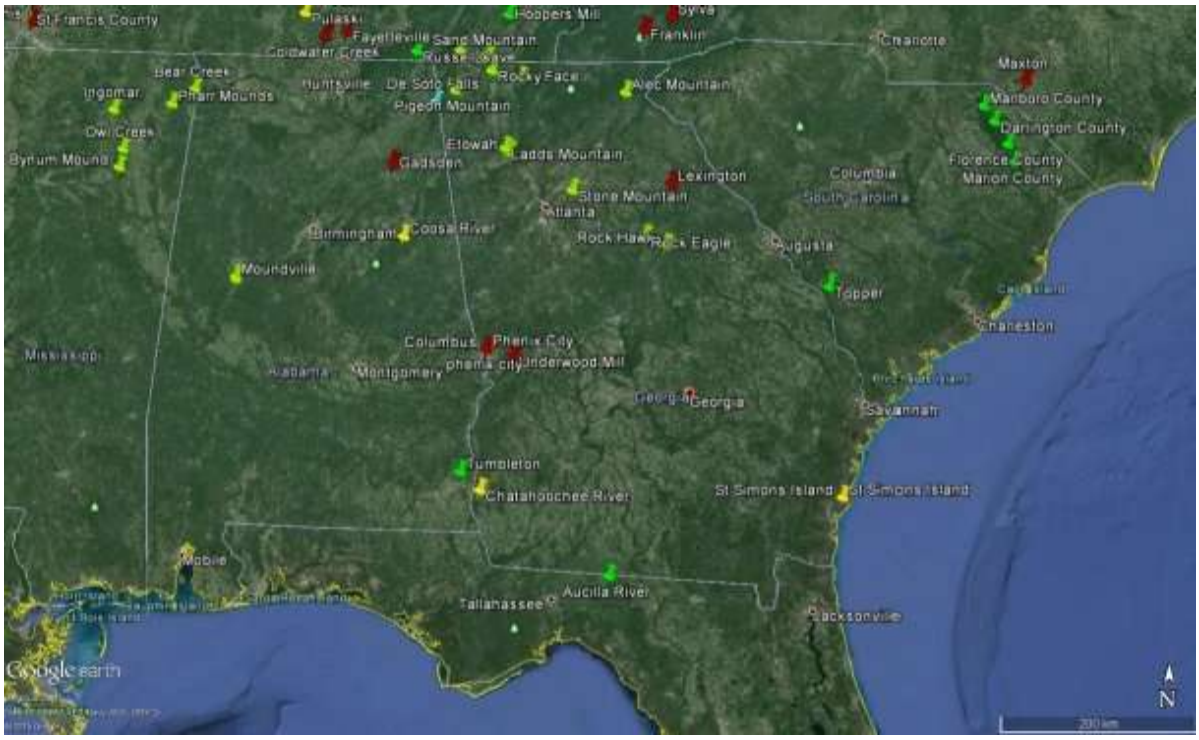
Site. United States. Florida. Pasco County. New Port Richey. 82.7355w, 28.2448n. 82w28n.

Site. United States. Florida. Pinellas County. Tarpon Springs. 82.7884w, 28.1463n. 82w28n.

5,000 BC-4,000 BC. Site. United States. Florida. Sarasota County. North Port. Little Salt Spring. 82.2333w, 27.0747n. 82w27n.

Site. United States. Florida. Sarasota County. North Port. Warm Mineral Springs. 82.260833w, 27.05889n. 82w27n.

Georgia.



Yes, I know that I am repeating myself again. But you opened this book earlier. Others will open it here. Just skip over it or read it again in case you missed something. Remember that this book is designed for tablets and readers so that you can start anywhere and wherever you start you need to be well informed.

There are great meteorite craters found in the Carolinas, Georgia and Virginia dating from ten to twelve thousand years ago, 10,000 BC to 8,000 BC.

The Carolina Bays for example are elliptical and average half a mile in

diameter with elevated rims and depressions 25 to 50 feet deep.

The Carolina Bays have also been called the Carolina Craterfield. In 1931 the authorities in the two adjacent states of North Carolina and South Carolina decide to try out a new photogrammetric survey and commissioned a company specializing in aerial photography to undertake the task. The stretch between Florida and Cape Hatteras and its hinterland were exposed to the aerial camera. When the films were enlarged and examined in the stereo-comparator they created a sensation. The pilots who saw the pictures were startlingly reminded of the battlefields of the 1914-1918 War. Huge circular or oval shapes sometimes overlapping that could be clearly identified as enlarged mud filled craters caused by the impact of gigantic boulders characterized all the pictures. The existence of the Bays had been completely unknown in the flat marshy land that was traversed by troughs or bays. The origin of the bays was now suspected. There were three thousand such troughs. Half of them are longer than 1,300 feet and more than one hundred are longer than 5,250 feet. They cover an elongated ellipse of 63,500 miles. Only a small portion of this is on land. The rest is on the fragmented coastal strip. All the longitudinal axes are parallel indicating that the fragments must have consisted of boulders traveling parallel to each other. Even though the craters are 11,000 years old most of the troughs still display remains of the thrust wall in the Southeast. The boulders or impact items must have come from the Northwest. The cause of the craters or bays was attributed to the Carolina Meteorites.

Because the bays are elliptical as well as circular indicates that the descents and angles of impact must have differed considerably. Only a very large and disintegrating celestial body could have done this. A meteorite shower, if one were large enough would have produced identical holes, either circular or oval, not mixed. A descending and exploding large cosmic body could only produce the Carolina Bays. When the nucleus is traveling ahead of the tail of fragments the craters overlap.

Another theory is that the bays were formed by masses of ice ejected from the area of the Great Lakes and that is why no meteoric masses have been found in them. In some of the bays on the low rims for the bays are shallow and elliptical generally with their end points parallel to each other meteoric black glass fragments have been found that are the same as the meteoric glass fragments found in Clovis sites before their disappearence. The sand around the bay rims is white as well and this indicates massive exposure to heat as

the sand was blasted away from the impact zone.

There are over one hundred thousand meteor craters concentrated along the Georgia, Florida, Virginia and North and South Carolina coasts but also extending North and South indicating a great meteor swarm once struck the area.

Marine deposits from the end of the last Ice Age occur at altitudes of 160 feet in Georgia. Did massive tsunamis bring them here?

There is a submarine field of dead sea elephants off the coast of Georgia dating from the period of 10,000 years ago or 8,000 BC.

In Georgia marine deposits containing walrus skeletons have been found at altitudes up to 240 feet. Walruses are not renowned for their hill climbing abilities. What drove them up there? More tsunamis?

What do we do with discoveries with no actual discovery place cited? Include them if they have been multiply referenced.

In 1963 Mrs Joe Hearn was digging a new flower bed on her property near the Chatahoochee River in northwestern Georgia when she stuck a small pillow-shaped object made of lead. Other lead artifacts had also been found on the property as well. Dr Curtis Hoffman stated that the object was covered in cuneiform script that described that it was a record of the sale of sheep and goats for sacrifice to Utu, the Sun God as well as the goddess Lama Lugal and dated to around 2,040 BC. This is the same age as another cuneiform tablet that was also found in Georgia in Lexington.

Allowing for odd cuneiform tablets in North America in this same period there is the story of Chief Joseph of the Nez Perce Indians who surrendered to units of the U. S. Cavalry near Chinook in Northern Montana in 1877. Inside his medicine bag was a one inch square cuneiform tablet made of baked clay. Chief Joseph stated that this object had been passed down through the generations from his white ancestors. The text of the tablet is in Sumerian and describes the sale of a lamb for sacrifice on behalf of a person named Enmahgalanna to celebrate her promotion as a high priestess of Nanna, the Moon God. It dates to 2042 BC. This is a very close date to the Hearn artifact. Thor Heyerdahl's researches showed that the Sumerians had cargo carrying ships over twenty tons in weight in this period. Other sources have ancient Sumerian shipping at up to thirty tons in weight and up to fifty feet long. In the early 1990s Captain Iwata of the Association of Sumerian Ships in Japan had a ship based on a Sumerian design that was three hundred tons in weight and was based on the picture of a Sumerian ship found on a

cuneiform tablet in the Louvre Museum in Paris. Columbus's Santa Maria was only fifty seven feet long and weighing about one hundred tons. You figure. The Romans had much larger ships that weighed hundreds of tons and were the size of football fields.

In January 1967 the deep sea diving submarine "Aluminaut" discovered an undersea road off the coast of Florida, Georgia and South Carolina. It extends to depths of 3,000 feet and is paved with manganese dioxide. Gulf Stream currents keep the pavement clean of sediment so that it resembles a blacktop road. Wheels were attached to the Aluminaut and it actually rode along the deposits. When was this road built?

Georgia. Bartow County

Near Cartersville, Georgia, there is a fifty-four acre site containing three massive pyramidal structures as well as three smaller mounds as well as numerous other constructions. The largest mound is the Temple Mound which is 69 feet high and covers three acres. The remains of 140 other buildings were found. The smaller mound is 27 feet high. Remains of trade goods were found as well as numerous pottery fragments. There was a semicircular fortification system around the town which was surrounded by a ten foot deep moat. There were guard towers for archers every eighty feet. The mounds are on the northern bank of the Etowah River. Artifacts recovered from the area include copper plaques engraved with winged human figures wearing weird headdresses and eagle masks.

This is not part of our normal imaging of Indians in Tepees. This is a city! And there were many more in North America prior to Columbus. There were great cities that traded with Europeans for thousands of years. Many of them possibly also traded with Japanese and Chinese as well as Africans of all shapes, sizes and colours.

The Athens Georgia "Banner" 6th May 1884, reports that on the opening of a large Indian mound near Cartersville in Bartow County in Georgia a layer of large flag stones was found and removed. When the stones were removed a vault was found beneath them and the skeleton of a giant was found in it that was seven feet two inches long. The giant's hair was black and long and hung to his waist and on his brow was a copper crown. Several bodies of small children were found near the giant. These bodies were

covered with beads that were made of bone. Upon removal of the bodies it was found that they were encased in a network made of straw or reed beneath which was the covering of some sort of animal. The stones that had covered the vault were covered with carved inscriptions.

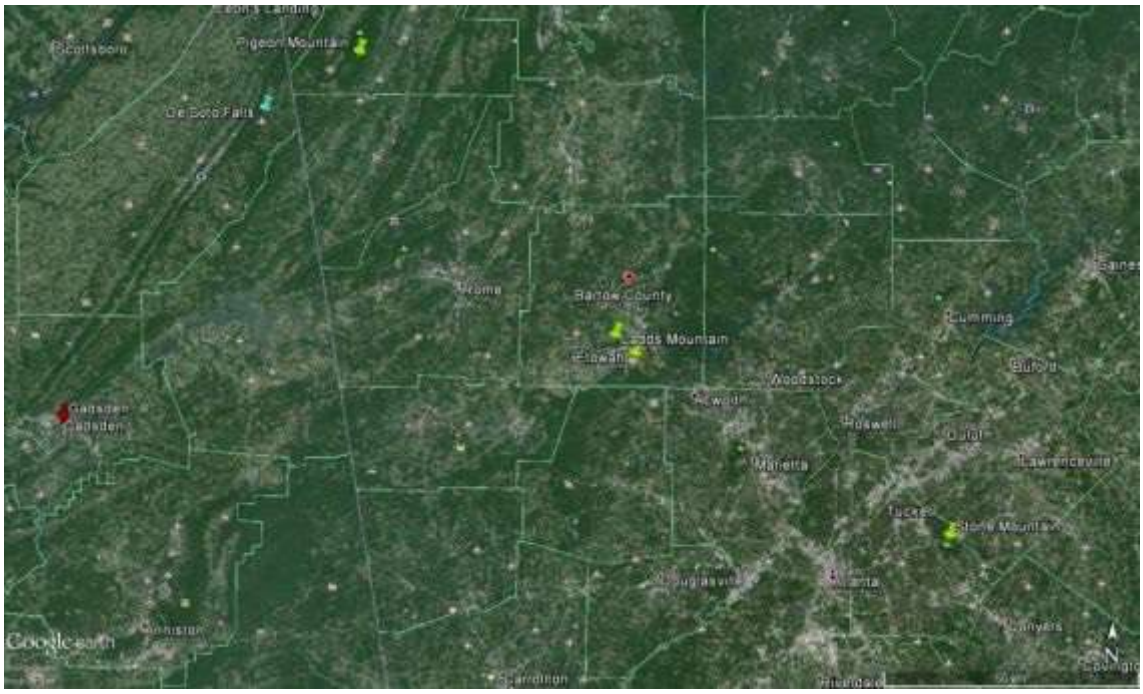
Exact location unknown. This is probably the Etowah Mounds from the previous note.

There is a pre-Indian stone fort on Ladds Mountain near Cartersville from ancient times as well as the site of a group of anomalous structures. The "Indian Fort" on the summit of Ladds Mountain was a circular stone wall or enclosure that was mapped in 1881. Rather than a fort it was more likely a ceremonial enclosure. In 1936 this site was dismantled so that the stone could be used for road fill. Ladds Mountain is across the Etowah River from the Etowah Mounds site and is to the northwest.

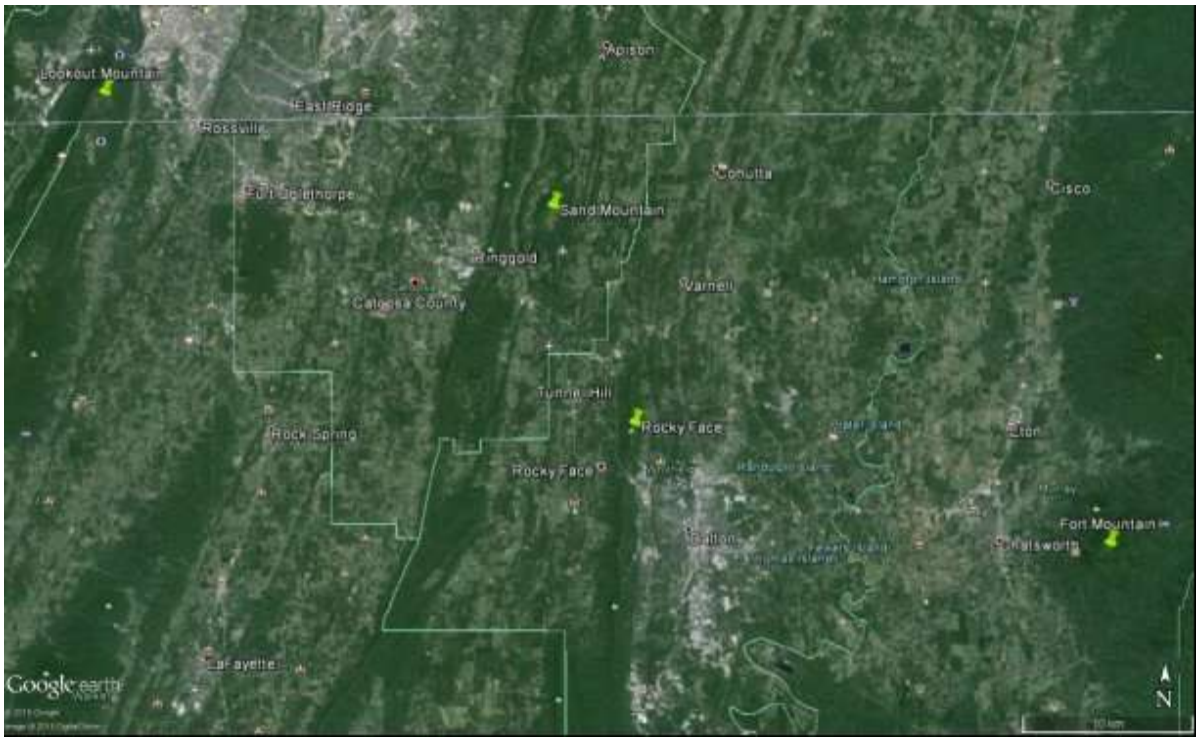
There was a site at the bottom of Ladds Mountain that was called Ladds Cave which when found was sealed with stones and had animal fossil and human bones inside of it. Ladds Cave which was a limestone cave is now gone having been mined out.

Also at the foot Ladds Mountain was a large mound called Shaws Mound which was slightly to the south of Ladds Cave. The Shaw Mound was a stone burial mound that was dismantled in 1940 for road fill. Inside the mound was a single skeleton buried with several copper items including a celt, or axe, breastplate and a cutout. Large sheets of mica were atop the face and chest.

To the southwest of these three areas was what is called the Leake site which comprised three earthen mounds which were razed in the 1940s for road fill. There was a large ditch running through the centre of this mound complex which was originally a course of the Etowah River with two mounds to the right and one mound to the left of it.



Georgia. Catoosa County



There is a pre-Indian stone fort here from ancient times. Sand Mountain is

a sandstone plateau on the border of Georgia and Tennessee and evidence of habitation dating back nine thousand years has been found here. What is it with all of these forts and towns? There seems to be a row of forts from Lookout Mountain to Sand Mountain to Fort Mountain. What were they defending and what were they defending it from?

Georgia. Chattahoochee County

In 1945 Mrs Minna Arenowitch, a housewife, in Columbus in Georgia came across a worn Roman coin whilst digging in her flower bed. The coin was identified as having been struck during the reign of Emperor Antonius Pius, 138-161 AD.

Julius Caesar, 100 BC to 44 BC, did battle with Celts from Northern France that were renowned for their huge battle ships that were superior to those of the Romans. Did the Romans chase the fleeing Celts to North America? There are numerous alleged Celtic, Libyan and Phoenician relics in North America from before the period of Julius Caeser but no Roman relics.

Columbus, Georgia, is just across the Chatahoochee River from Phenix City, Alabama where another Roman period coin was found. Columbus was founded here at the beginning of the navigable portion of the river.

At Fort Benning, Georgia, in 1966, Manfred Metcalf was looking for slabs to build a barbecue pit when he found a stone in the crumbling wall of the abandoned Underwood Mill on Pine Knot Creek that had been built in 1820. Upon dismantling the barbecue he found the particular stone covered in lines and circles The writing on the stone appeared Minoan according to Professor Cyrus Gordon. Other sources state that it was a sun symbol. The stone is sandstone about nine inches square and weighing eleven pounds. There were seventeen characters cut down one side. There was also a double headed axe or labrys design on it which is also attributed to the Minoans. The stone is called the Metcalf Stone. Other sources state that the Underwood Mill was on the Sally Branch on Plymouth Road. Dr Cyrus Gordon says that the tablet tells of a people called the Yuchi who originated in Europe and moved across the southern United States from the Gulf of Mexico. Dr Gordon believes that the stone bears signs identical with those found on Aztec and Minoan tablets. The Yuchi according to Dr Gordon live in Oklahoma as a tribe of American Indians and still celebrate an ancient

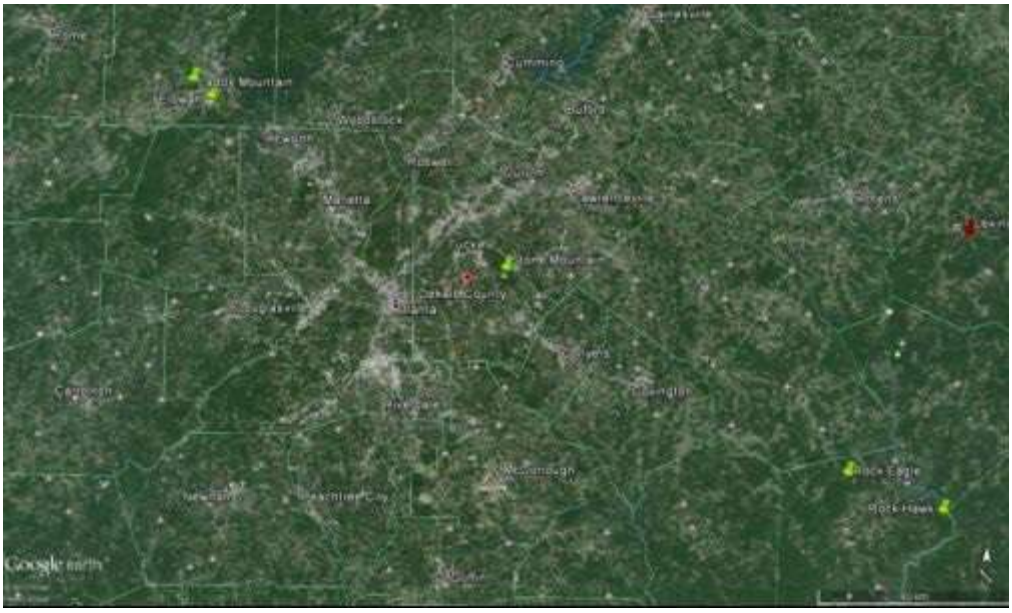
festival that delineates Jewish Passover ritual and a harvest ritual.

The Yuchi Indians of Georgia and South Carolina tell of a big flood that drowned all but those who had been warned of the impending disaster. After the flood the survivors attempted to build a high tower in which to take refuge should such a Deluge ever strike the Earth again? This only brought a differing of the speech among the workers and subsequent scattering of the people. This is the Biblical story of the Tower of Babel.

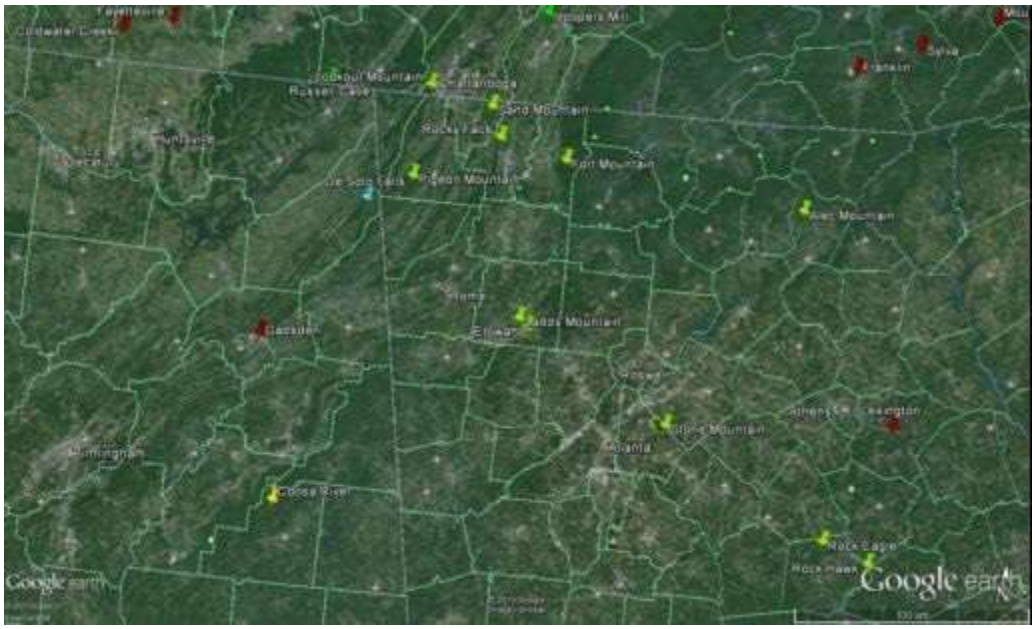
Georgia. De Kalb County

There was a pre-Indian stone fort on Stone Mountain in De Kalb County from ancient times. Stone Mountain is a quartz dome that is 1,686 feet high at its summit and rising 825 feet above the surrounding area. When colonists first arrived here there was a rock wall on its summit that was very similar to that on Fort Mountain. By the beginning of the twentieth century it had disappeared having been removed by souvenier hunters as well as vandals who rolled them off the sides. The rest were removed by a commercial quarrying operation. What is with these stone forts, and walls, across the

United States that the Indians claim that they never built?



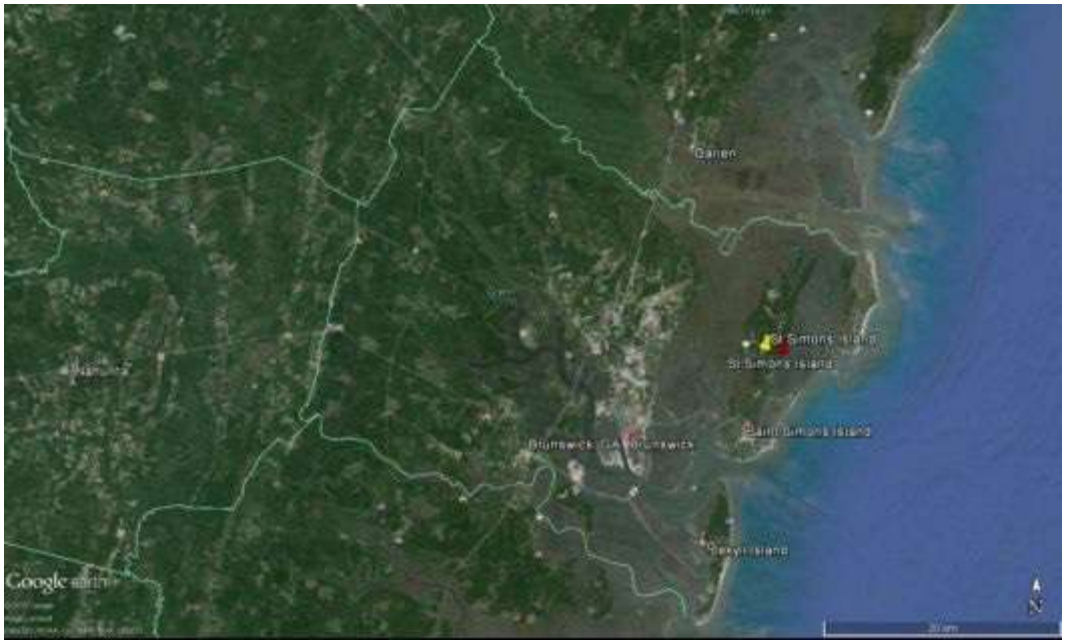
Georgia Forts map



We have two rows of forts here. Lookout Mountain to Pigeon Mountain to Ladds Mountain to Stone Mountain. Further north are Sand Mountain, Fort Mountain and Alec Mountain.

There is a pre-Indian stone fort on Alec Mountain in Habersham County from ancient times. On the crest is a large fieldstone structure comprising stacked field stones that form the shape of a slightly ellipsoid circle. This dates from the Woodland Period. Alec Mountain is on the above map.

Georgia. Glynn County



In 1970 a Roman coin was found on St Simons Island in Glynn County in Georgia. Numerous sources cite this report but they are all limited in the data they give.

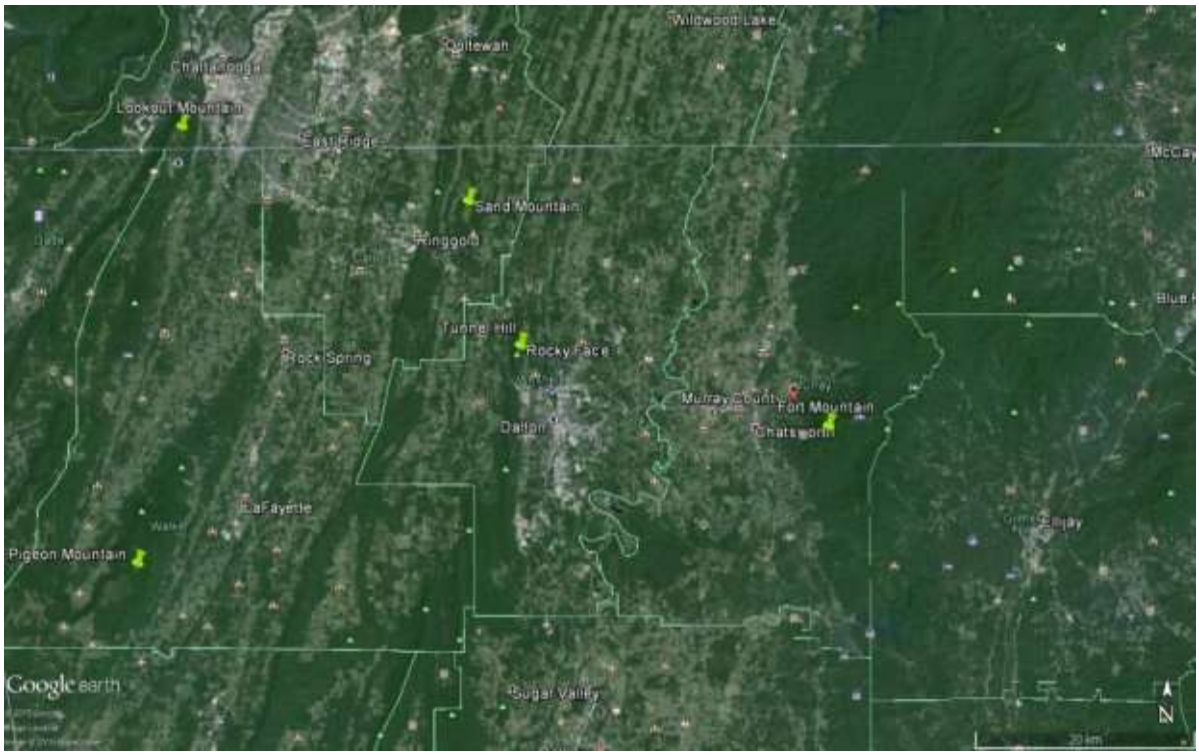
When work was first started on the new Glynn County Airport on St Simons Island in the Golden Islands of Georgia in 1936 a buried village was discovered. This was reported by the “Salt Lake Tribune”. 2nd August 1936. The workers had set off three charges of dynamite when they noticed a number of shattered skulls and skeletons. One mound at the airport site was composed of at least three layers of shell that were each six inches to one foot thick and the mound was fifty feet in diameter with a six foot rise. Immediately below the layers of shell were burials of human skeletons including the complete skeleton of a teenage male who was six and a half feet tall. Between his right arm and his side were three small bone awls, three large deer bone awls and three split and worked bones. Over his shoulder were four mussel shell pendants and a chipped stone spear point. On his left

knee was a string of eighty sea snail shell beads. Four of the burials were curled up with their knees close to their chins and two children were buried spoon fashion and were covered in red iron oxide or heametite. One other skeleton wore an apron composed of 225 olivella shell beads. Other burials were laid out straight but the skulls were missing from these. Over four thousand pieces of broken pottery were found at the site composed mainly of plain and crude ware as well as a few black, grey, red and buff fragments. There were various stamped designs as well as cord ware. Implements including a conch hoe, a conch abrader, a conch bowl and another piece of unidentified conch were found as well as pendants made from turtle shells and bear teeth.

Were Romans trading with Mound Builders here? Or was it just another of those incredible coincidences?

Georgia. Murray County

There is an 885-foot long wall on Fort Mountain in Northern Georgia six miles east of Chatsworth. The wall runs from east to west and at various intervals looms over 29 pits that resemble ancient foxholes. The wall ranges from seven feet high to only two or three feet high. The quantity of rock along the wall indicates that at one time it was much higher. There are no artifacts or funerary remains in the area. An easy step like path leads to the giant wall running 885 feet along the mountainside. It is two to seven feet high with an abundance of loose rock alongside its sides. Cherokee legends mention that the wall was built by white people who worshipped the Sun and that is why the wall is aligned from east to west. The wall though is out of this alignment by 28.5 degrees. This misalignment indicates that the builders of the wall might have built it when the wall was running true east-west and that is prior to 9-10,000 BC before the earth tilted 27.5 degrees during the Cataclsym. One degree error factor is not much after all. Fort Mountain in Murray County is on the Catoosa County map.



Georgia. Oglethorpe County

At Lexington in Oglethorpe County in Georgia an apparently Sumerian cuneiform tablet was discovered beside ancient stone projectile points. The tablet was from Ur-Nammuk and dated back to 2040 BC. Were Sumerians visiting Georgia in the remote past? Lexington is on the Georgia Forts map. This is our third reported Sumerian cuneiform tablet from around this period. Were they all from the one person, expedition or colony?

Georgia. Putnam County

Six and a half miles north of Eatonton in Putnam County is a giant effigy mound in the shape of an Eagle or Thunderbird. The mound crowns a high ridge near the headwaters of Little Glady Creek and is composed entirely of white quartz boulders representing an eagle lying on its back with its wings extended. The eagle’s head is facing east. The eagle’s head is seven to eight feet high with the height decreasing as you head to the wingtips and the tail where it is two feet high. From the top of the head to the tip of the tail it is

102 feet long. From wingtip to wingtip it is one hundred and twenty feet. The age is unknown but it is definitely at least two thousand years old.

Also near Eatonton is Rock Hawk Effigy Mound which is also in Putnam County. This also consists of thousands of pieces of quartzite laid in the shape of a large bird. This effigy mound could be up to three thousand years old. Both Eagle Rock and Rock Hawk are the only two bird shaped effigy mounds east of the Mississippi River. Rock Hawk is above the Oconee River. Rock Hawk and Rock Eagle are only thirteen miles apart. Rock Hawk is surrounded by an inclusure of rocks the same as that in the mound and is symmetrical and almost touching the wings.

In this same area are stone mounds on the elevated ridges of this area. They are usually four to eight feet high and with diameters of thirty to forty feet. They are also built of the same milky white quartz that the effigy mounds are made of. Bodies have been found in these mounds. Rock Hawk and Rock Eagle are on the Georgia Forts map and the De Kalb County map.

Georgia. Walker County

There is a pre-Indian stone fort on Pigeon Mountain in Walker County from ancient times. What are these stone forts and who built them? There are a lot of theories from medieval Welsh explorers under Prince Madoc to a lost white race of giants that are mentioned by the Amerindians. Pigeon Mountain is on the Georgia Forts map.

Georgia. Whitfield County

There is a pre-Indian stone fort here from ancient times on Rocky Face in Whitfield County in Georgia. Rocky Face is on Face Mountain and is on the Georgia Forts map.

Site. United States. Georgia. Near the Chatahoochee River in northwestern Georgia.

Site. United States. Georgia. Bartow County. Cartersville. Etowah.

84.80750w, 34.12515n. 84w34n.

Site. United States. Georgia. Bartow County. Cartersville. Possibly Etowah. 84.8075w, 34.1251n. 84w34n.

Site. United States. Georgia. Bartow County. Nr Cartersville. Ladds Mountain. 84.8403w, 34.1564n. 84w34n.

Site. United States. Georgia. Catoosa County. Sand Mountain. 85.06000w, 34.93585n. 85w34n.

Site. United States. Georgia. Chattahoochee County. Columbus. 84.56.02w, 32.29.32n. 84w32n.

Site. United States. Georgia. Chattahoochee County. Nr Columbus. Fort Benning. Pine Knot Creek. Underwood Mill. 84.727384w, 32.413955n. 84w32n.

Site. United States. Georgia. De Kalb County. Stone Mountain. 84.146023w, 33.80602n. 84w33n.

Site. United States. Georgia. Habersham County. Alec Mountain. 83.5960w, 34.6468n. 83w34n.

Site. United States. Georgia. Glynn County. St Simons Island. 81.374620w, 31.214568n. 81w31n.

Site. United States. Georgia. Glynn County. St Simons Island. 81.374620w, 31.214568n. 81w31n.

Site. United States. Georgia. Murray County. Fort Mountain. 84.70023w, 34.75964n. 84w34n.

Site. United States. Georgia. Oglethorpe County. Lexington. 83.1117w, 33.86962n. 83w33n.

Site. United States. Georgia. Putnam County. Eatonton. Rock Eagle.

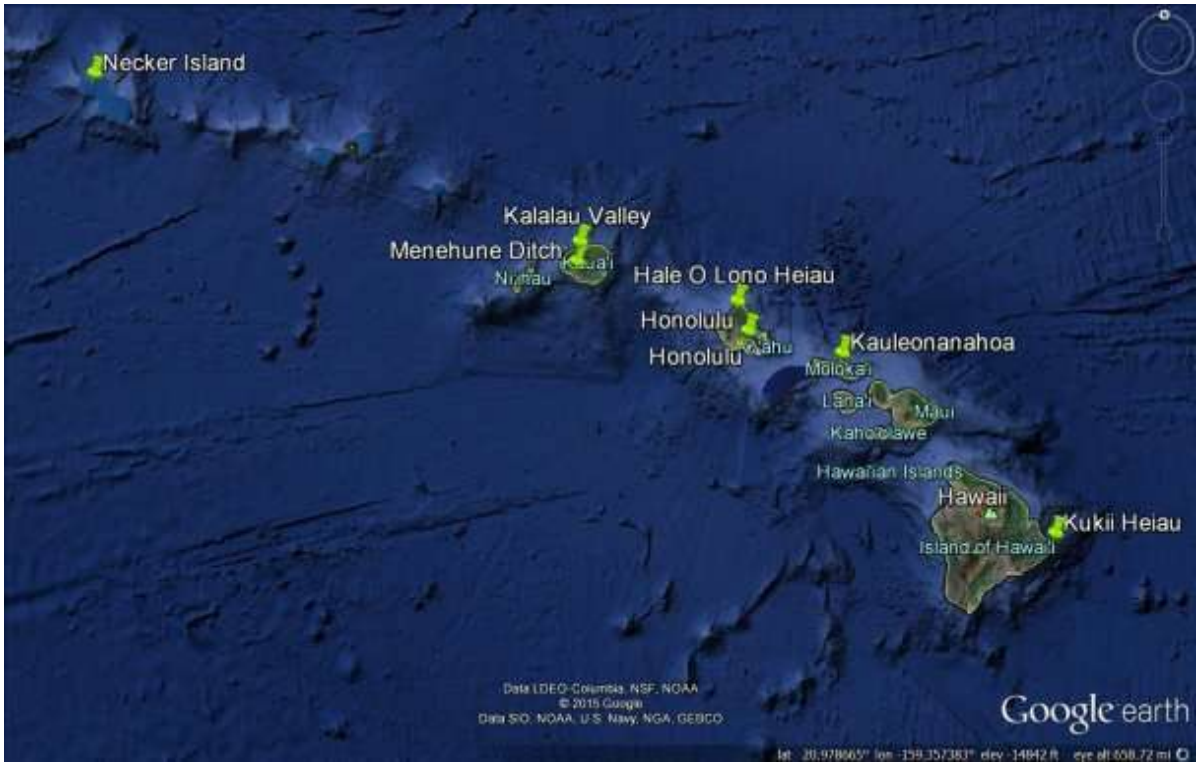
83.38819w, 33.4175n. 83w33n.

Site. United States. Georgia. Putnam County. Eatonton. Lawrence Shoals Rd. Rock Hawk. 83.175172w, 33.345035n. 83w33n.

Site. United States. Georgia. Walker County. Pigeon Mountain. 85.391573w, 34.648727n. 85w34n.

Site. United States. Georgia. Whitfield County. Rocky Face. 85.007400w, 34.823373n. 85w34n.

Hawaii.



There are several reports of ancient tunnels in Hawaii that are supposed to link the different Hawaiian Islands.

Around 6,000 BC polar ice was at a minimum as evidenced by high sea levels determined from coral terraces in Hawaii, Barbados and New Guinea. This was the time of the warmest climate in the last phase of the Upper Pleistocene, just before the ice began to advance once again.

Hawaii. Kaua’i

Carved channels of stone have been found on the island of Kauai that carry water down from the hills and go through tunnels that are 20 to 30 feet long. Black dwarves are supposed to live on the island. The black dwarves were said to be the original inhabitants of Hawaii and were called the Menehune. The Menehune Ditch is a prehistoric irrigation channel lined with carefully fitted stone slabs that are unique to the Hawaiian Islands.

The prehistoric water-races were called Auwai. One in the Lihue District was several miles in length and brought water down from the Wai-aleale Mountains, 4,000 feet high, to the dry lands of the Lihue.

In the Kalalau Valley on Kauai at heights of five hundred feet up and on the precipitous sides of mountains there are the distinct traces of old water-races.

Hawaii. Hawaii Island

Even some of the smallest and most remote places in Hawaii have the largest ruins.

There are majestic ruins on Hawaii built of stone not native to the island and the ruins on Kukii are vast.

About 30 miles from Hilo there is a great ruin on a hill called Kukii. There are no stones on this hill except those that have been carried there. The summit was leveled and squared and the building laid out according to the cardinal points and the floor paved. Two square blocks of stone in an upright position about fifteen or sixteen feet apart range exactly east and west. The upper part of the hill was terraced and the terraces are paved with hewn stone. The stones were perfect squares. The smallest three feet in diameter while others were larger. Every stone was faced and polished on both sides so that they could fit perfectly together. On the western side there are stairs running from the base to the top of the hill, a height of nearly 300 feet.

The Kukii Heiau is fifty feet by seventy feet and served as a navigation

school. Cape Kumukahi is the easternmost point of the big island and the name means “First Beginnings” being named after kahiki which translates as east or where the sun rises.

Local legends state that there are entrances to tunnels on Kuki that link it to the other Hawaiian islands.

Hawaii. Molokai Island

An ancient megalithic phallic stone can be found at Kauleonanahoa two thousand feet above Kalapaupa on the north coast. Kauleonanahoa means the Penis of Nanahoa. The legend in connection with the stone is that Nanahoa hit his wife Kawahuna in a jealous rage and they were then turned to stone.

There is also the massive stone platform of Ili’ili’opae Heiau, one of the largest temple sites in the islands.

Also on Molokai on a hill called Kaulana-hoa at the back of Kalae there were a number of large, irregularly shaped volcanic stones standing on the brow of a hill. One is shaped like a high-backed chair and its stands near another large stone to the east that is marked with a double trident in two places.

Hawaii. Mokumanamana. Necker Island

Three hundred miles north of Kauai there is an uninhabited islet called Necker. The islet is only 1,300 yards by 200 yards in size and yet there are 34 large paved terraces, each with a well preserved row of monoliths on a raised platform at one end there. Other upright slabs are scattered by themselves. There is nothing like this stonework on the other Hawaiian Islands and the building material is not native to the island. Hawaiian legend states that after the Menehune were chased off Kauai Island they built the structures on Necker Island.

Hawaii. Oahu

There is a mysterious ancient ruin on Oahu called the Heiau, Temple, of Lono and it overlooks Wairnea Bay.

In 1822 when the first wells were being dug in Honolulu, underneath eight feet of surface loam and a layer of volcanic sand an eight foot thick layer of coral was found under which was fresh water in which was a human skull and other bones.

In 1858 when Honolulu harbor was being dredged it was discovered that underneath a thick layer of mud and sand and then of coral there was a layer of black volcanic sand in which the pointed end of a worked spear and a worked stone were found.

These relics are much older than accepted datings for Polynesia.

Site. United States. Hawaii. Kaua'i or Kauai. Lihue. Kikiaola. Menehune Ditch. 159.656590w, 21.969731n. 159w22n.

Site. United States. Hawaii. Kaua'i or Kauai. Kalalau Valley. 159.631w, 22.148n. 159w22n.

Site. United States. Hawaii Island. Cape Kumukahi. Kukii, or Kukii Heiau 154.8366w, 19.5151n. 154w19n.

Site. United States. Hawaii. Molokai Island. Kalapaupa, or Kalupapa. Kauleonanahoa. 157.005212w, 21.175701n. 156w21n.

Site. United States. Hawaii. Mokumanamana / Necker Island. 164.69871w, 23.57500n. 164w23n.

Site. United States. Hawaii. Oahu. Nr Kailua-Kona. Waimea Valley. Hale O Lono Heiau. 158.054308w, 21.636347n. 156w19n.

Site. United States. Hawaii. Oahu Island. Honolulu. 157.94475w, 21.36624n. 157w21n.

Idaho

Around twenty thousand years ago Lake Bonneville which was a massive glacial lake crested and covered over twenty thousand miles where Utah, Nevada and Idaho join together. The Great Salt Lakes are where the lake used to be.

Idaho. Ada County

Large stone beehive domed constructions have been found near Boise in Ida County and are of unknown origin. They are possibly kilns and resemble other beehive structures of unknown age in the United States. Are they kilns though? They are a mystery.

Idaho. Canyon County

In August 1889, near Nampa in Canyon County in Idaho a Mr M. A. Kurtz picked up an odd looking lump of clay that had been brought up from a depth of 300 feet in a well drilling operation. When the clay broke open it contained a tiny human figure made of clay. The figure came from the 300 foot level of a well boring after the sand pump started bringing up numerous clay balls, some more than two inches in diameter, densely coated with iron oxide. Then there was a layer like buried land surfaces covered with vegetable mould and then sand rock. The figure came from the vegetable mould level. The figure is made of the clay, the same as the balls and is 1.5 inches long. It is a perfect representation of the human form. There were incrustations of iron on its surface as well as patches of anhydrous red oxide or iron in protected places on it. The stratum is Pio-Pleistocene, around two million years old, 2,000,000 BC. The right leg has been broken off and a child or artistic novice did not make the sculpture. It was half clay and half

quartz in makeup. It is a clay female doll 1.5 inches tall found in a layer of coarse sand that was covered by clay, quicksand, more clay, 40 feet of more quicksand, six inches of clay, one hundred feet of quicksand again and on top was fifteen feet of lava rock. Nampa is only eighteen miles from Boise. Just a coincidence?

Idaho. Jerome County

When you look at this map and the proceeding two maps you can seen the focus on the Magic Valley or Snake River Valley which is the largest of the tributaries of the Columbia River which empties into the Pacific Ocean. Did colonists and travellers come up this way or did they come from the Snake River's source in Yellowstone National Park in the Rocky Mountains of Wyoming?

In 1965 Mr R. Gruhn from the University of Alberta in Canada excavated a stone blade, a projectile point and an engraving tool from a soil layer dating back to 12,500 BC. The cave is located on the Snake River Plain northeast of Twin Falls and resembles a round bubble popping up from a flat bed of basalt lava.

Idaho. Power County

At American Falls in Power County in Idaho, near Pocatello, bison bones that were obviously worked by human hands were found. These bones are 43,000 years old.

Around 42,000 BC world sea levels had dropped to sixty-one metres or two hundred feet below the present.

Idaho. Twin Falls County

Around 12,300 BC the Great Lake Bonneville Flood occurred. In only a matter of a few days it carved out the Snake River Canyon near Twin Falls. Estimates are that fifteen million cubic feet of water per second charged through here. At Portneuf Narrows the water was four hundred feet deep. This was northwest of Redrock Pass. Lake Bonneville had covered much of Idaho, Nevada and Utah. The Lake was one thousand feet deep in parts and more than 51,000 kilometres in area. When the Great Lake Bonneville Flood occurred it charged initially through the Redrock Pass.

All that remained of Lake Bonneville after the great flood were Great Salt Lake, Utah Lake, Sevier Lake, Rush Lake and Little Salt Lake as remnants.

Site. United States. Idaho. Ada County. Boise. 116.225w, 43.624n. 116w43n.

2,000,000 BC. Site. United States. Idaho. Canyon County. Nampa. 116.560w, 43.540n. 116w35n.

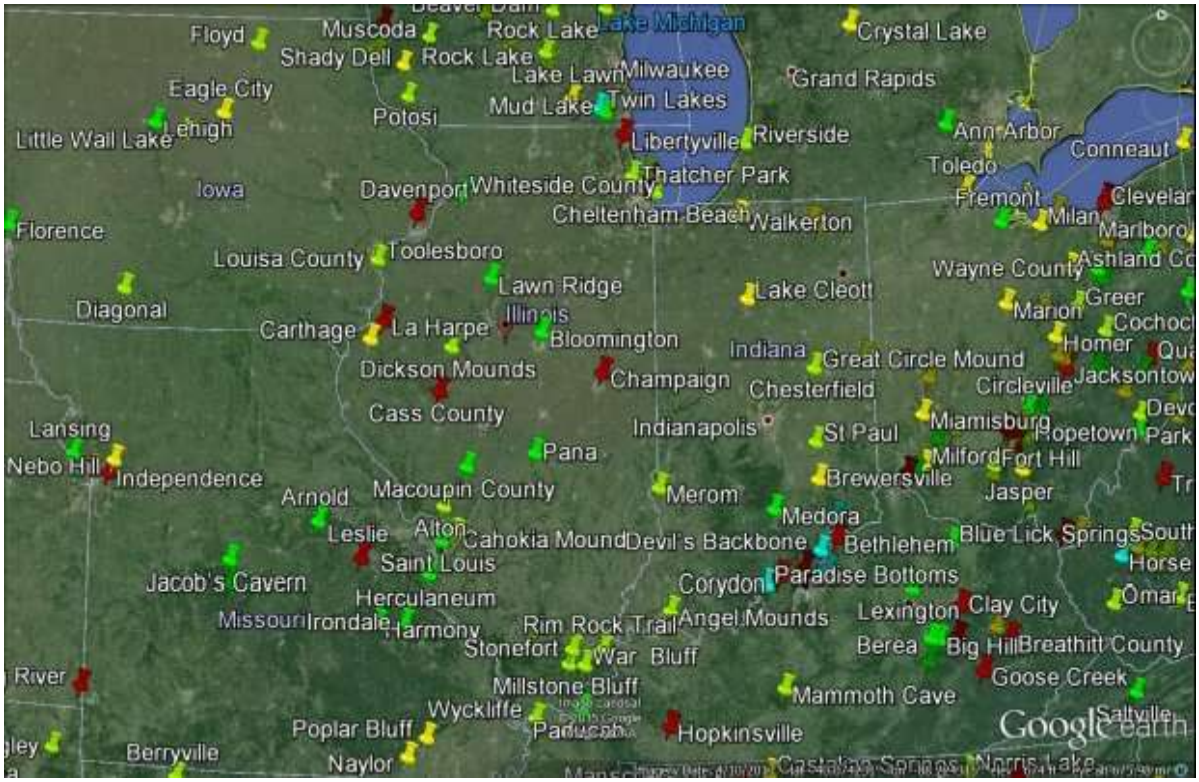
Site. United States. Idaho. Jerome County. Wilson Butte Cave.114.214158w, 42.784999n. 114w42n.

Site. United States. Idaho. Power County. American Falls.112.8585w, 42.7857n. 112w42n.

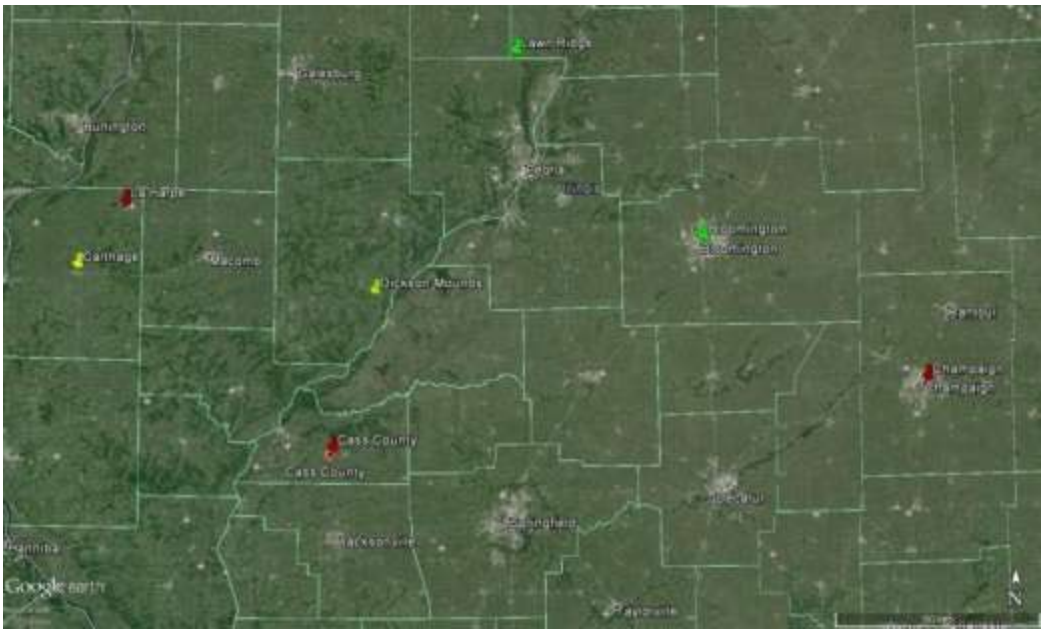
12,300 BC. United States. Idaho. Twin Falls County. Twin Falls. Lake

Bonneville. 114.675w, 42.663n. 114w42n.

Illinois

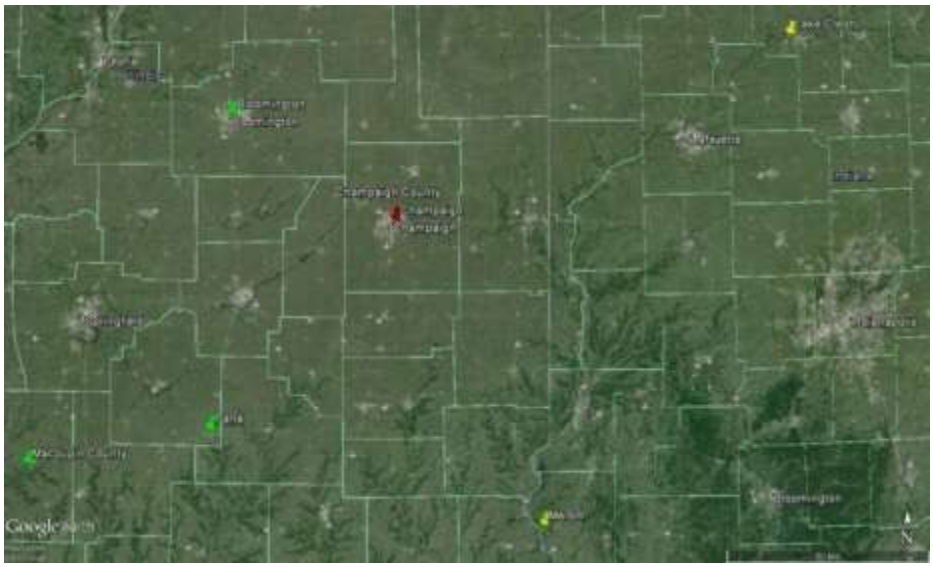


Illinois. Cass County



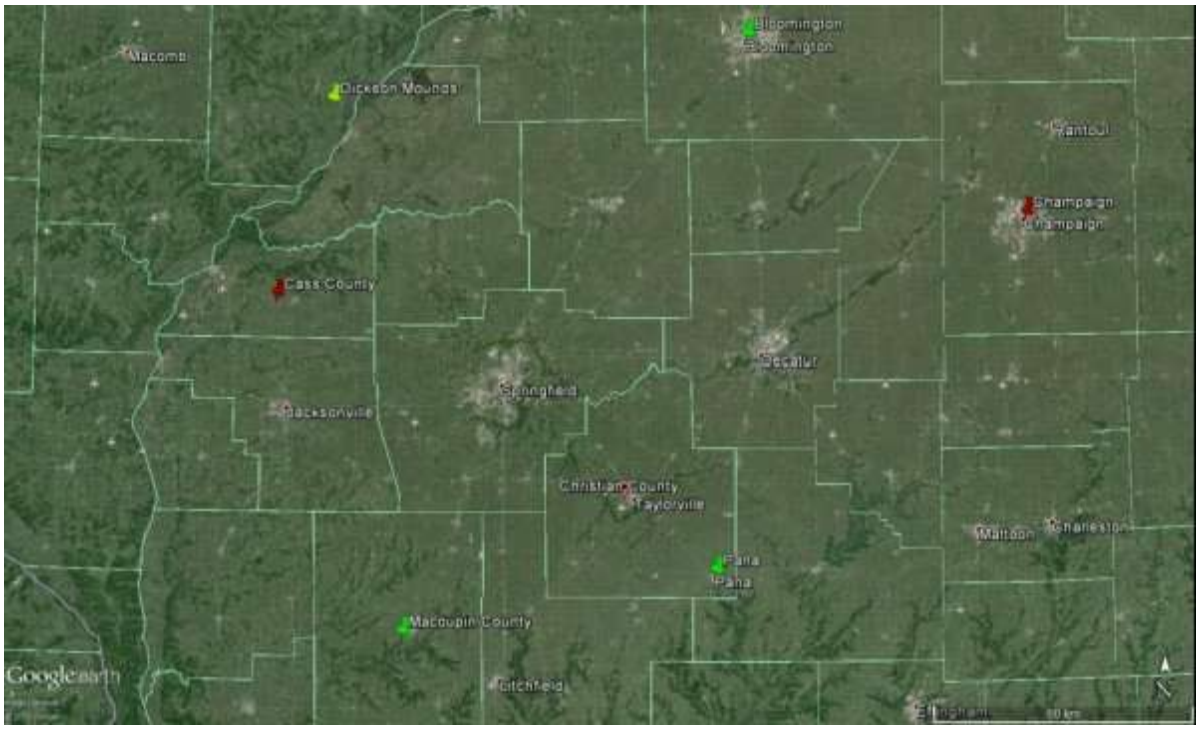
The “Scientific American” 46.382, June 17, 1882, tells of a farmer in Cass County in Illinois who discovered an ancient Roman coin on his farm. The coin was sent to Professor F. F. Hilder of St Louis who described it as a coin of Antiochus IV, surname Epiphanes, one of the Seleucid kings of Syria who reigned from 175 BC to 164 BC. How did it get to Illinois? It is not really something that you keep in your pocket with other loose change? It was an ancient Greek bronze tetradrachm. Mind you the experts keep saying that people keep losing ancient coins all over North America.

Illinois. Champaign County



Dr Thompson reported that a Romano-Celtic coin was discovered in Champaign in Illinois dating back to the first century BC. Barry Fell states that the coin was from the third century AD. The coin was found in 1885 by an eight year old boy named Alexander Wiggins. The coin was a tiny, thin copper disc only half an inch across and had been found four feet down in undisturbed clay during a city excavation. The type of coin was a very rare type called a minimi that were produced in Britain at the end of the Roman Period. It is believed that this type of coin was made after the Romans had already left Britain and it was a time of metal shortages and coin scarcity.

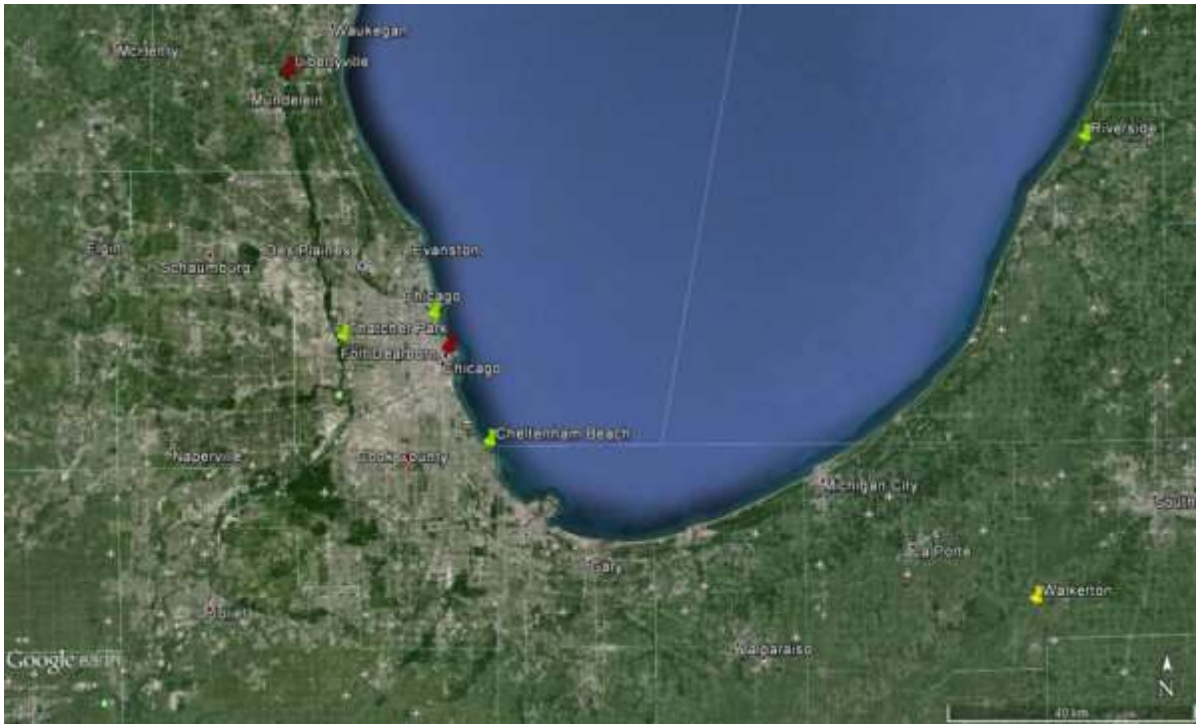
Illinois. Christian County



On the morning of Tuesday, June 9th, 1891, Mrs. W. W Culp of Morrisonville in Christian County in Illinois was filling her coalscuttle. As one of the lumps was too large she began to break it up. It broke in two, splitting almost down the middle. Mrs. Culp saw a delicate gold chain perhaps ten inches long of antique and quaint workmanship. She thought that the chain had been dropped into the coal by one of the miners but was proved wrong. When she went to lift the chain out she discovered that while the middle of the chain had become loosened, the two ends were still embedded in the coal and where it had come loose a circular indentation remained in the piece of coal. She took the chain to an expert who analyzed it as eight-carat gold weighing twelve grams. The coal was between 260 and 320 million years old, 260,000,000 BC to 320,000,000 BC, from the Carboniferous period. Eight carat gold is an alloy with copper, it does not occur naturally. The dates are wrong or the coal was quite recent. This is not as improbable as it sounds. The coal was believed to have come from either the Pana or Taylorville mines in southern Illinois. Taylorville and Pana are both in Christian County near Morrisonville. Once again I think that there are dating errors again. Only small meat eating and flying dinosaurs were apparently around in this time having just appearing. They were not creating jewelry or combining gold and copper to make eight carat gold. This was reported from

“ The Times”, June 11th, 1891.

Illinois. Cook County



On the site of Fort Dearborn in Chicago in Illinois where Michigan Ave now crosses Wacker Drive was a large glacial stone with interesting characteristics. The stone was dragged to the parade ground of Fort Dearborn after the fort was razed to the ground by the Potawatami Indians in 1812. The stone has a depression or bowl carved into its top and below this is a sculpted face that is believed to be Chief Waubensee though there is dispute about this. This face has a chin beard, his mouth open and his eyes closed. The depression originally emptied out of the mouth over the lower lip to a drainage spout below the goatee. There are also two connecting holes on either side of the boulder. Some sources state that this was for anchoring boats or ships. The stone weighs three thousand pounds and originally stood eight foot tall. The original site where it was discovered was just outside the stockade walls at the mouth of the Chicago River on its south side. The stone

is granite and difficult to carve. Native Americans did not have goatees and did not carve in stone. Some sources state that this is an ancient sacrificial stone with the bowl being the right size to sacrifice babies or small children which was part of the ritual life of Phoenician explorers. The stone was called a Tophet by the Phoenicians. The Celts also performed this form of sacrifice.

It was reported by several sources that at the end of East Seventy-Ninth St in Chicago at what was called Cheltenham Beach on what is now Lake Shore Drive a strange structure was discovered by Mr Charles Dilg who was a local and respected historian in the city in 1895. Mr Dilg excavated what appeared to be a large sand dune as his team dug down they found a firm levelled platform of hardened clay. The building had sloping sides spreading at regular angles to the ground and after one week stood revealed on the beach. The height was forty-five feet and around two hundred and fifty paces around at the base. There was an inclined passageway leading to its flattened top. What appeared to be an extensive workshop site for chipping flint by the use of fire was on its north side. The Chicago "Inter-Ocean" Sunday 30th June 1895 page 21 has a picture of the pyramid on its bottom right-hand corner.

There is another Dilg discovery from the Chicago "Inter-Ocean" newspaper 30th June 1895 page 21. The report stated that a serpent mound was discovered that was bounded by Ellington, Oakdale, Sheffield and North Fremont. If you extend North Fremont and jump a few blocks you get N. Mildred Ave. Instead of Ellington you get Wellington which crosses North Sheffield. West Oakdale covers for Oakdale. The area is now totally built over. The serpent mound was reported to be two hundred and ten feet long and twenty-three feet wide at its widest section. The head pointed south. An oblate feature on its head like the egg on the Ohio Serpent Mound was also apparent. There was a slightly curving ramp on its west side and a severely eroded conical mound at its eastern flank. The northerly tail was hook-shaped. There were three mounds near it. Like the Chicago Pyramid a large flint workshop lay near the north side.

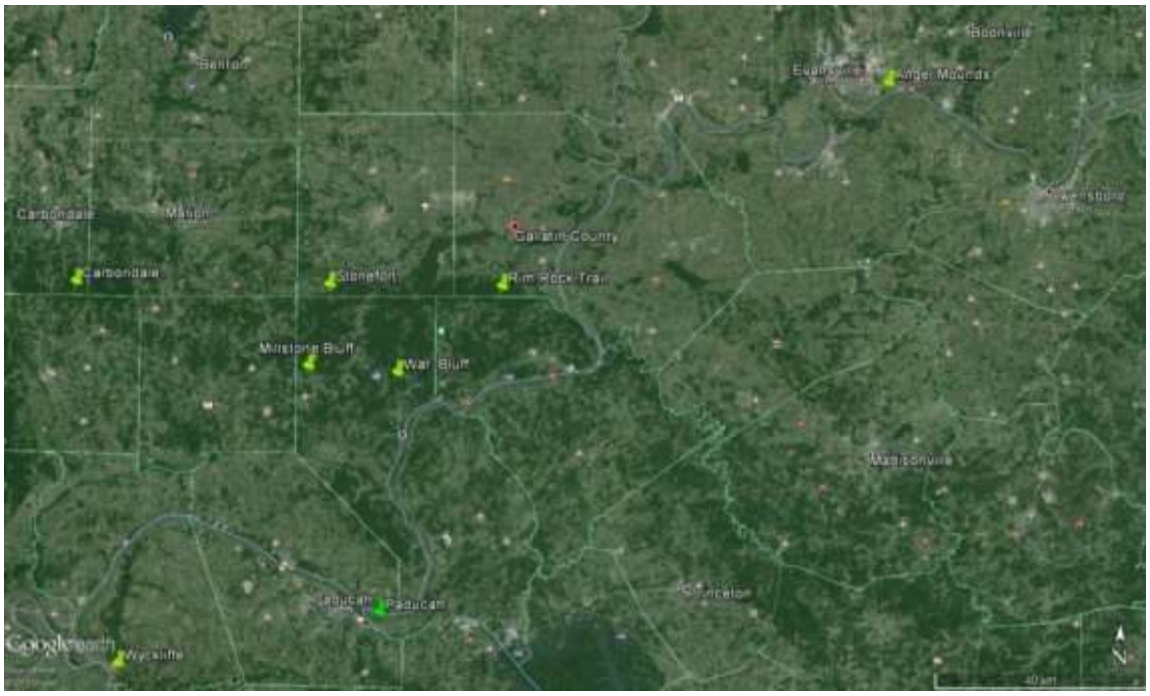
There are several reports of another Serpent Mound in Chicago. This one dates from the 1930s discovery of it by Isabel Wasson who made a drawing of it. This was in Thatcher Park. The mound is forty feet long and is long, narrow and wavy and tapers to a point at one end like a snake. The jaws of the head are open as if to swallow a little round mound. This is the same as The Great Serpent Mound in Ohio. The serpent mound is on the banks of the Des Moines River. There used to be other mounds in the same area including

a geoglyph of a bear that was forty foot long. There were also groups of mounds but the artifacts found in them were destroyed in the great fire of 1871.

Illinois. Fulton County

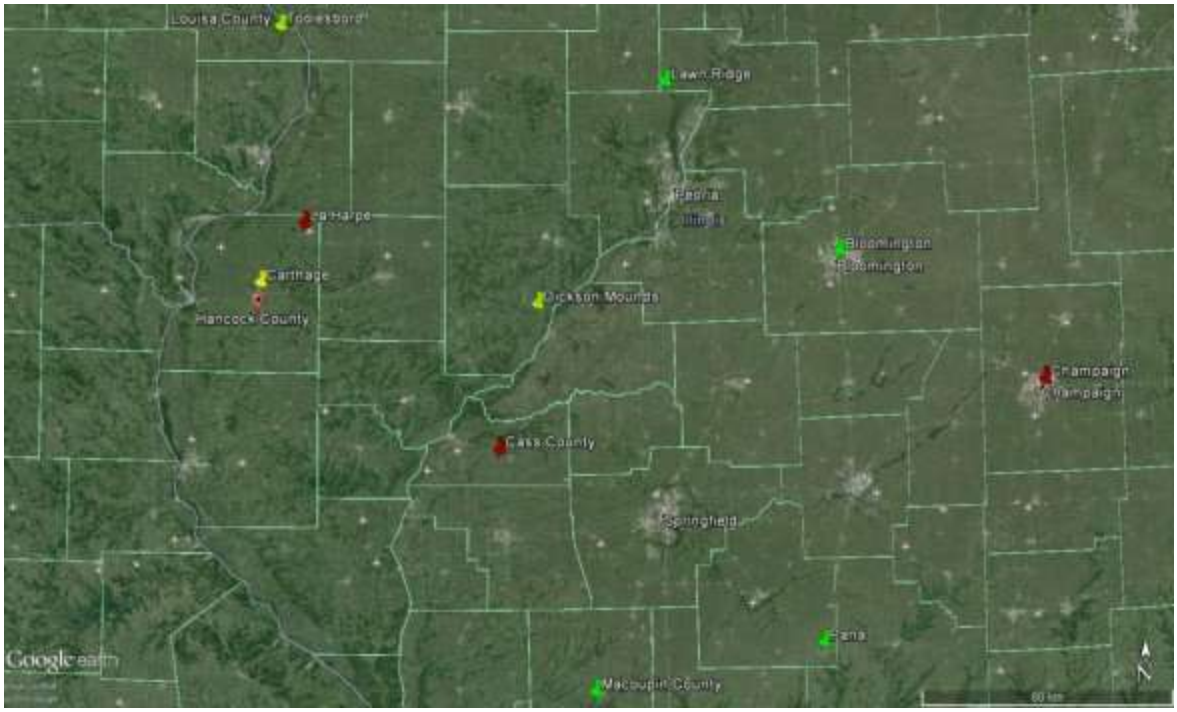
In the 1930s the Dickson Mounds in Fulton County were regarded as the largest Neolithic burial site in the world. There were over three thousand skeletons found here and until 1992 they were displayed *in situ* in a private museum. Originally Don Dickson, a chiropractor, found 248 skeletons with the help of the University of Chicago in 1929 and 1930. Instead of removing them they were left sitting in their burial positions to be photographed and visited. Don had been ploughing when he first found the remains. In 1945 the site was sold to the State of Illinois who made it part of the state museum system. After Indian opposition in 1992 the skeletons were buried. Reports do not indicate if the remains were of Indians or of another race like the Adena or the Hopewell people. Or even some race unknown? The Dickson Mounds are on the Hancock County map.

Illinois. Gallatin County



On the Rim Rock Trail in Saline County is a prehistoric stone fort. There are also straight sided rocks here that look like they were artificially constructed but are solid stone like alley ways between tall buildings. When you look at the map above you will see that there are several ancient sites along the Ohio River.

Illinois. Hancock County



The “Hawk Eye” 1st September 1891, of Burlington, Iowa, reported that on a farm near Carthage in Hancock County in Illinois in the Sweney Farm Mounds on the previous Saturday the farmer who owned the mounds was ploughing on one of the mounds when he hit a series of sandstone blocks that were embedded in the ground. On removing several Mr Felt got a spade and began to dig out the rocks with some difficulty. After the sandstone blocks were removed the almost perfect skeleton of a very large man was found.

It was reported by the “Chicago Tribune” in 1892 that the previous year near Carthage in Hancock County in Illinois a mound was ploughed up and the skulls of hundreds of people were found as well as other bones. The skulls appeared to have belonged to giants and some of the femur bones were nineteen and three quarter inches long. This would indicate individuals that

were seven to eight feet high.

The Chicago “Tribune” 10th August 1892, reported that in a virgin field near La Harpe in Hancock County in Illinois Wyman Huston and Daniel Lovitt were chasing a ground squirrel on Huston’s farm when the dog trailed the squirrel to its hole under an old dead tree stump. The men pushed over the stump and in grabbing for the squirrel the old stump was taken out and under its roots were two sandstone tablets measuring ten inches by eleven iches by one quarter to one half an inch in thickness. The two tablets lay face upon face and showed inscriptions in Roman-like capital letters that had been cut into the stone. The stones went to the Smithsonian and have not been seen since. It won’t be the first time that you will hear this either. The entrenched oligarchy, you can google it, have ways of suppressing information. Burying it under the guise of authority and entrenched dogma is always effective.

Illinois. Jackson County

South of Carbondale is the Giant City State Park. Local legends state that giants built a stone wall here to mark off a sacred site. There was a 285 foot long wall that was four feet wide and up to six foot high here as well. This wall was oriented on an east west axis and stood on an eighty foot high cliff. There was a reconstruction of the wall erected in 1934 after the original wall was dismantled for building materials by local colonists.

Illlinois. Lake County.

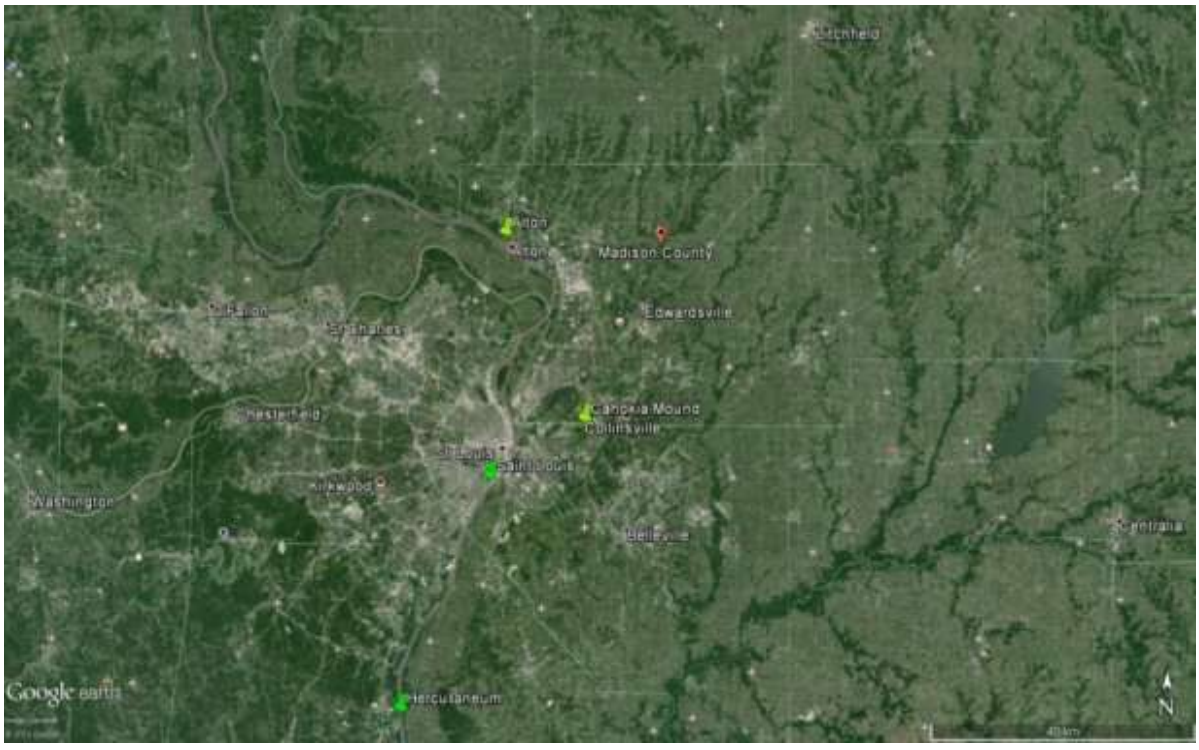
On the banks of the Des Plaines River near Libertyville during the early Twentieth Century a strange artifact was found in a prehistoric burial mound. It is a piece of off-white soap-stone weighing half a pound and is nine inches tall. It portrays a man wrapped in a kind of shroud like a mummy from which his hands hold a shepherds crook in his left and a flail in his right. The figure also wears a stylized wig behind his ears together with a long chin beard. From the waist down and heading down to the ankles are eight lines of hieroglyphic text running top to bottom with a single line of four hieroglyphs running top to bottom from the ankles to the toes. The particular style of the piece is from the Nilotic city of Sais in Egypt from around the seventh century BC. The text is from the Egyptian Book of the Dead and the figure resembles a Ubashti, or statue placed in tombs to act as servants in the afterlife. Libertyville can be seen on the Cook County map.

Illinois. Macoupin County

In 1862 bones judged to be human were found by coalminers working

ninety feet underground in Macoupin County. The bones were first seen with a shiny hard coat the same colour as the coal. This could be scraped off leaving white bones. They were apparently 286 million years old. The bones were of a man found on a coal bed capped with two feet of slate rock, ninety feet below the surface of the Earth. The coal stratum that the body was encrusted in literally was of the Pennsylvanian period of the Carboniferous, the coal being Herrin coal of the late Desmoinesian. This period is 286 million to 320 million years old. Or so we are led to believe. Humans, even proto-humans were not around then. How old is coal anyway?

Illinois. Madison County



Just northwest of Alton along the Mississippi River there are geoanomalous masses of rocks running for a couple of miles. In them is what looks like a grand staircase that looks as if it starts and ends nowhere in this

mass of grey colonnaded limestone. At the foot of the staircase is the Piasa Rock with a reconstruction of a now destroyed painting of the Piasa Bird , an older mythological creature, repainted on it. The Piasa is a winged demon that haunted the river at this place and took people to its cave and ate them.

There is a high bluff on the northern bank of the Mississippi River here. On it were petroglyphs of two hideous, gigantic winged creatures. Each petroglyph was thirty feet in length and twelve feet in height and were recorded by white explorers as far back as Father Marquette in 1681. The site is immediately where the Illinois State Prison was built at Alton. Traces of the outlines still existed until 1856 when they were destroyed by quarrying by the convicts. They were described as having the heads and horns of goats, red eyes, beards like tigers' and a face like a man's. Their tails were so long that they passed over their bodies and between their legs and ended like fish's tails. They were painted red, green and black. Other descriptions included bat-like wings and four legs.

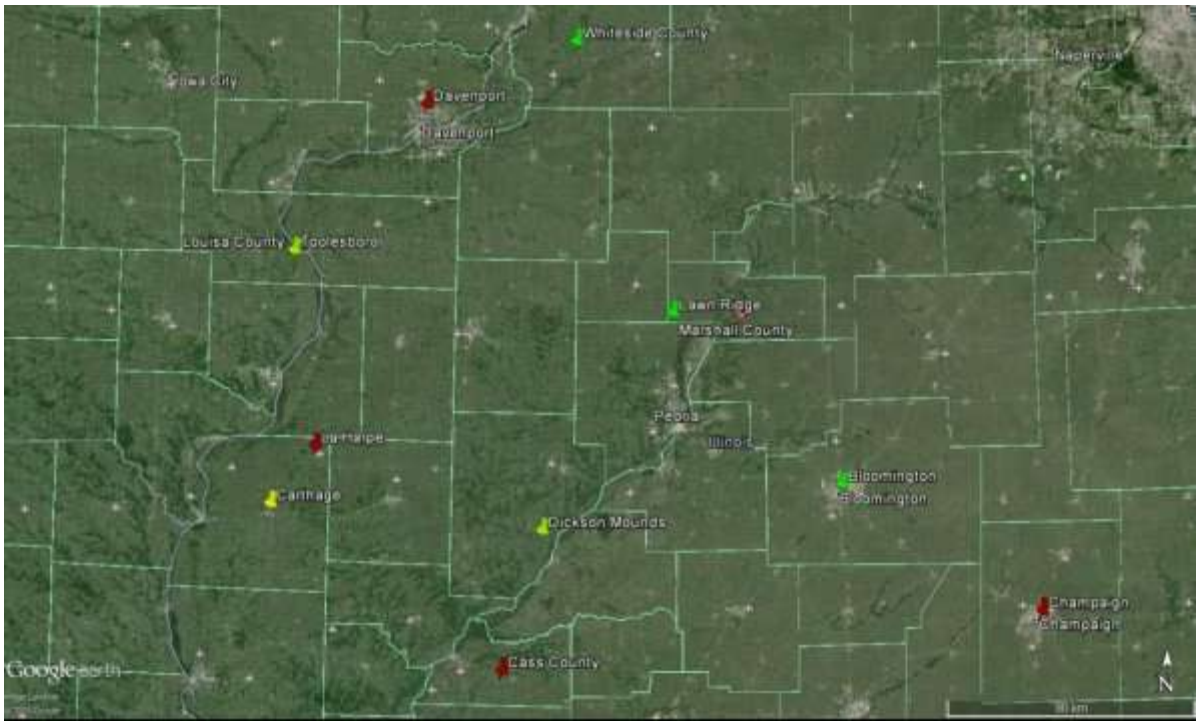
The Indians of the Northwest were terrified of the Piasas and would not even look at the drawings. Local folklore was that they would shoot at the drawings as they went past.

In the 1840s Professor John Russell of Jersey County, Illinois, explored the caves that the Piasas were said to have inhabited and reported innumerable human skeletons littering the stone floors. The Professor cautioned though that this could have been a burial place used by the Mound Builders as their impressive earthen handiwork was found in the same area.

Local tradition states that the Piasa could fly as well as swim in the river and would swoop down and catch humans so as to eat them.

The Piasa bird now on the bluffs is a modern reproduction several hundred yards upstream from the original now destroyed Piasa bird.

Illinois. Marshall County



Professor Alexander Winchell describes a copper relic in his possession, which resembles a rude coin, which was taken from an artesian well at a depth of one hundred and fourteen feet at Lawn Ridge near Chillicothe. There were three witnesses who saw the coin at the same instant and each claimed it. The coin is about the thickness and size of a silver quarter dollar and was of a remarkably uniform thickness. It was approximately round and seemed to have been cut out. The marks on the front and back were not stamped or dyed but appeared to have been etched with an acid. The character of the marks was apparently unintelligible. One each side was the outline of a human figure. One of these held in one hand an object resembling a child while the other was raised as if in an act of striking it. The figure wore a headdress apparently of quills. Around the border were undecipherable hieroglyphics. The relic was exhibited to the Geological Section of the American Association at its meeting in Buffalo in 1876. The figures bear a resemblance to rude drawings executed on Birch bark and rock surfaces by the American Indians. The coin was discovered in 1871 at a depth of 42.5 metres and is made of bronze.

Another version of the story states that Mr J. W. Moffit was drilling a well using a common ground augur in August 1870. When he brought the augur up from a depth of 125 feet he discovered the coin-like object on the augur. The deposits would have formed during the Yarmouthian Interglacial,

sometime between 200,000 and 400,000 years ago, 200,000 BC to 400,000 BC. The shape of the coin was polygonal approaching circular and had rudely portrayed figures and inscriptions on both sides.

As I said, you make the decisions.

Illinois. McLean County

Pieces of artificially shaped wood were found one hundred and twenty-three feet below the surface when sinking a shaft in Bloomington in McLean County. There were no fossils in the clay. Bloomington is on the Marshall County map.

Illinois. Pope County

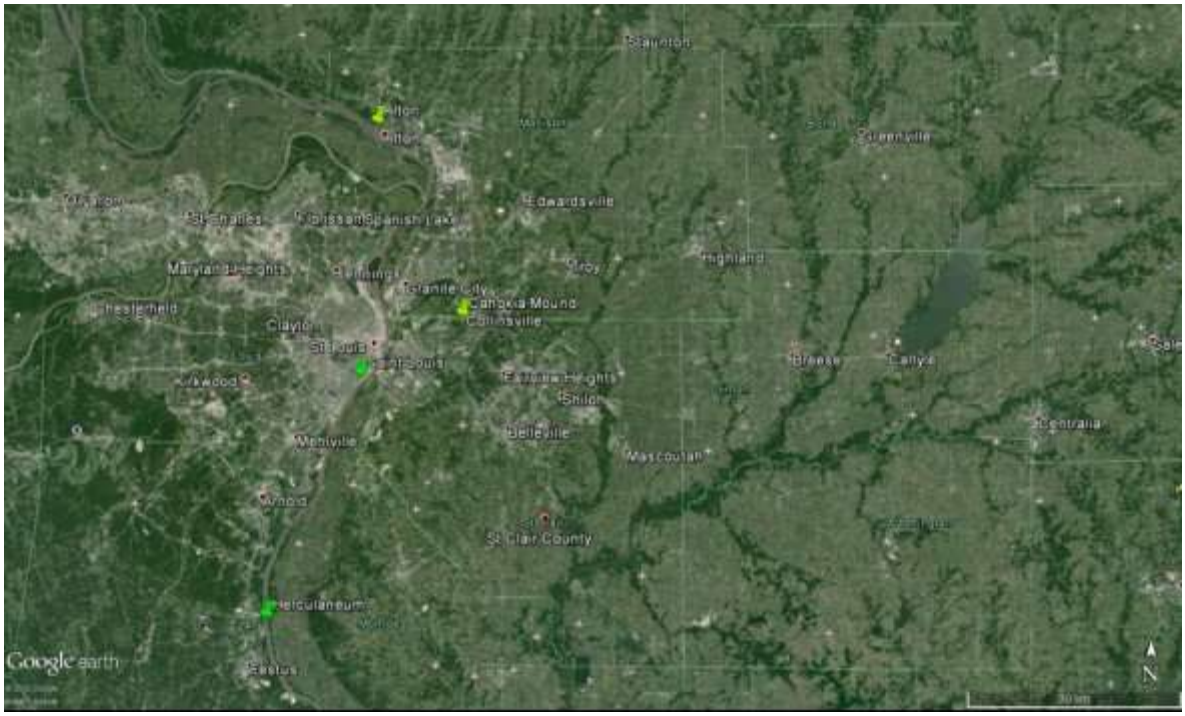
Near Glendale in Pope County is Millstone Bluff. There is a prehistoric stone fort here on the bluff as well as a stone box cemetery. Stone box graves are found across the Mississippi River area and are coffins of stone slabs of a rectangular shape. There are also petroglyphs of two thunderbirds, pipes, axes, a creature like a spider and several other motifs. Glendale in Pope County is on the Jackson County map.

Illinois. Saline County

There is another ancient stone fort on a high bluff west of the War Bluff Valley Sanctuary.

There is an ancient stone fort two hundred feet up on a bluff near Stonefort in Illinois. This fort was over six hundred feet in length and had its own water supply. The walls of the Stonefort structure formed half of an elliptical structure with axes of 450 feet and 190 feet. The fort was on the banks of the Little Saline River three miles east of the town named after it. This seemed to be part of a line of stone forts stretching along the bluffs of the Shawnee Hills aligned east to west between the Ohio River and the Mississippi River. The ruins are at least two thousand years old. The local Indians lay no claim to these forts and they are far too old for the Spanish or the Medieval Welsh to have built them. Stonefort in Saline County is on the Pope County map.

Illinois. St. Clair County



Between Alton and East Saint Louis there are the remains of the great mound of Cahokia. It rises 97 feet high. Its sides are 700 feet and 500 feet long respectively. There was a terrace on the south side 160 by 300 feet reached by a graded way and the summit of the pyramid is flattened making a platform 200 by 450 feet. The base covers nine acres approximately and the level top covers two acres. There was an Indian tumulus or burial mound on the summit originally but this had been destroyed by a farmer in the nineteenth century who built his homestead on the level top. Previously there had been a small monastery here of French monks. On the plain below were a remarkable group of circular and platform mounds. This mound is called Monks Mound.

Monks Mound dominated the city centre which was surrounded by a fifteen foot high wooden stockade that was nearly three miles long.

The ancient city that was originally here covered over two thousand two hundred acres and contained over 80 mounds. When it was at it's peak Cahokia covered over six square miles and had over one hundred and twenty mound shaped structures. Other sources state that the city covered four

thousand acres.

Cahokia had streets, warehouses, docks, astronomical observatories, ornamental lakes that were man-made and walled fortifications. Some of the mounds were the height of a ten storey building and dominated the American Bottoms where the confluences were for the Mississippi, Illinois and Missouri Rivers.

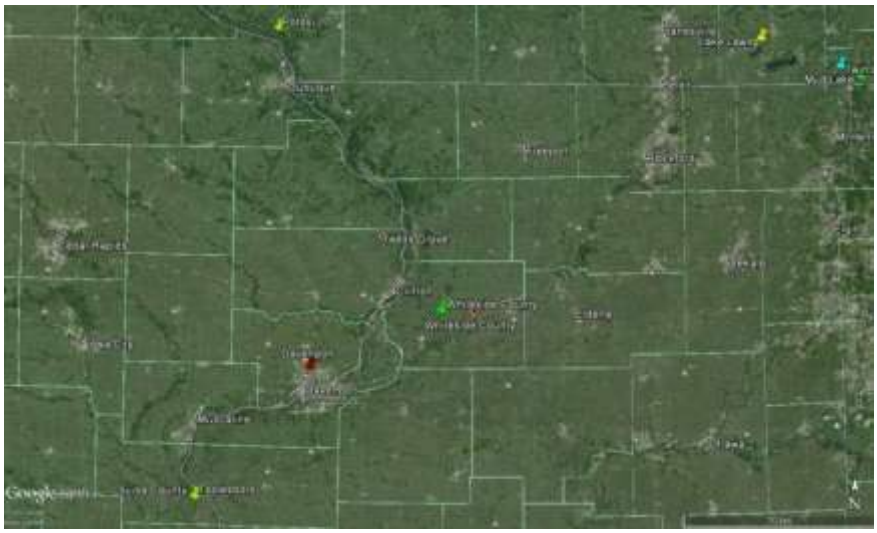
South of Monks Mound is Mound 72 which is a ridge-top burial mound. Buried in it was a man in his forties who was found lying on a bed of more than twenty thousand marine-shell disc beads that were arranged into the shape of a falcon and with the bird's head appearing beneath and besides the man's head. The tail and wings were beneath his arms and legs. There were also two hundred and fifty other skeletons in Mound 72 of which sixty-two per cent were regarded as sacrificial victims based on signs of ritual execution.

There was also a wooden henge or circle of standing wooden posts at Cahokia. There are forty-eight wooden posts creating a circle with a four hundred and ten foot diameter. It is believed by some that by lining up the central observation posts with specific perimeter posts at specific times and dates the exact dates of astronomical events like equinoxes can be determined.

Of the one hundred and twenty mounds that were at Cahokia only around forty survive due to ploughing and the urban sprawl from St Louis.

What appear to be suburbs of Cahokia were on the bluffs where St Louis now stands, another on the bank of the Mississippi near the present site of East St Louis, the bottom lands ten miles below the old village of Cahokia and ten miles above Cahokia. Some estimates are that in it peak Cahokia had a population of two hundred thousand people and was a major trading and religious centre. The Cahokia Mound was at its centre. These were not primitive people. This was a large city.

Illinois. Whiteside County



In 1851 a large copper ring as well as something resembling a boat hook was discovered one hundred and twenty feet below the surface in Whiteside County in Illinois. Several other objects had been found at lesser depths including stone pipes, pottery and a spear shaped hatchet made of iron. The ring was the size of those used on ship spars. The spear shaped hatchet was found forty feet down, the stone pipes and pottery at depths from ten feet to fifty feet. The age of the strata in Whiteside County vary enormously at the 120-foot level ranging from Silurian bedrock 410 million years old to matter only 50,000 years old. The two copper rings were discovered at a depth of 36.5 metres.

From 50,000 BC to 45,000 BC the western Arctic Ocean was warm because the North Pole had shifted to Hudson Bay and warm waters from the Eastern Arctic Ocean moved westwards. This was evidenced by the existence of warm water foraminifera.

Site. United States. Illinois. Cass County. 90.262w, 39.948n. 90w39n.

Site. United States. Illinois. Champaign County. Champaign. 88.242w, 40.1154n. 88w40n.

260,000 BC. Site. United States. Illinois. Christian County. Pana. 89.0822w, 39.3877n. 89w39n.

Site. United States. Illinois. Cook County. Chicago. Fort Dearborn. 87.62483w, 41.88649n. 87w41n.

Site. United States. Illinois. Cook County. Chicago. Cheltenham Beach. 87.54503w, 41.75207n. 87w41n.

Site. United States. Illinois. Cook County. Chicago. 87.65255w, 41.93576n. 87w41n.

Site. United States. Illinois. Cook County. Chicago. Thatcher Park. 87.82964w, 41.90338n. 87w41n.

Site. United States. Illinois. Fulton County. Lewistown. Dickson Mounds. 90.11587w, 40.35071n. 90w40n.

Site. United States. Illinois. Gallatin County. Pounds Hollow Escarpment. Rim Rock Trail. 88.277966w, 37.601756n. 88w37n.

Site. United States. Illinois. Hancock County. Carthage. 91.1363w, 40.4166n. 91w40n.

Site. United States. Illinois. Hancock County. Carthage. 91.1363w, 40.4166n. 91w40n.

Site. United States. Illinois. Hancock County. La Harpe. 90.9692w, 40.5838n. 90w40n.

Site. United States. Illinois. Jackson County. Carbondale. 89.184697w, 37.607203n. 89w37n.

Site. United States. Illinois. Lake County. Libertyville. 87.936w, 42.286n. 88w42n.

286,000,000 BC. Site. United States. Illinois. Macoupin County. 89.92w, 39.26n. 89w39n.

Site. United States. Illinois. Madison County. Alton. 90.19915w.

38.898055n. 90w38n.

200,000 BC. Site. United States. Illinois. Marshall County. near Chillicothe. Lawn Ridge. 89.6296w, 40.9737n. 89w40n.

Site. United States. Illinois. McLean County. Bloomington. 88.994w, 40.4851n. 88w40n.

Site. United States. Illinois. Pope County. Millstone Bluff. 88.68818w, 37.46703n. 88w37n.

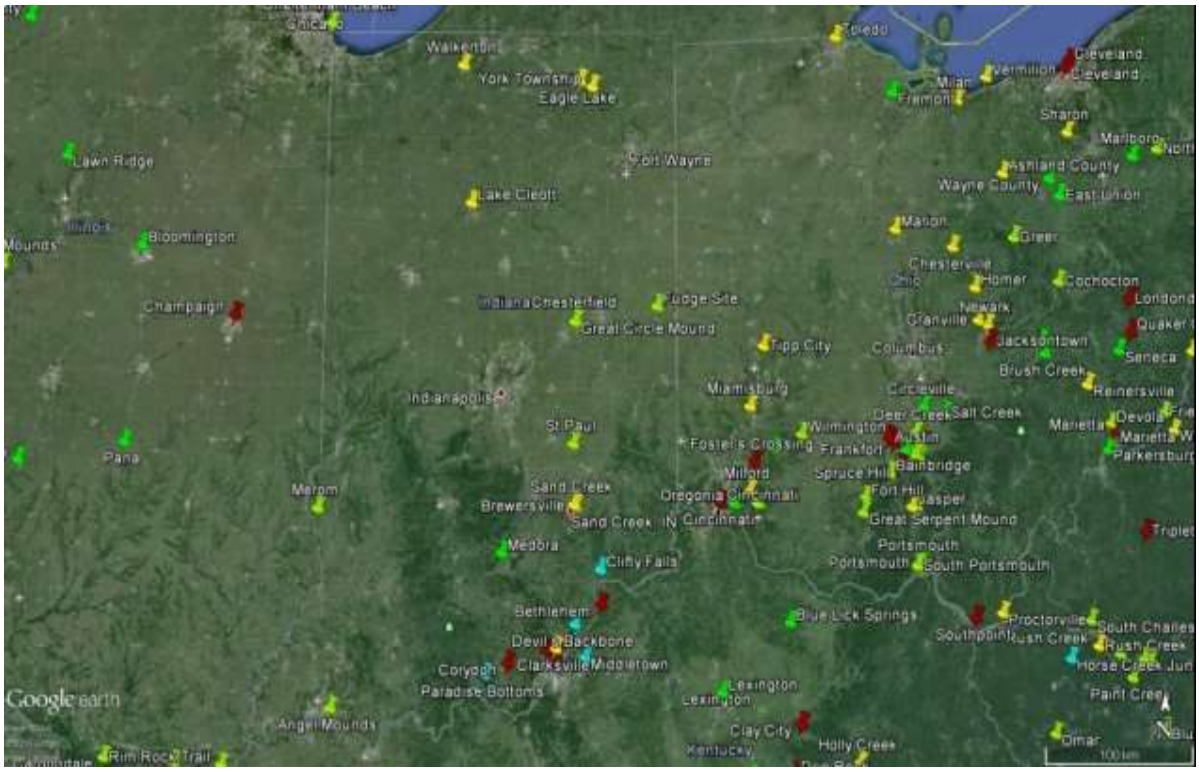
Site. United States. Illinois. Pope County. Golconda. War Bluff. 88.4994w, 37.4564n. 88w37n.

Site. United States. Illinois. Saline County. Stonefort. 88.643999w, 37.604636n. 88w37n.

Site. United States. Illinois. St. Clair County. Nr Collinsville. Cahokia Mound. 90.06184w, 38.65504n. 90w38n.

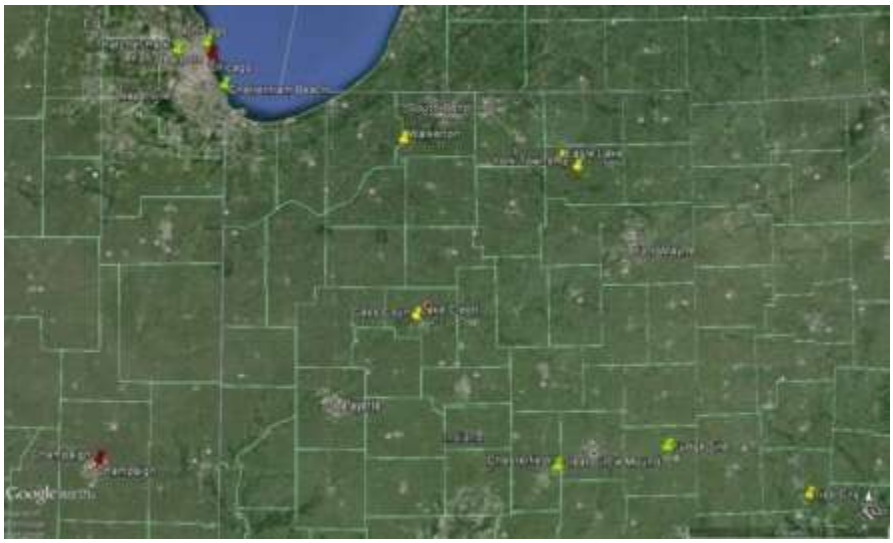
50,000 BC. Site. United States. Illinois. Whiteside County. 90.00w, 41.750n.

Indiana.



Indiana. Cass County

It was reported in the “Logansport Pharos Tibune”, 19th June 1912, that Charles Milton found a skeleton whilst digging sand near Lake Cleott the previous day. The bones were well preserved and very large and the jaw bone was twice the size of that of an ordinary person. A peculiar feature was that the teeth were double front and back. The sandpit was supposed to have been an old Indian mound where several arrow heads and other utensils had been found. Two to three bushels of charcoal were found near the body. Double dentition is more common in California. When you glance at the maps you will notice that the pushpins, irrespective of colour, follow particular routes and/or river valleys. Above we can see Tripp City to the Fudge Site to Great Circle Mound continuing to Lake Cleott and then onto the Chicago area.



Indiana. Clark County

In the above map we see another line of sites running down from Clifty Falls on the Ohio river down to Bethlehem, then the Devil's Backbone on Rose Island, through the Falls of the Ohio and looping around to Paradise Bottoms. Are these all fraud or coincidental? Maps are great for showing up missing patterns and details.

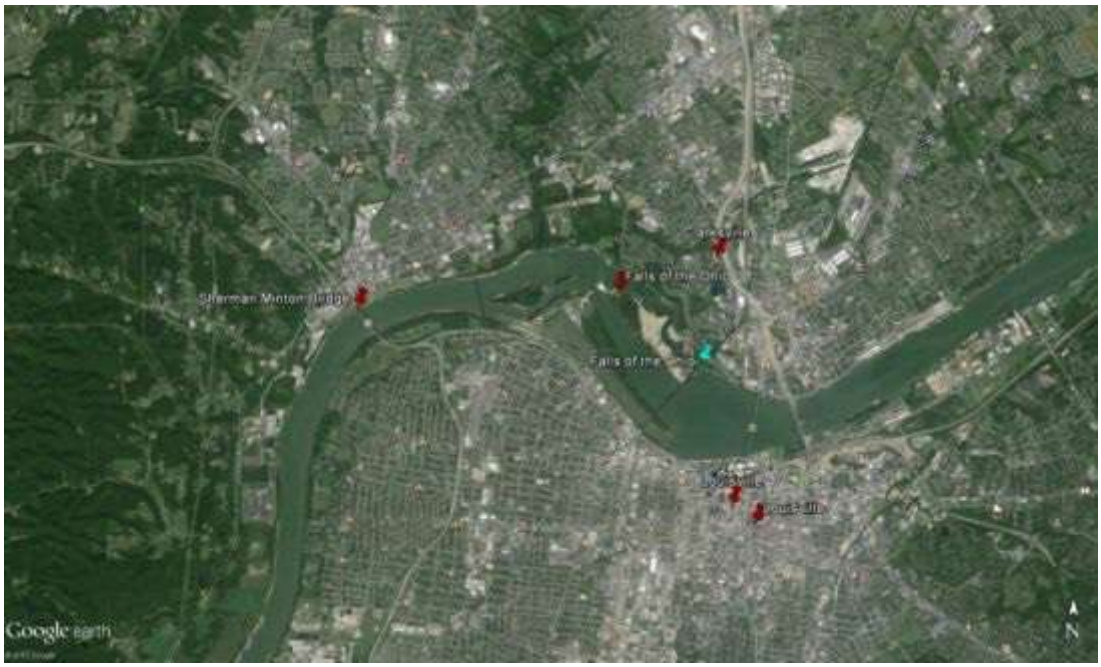
David Wells was exploring the river bank of the Ohio River near

Bethlehem in Indiana when he discovered a cache of eight Roman coins using a metal detector. There were eleven coins in a serpentine line thirty feet long about four inches down in the sand. This was on 14th July 2009. Remember the name David Wells. We will meet him again in Kentucky. Bethlehem, Indiana, is thirty-one miles from Louisville, Kentucky where Mr Wells other discovery was made. In fact quite a few discoveries were made in the Clarksville-Louisville area from all time spans.

Where the Fourteen Mile Creek joins the Ohio River a Mr E. T. Cox described the ruins of a stone fort and mounds fourteen miles north of the Falls of the Ohio River. This is on Rose Island in the Charlestown State Park near Charlestown in Indiana which is across from Louisville, Kentucky.It was built on the terminal point of a high ridge with the creek to its north and the Ohio river to its south. The top of the ridge was described as pear shaped and was 280 feet above the Ohio River. Early legends state that this was a fort that was built by Prince Madoc, a Welsh Prince, who is believed to have visited America in the Twelth Century AD. A Roman period iron and steel helmet was found nearby in Clarksville. Bethlehem, Indiana, where Roman coins were found is only twenty-four miles up the Ohio River from Clarksville. Was this a Roman trading area other than a medieval one?

In 1898 a Mr John Brady discovered a steel helmet with attached chain mail near Clarksville in Clark County in Indiana. Historical investigators from the Smithsonian as well as the Field Museum in Chicago dated this helmet from 310 AD to 379 AD.

In 1963 a small hoard of Roman coins or Roman appearing coins was found during bridge construction on the north bank of the Ohio River. These coins are believed to have been made during the third century AD. When the Sherman Minton Bridge was being built between Louisville, Kentucky, and New Albany, Indiana, an engineer digging out a pier found twenty Roman coins about three feet below the surface. This was also in the Falls of the Ohio River area. These coins included those from the reigns of Claudius 11 and Maximinus 11.



The Falls of the Ohio was originally a series of rapids allowing the Ohio River to drop twenty-six feet over a distance of two and a half miles. This was the only navigational hazard of the nine hundred and eighty-one river length formed by rock outcrops. If there was a fair deal of trade going up the Ohio River in ancient times then this would be a good spot for a fort to protect people going around the rapids.

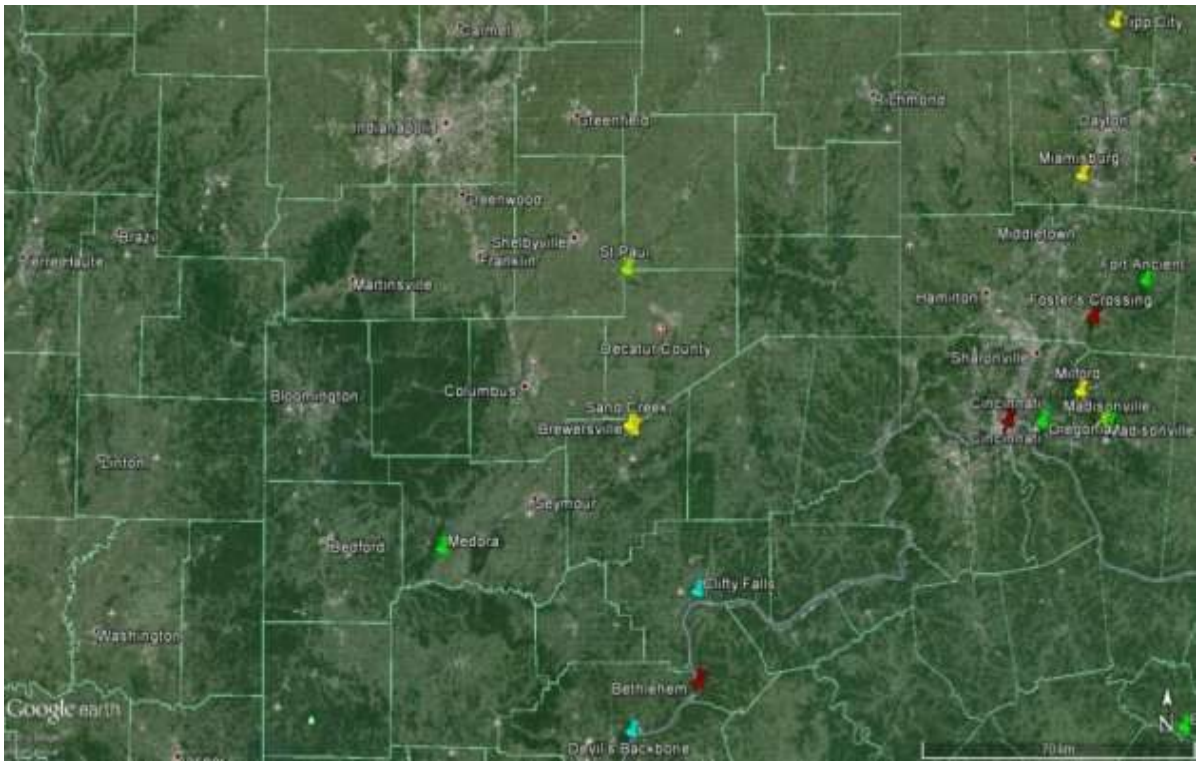
It was also reported that at the Falls of the Ohio skeletons and brass-plated shields bearing a Welsh coat of arms were found. Is this merely coincidence? Or is it misinterpretation of Roman or other remains or even Moundbuilder or Adena armour though this was usually copper?

We cannot exclude Louisville, Kentucky, from this report though it is technically in the Indiana Section.

During early 2009 David Wells discovered a hoard of eight Roman coins near the Falls of the Ohio near Louisville in Kentucky. He would do this again in the same general area later that year near Bethlehem, Indiana.

In 1932 a Hebrew coin called a Bar Kochba coin was found in Louisville in Kentucky. Two other Bar Kochba coins were found at Clay City in 1952 and Hopkinsville in 1967. The Bar Kochba coins were minted by the Jews during the Bar Kochba Revolt from 132 AD to 135 AD. Had Jewish refugees escaped to North America in this period? Or had some of their coins travelled with Romans who had reached this area.?

Indiana. Decatur County



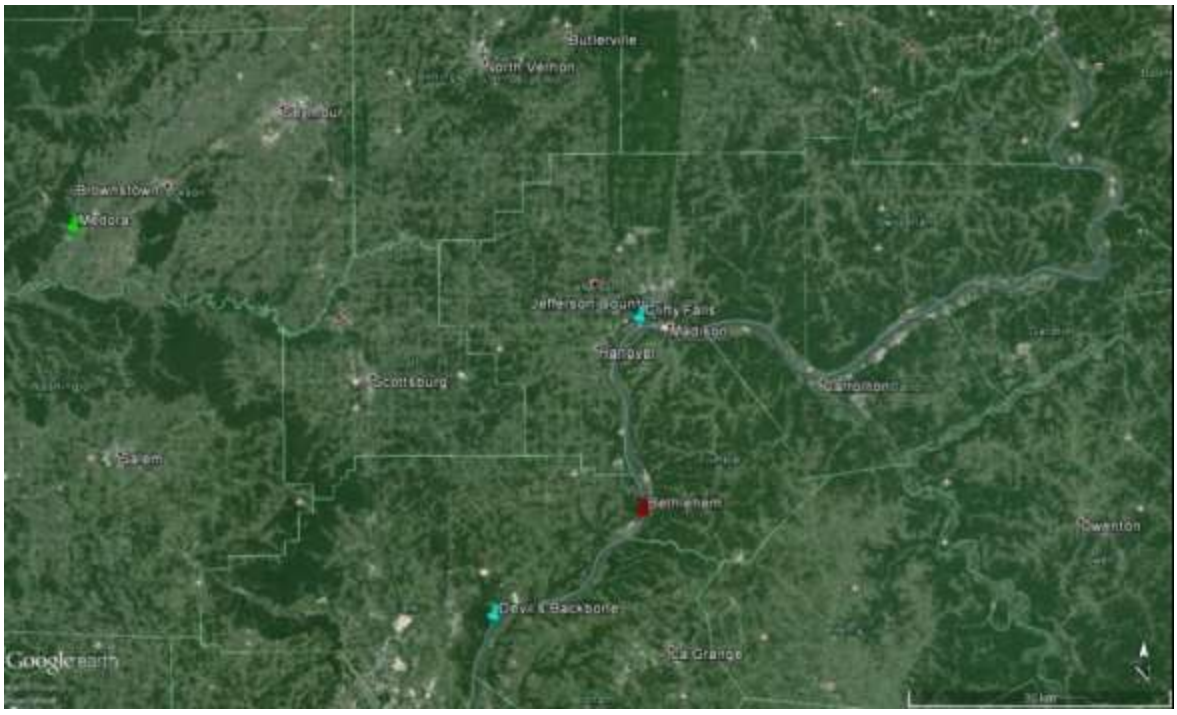
In 1956 archeologists had given road builders outside St Paul on the border of Decatur County and Shelby County in Indiana permission to bulldoze what they thought was a drumlin or elongated glacial till mound. A student at the state university, James H Kellar, regarded the mound as unnaturally symmetrical so he dug into it before the road builders started on it. Within an hour the artificial nature of the mound was apparent. Now called the C. L. Lewis Stone Mound it contained a stone sepulcher containing fourteen separate human burials laid out on an east-west axis together with the cremated remains of twenty-two other people covered by a beautifully woven grass mat. There were dozens of copper ornaments and funeral offerings including an impressive gorget and a ceremonial dagger. This was part of the Adena Culture. In this mound a skull was found. On closer examination it was seen that there was a metal cap on one of the teeth made of copper. This was a copper sheath originally associated with an upper incisor that fitted over the bottom to form a sheath-like covering. This was prehistoric dentistry.

Indiana. Harrison County

Sometime in the late 1980s a single Roman coin was reported to have been found near Corydon, Indiana which is just a few kilometres west of Louisville in Indiana which is on the Falls of the Ohio. Had Romans travelled up the Ohio River to the Falls of the Ohio? Did the Romans build the fort on Fourteen Mile Creek? Roman coins had been found in the same area at Louisville in Kentucky, Bethlehem in Indiana and the Falls of the Ohio across the Ohio River from Louisville in Kentucky. Corydon is on the Clark County map.

Paleolithic implements have been found in Medora in Jackson County in glacial gravels. Medora is visible in the Decatur County map.

Indiana. Jefferson County



At Clifty Falls where Clifty Creek entered the Ohio River Barry Fell examined an inscription on a Cliffside that stated that " I, Owan ap Zurinch, in the year of our Lord 1170, did bring to this place….." followed by a list of persons, cows, pigs, arms, tools and ships. There is no mention in the notes of

which language this was written in but Barry Fell was highly skilled in several ancient languages and this was in ancient Welsh.

Traditions of the area state that a Welsh fort was in this area and was connected to twelve other medieval Welsh forts that were spaced one day apart. The locals also state that the stones from this fort were used to build a railway trestle over the Ohio River in the late nineteenth century.

Indiana. Jennings County

A stone mound seventy-one feet in diameter and between three and five feet high was excavated in 1879 in Sand Creek Township and found to contain a number of skeletons, one of which was nine feet eight inches all. It wore a necklace of mica and at its feet stood a rough human image made of burned clay with pieces of flint embedded in it. Weapons buried nearby were unlike any used by the Indians.

Many years prior to 1885 a farmer began digging a cellar out of a hillside near Brewersville in Jennings County in Indiana when he discovered the ancient skeleton of a little child with white hair.

In 1881 the skeleton of a giant human was found in the same mound. Comparative measurements of the bones indicated that it had been nine feet tall. Cedar sticks were found around his waist and a chain of mica was around his neck. As I have said before. You can take or leave the data. I only list it.

Indiana. Madison County

The Great Circle Mound near Anderson in Madison County in Indiana is a circular earth enclosure with an internal ditch and an entrance to the south to southwest. The mound measures three hundred and ninety-four feet, or 120.1 metres, from bank to bank. The embankment is nine feet tall and sixty-three feet wide at its base whilst the encircling ditch is 10.5 feet deep and sixty feet across at the top. The central platform is 138 feet across and originally had a four foot high central mound that was thirty feet in diameter. Six skeletons were found fronting the ramp or gateway. These bodies were surrounded by flint arrowheads, potsherds, copper spear points and a frog-shaped stone pipe. The Great Circle Mound is surrounded by weird features on the ground shaped like a fiddle, figure eights, horse-shoes, rectangles, cones and ovals.

Exactly one mile northeast of the Great Circle Mound is another mound shaped like a great rounded rectangle. There were ten mounds at the site. There are also circular and rectangular enclosures. This is in Chesterfield in Madison County in Indiana. Chesterfield is on the Randolph County map.

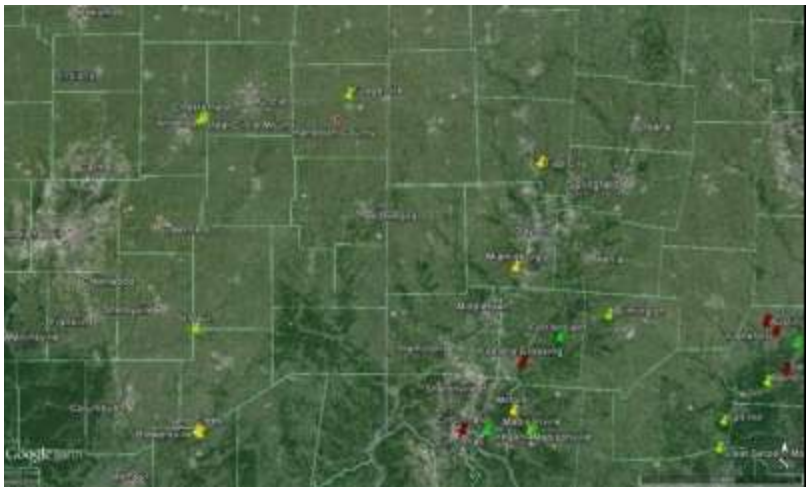
Indiana. Noble County

The “Oakland Tribune”, 3rd January 1926, writes that when the Logan Grays, a military group led by Mr A. M. Jones, were conducting manouvres

on an island in Eagle Lake near Ligonier in Noble County Ohio, they made a most unusual discovery. Under a flat stone they found a cave that enclosed a giant skeleton that was six foot nine inches tall. The report states that there were eight skeletons in the cave with one wearing copper armour, that were buried in a circle. The buried room was measured at 25 feet long by fifteen feet wide by eight foot deep and branching out at the middle to form two rooms. This was also reported by the “Cincinnati Commercial” 7th October 1888 in which the name of the island is Giant Island in the southwest of the lake, allegedly the home of an Indian Chief who disappeared during a severe winter. There is no exact position available. York Township covers 33.49 square miles.

Workmen excavating for a public highway prior to August 17th 1899 in York Township in Noble County in Indiana found the skeleton of a human individual that was nine feet tall. The body had been buried in a sitting position and authorities believe that it was the skeleton of a moundbuilder. This was reported in the “Portsmouth Herald” in New Hampshire.

Indiana. Randolph County



Near Winchester in Randolph County in Indiana is the Fudge Site which is the largest earth enclosure in Indiana. The Fudge Site is on the confluence of the Sugar Creek and the White River and is 1,263 feet long by 1,082 feet wide and enclosing an area of thiry-one acres. At its centre was an elliptical mound that was eight feet high and one hundred feet in diameter. The site is southwest of the confluence of Sugar Creek and White River northwest of

Winchester. Most of the bricks used in the mound went into constructing buildings in Winchester. What bricks? If they were baked bricks was this actually a Mound Builder site?

Notice in the above map how many of the sites, especially the Roman era sites travel up the river valleys. In this case it is the Ohio River heading upstream from Clarksville where it reaches Cincinatti and then continues up to Foster's Crossing.

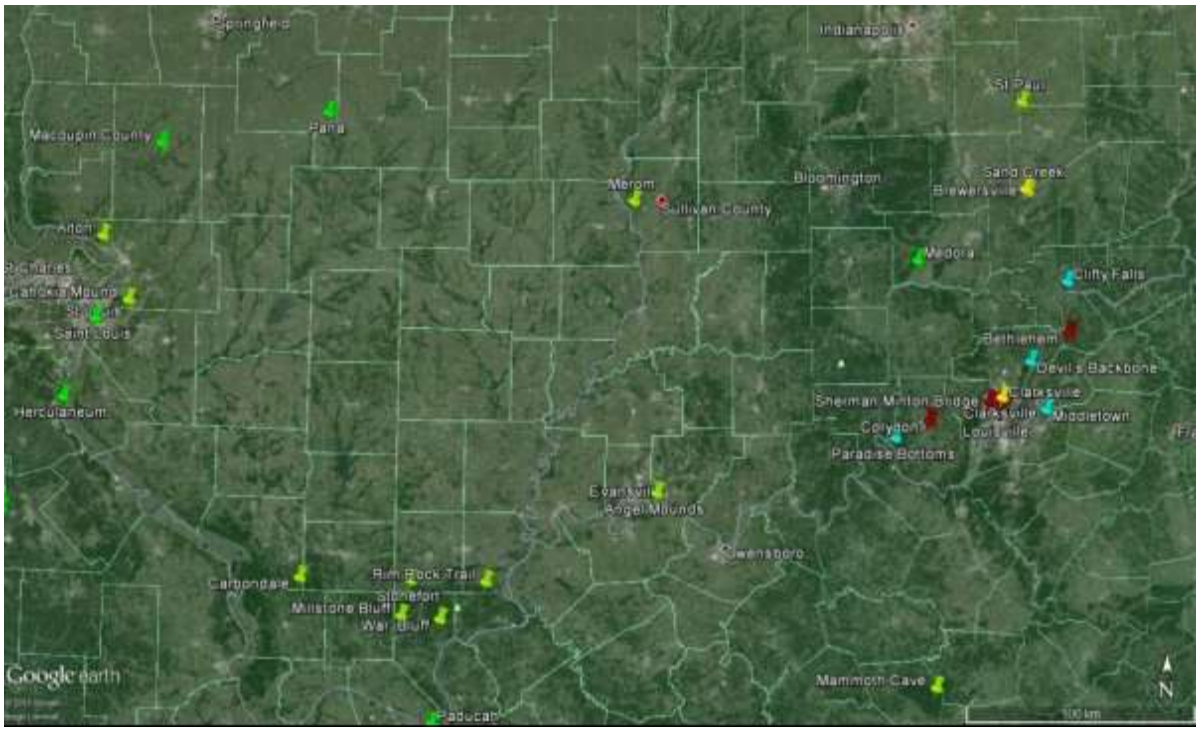
Indiana. St. Joseph County

In 1925 three miles north of Walkerton, 20 miles southwest of South Bend, a mound was opened and was found to contain the skeletons of eight giants ranging in height from eight to nine feet. All were wearing heavy copper armour like the Fall River skeleton found in Massachusetts in 1831. The eight giants were placed with their feet together so that they created a wheel shape. Walkerton can be seen on the Cass County map.

Elsewhere in the same area several suits of armour made out of copper along with a few implements were discovered. These suits of armour could have only fitted giants.

Indiana, like Illinois and Iowa were covered with mounds and communities of mound builders and earlier cultures. The Great Lakes region, especially Lake Superior, was one of the largest copper mining regions in the world in ancient times and it was nearby.

Indiana. Sullivan County



There are local legends that there was a stone fort on the high sandstone bluff at Merom in Gill County in Indiana that overlooks the Wabash River. This is alleged to be a Welsh fortress, one of twelve legendary forts that were told to be one days march apart. Or are they much older?

Once again you can see the trails of colonization and exploration along the major river valleys. To the left is the Mississippi River Valley with Cahokia and Alton heading south to Paducah and from the right we can see the Ohio River as it descends along Clifty Fall, Clarksville and Angle Mounds eventually to where it joins the Mississippi at Wyckliffe.

Indiana. Vanderburgh County / Warrick County

Angel Mounds cover one hundred and three acres and is near Evansville in both Vanderburgh County and Warrick County in Indiana. There were eleven earthen platforms surmounted by temples and residences made of wooden posts and dried grass daubed with white adobe. There were two hundred ordinary dwellings as well and a possible population of four thousand people. The plaza was sunk like a great bowl in the ground. Originally the site was almost entirely surrounded by a river channel making Angel Mounds an island which was inexplicably abandoned around 1319

AD. Recovered at the site were circular pots containing the bones of infants that were covered with pebbles as well as a mastodon’s tooth from the grave of a shaman.

Site. United States. Indiana. Cass County. Logansport. Lake Cleott. 86.417677w, 40.755783n. 86w40n.

Site. United States. Indiana. Clark County. Bethlehem. 85.4205w, 38.5394n. 85w38n.

Site. United States. Indiana. Clark County. Clarksville. 85.758w, 38.2881n. 85w38n.

Site. United States. Indiana. Clark County. Charleston. Fourteen Mile Creek. Devil’s Backbone. 85.6154w, 38.4315n. 85w38n.

Site. United States. Indiana. Decatur County / Shelby County. St Paul. 85.63013w, 39.4284n. 85w39n.

Site. United States. Indiana. Harrison County. Corydon. 86.1218w, 38.2118n. 86w38n.

Site. United States. Indiana. Jackson County. Medora. 86.17001w, 38.82515n. 86w38n.

Site. United States. Indiana. Jefferson County. Falls of the Ohio. Clifty Falls. 85.4242w, 38.7348n. 85w38n.

Site. United States. Indiana. Jennings County. Nr Brewersville. Sand Creek Township. 85.61159w, 39.08453n. 85w39n.

Site. United States. Indiana. Jennings County. Brewersville. 85.61159w, 39.08453n. 85w39n.

Site. United States. Indiana. Madison County. Anderson. Mounds State

Park. Great Circle Mound. 85.61549w, 40.10074n. 85w40n.

Site. United States. Indiana. Madison County. Union Township. Chesterfield. 85.6027w, 40.1075n. 85w40n.

Site. United States. Indiana. Noble County. Nr Ligonier. Eagle Lake. 85.57597w, 41.43358n. 85w41n.

Site. United States. Indiana. Noble County. York Township. 85.48w, 41.40n. 85w41n.

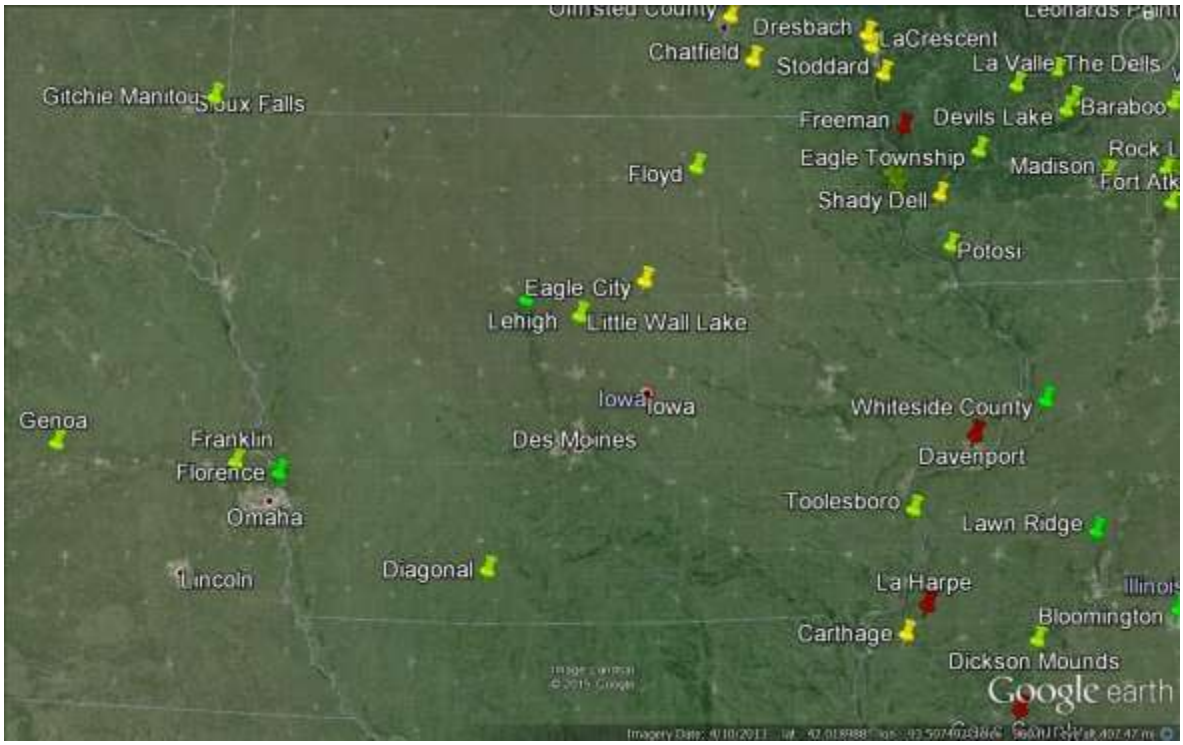
Site. United States. Indiana. Randolph County. Nr Winchester. Fudge Site. 84.98388w, 40.18393n. 84w40n.

Site. United States. Indiana. St. Joseph County. Walkerton. 86.491w, 41.520n. 86w41n.

Site. United States. Indiana. Sullivan County. Merom Bluff. 87.57082w, 39.05673n. 87w39n.

Site. United States. Indiana. Vanderburgh County / Warrick County. Nr Evansville. Angel Mounds. 87.45793w, 37.94315n. 87w37n.

Iowa

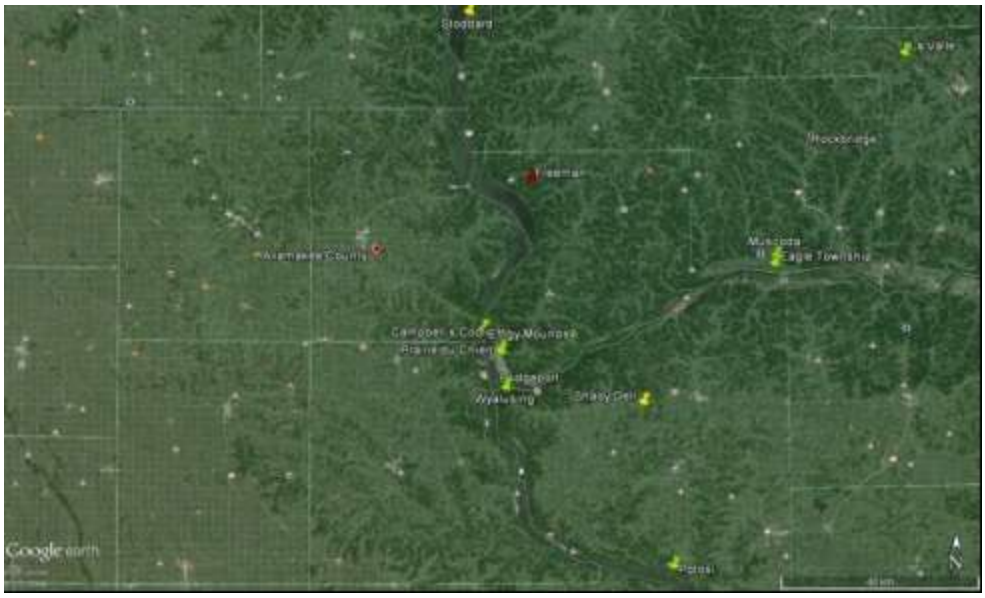


Iowa. Allamakee County/ Clark County

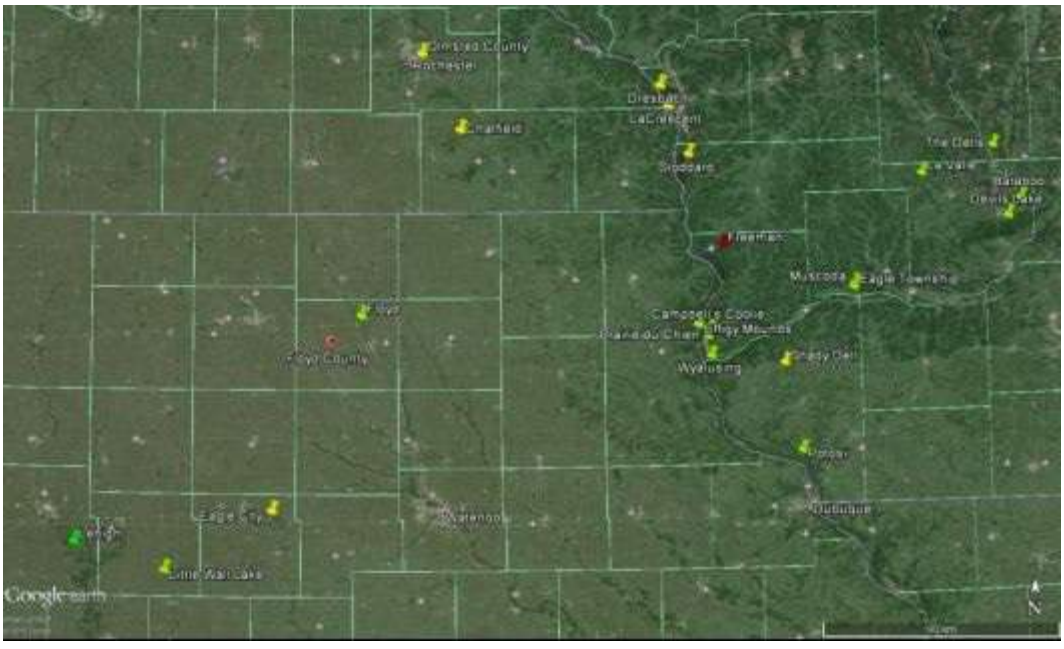
Effigy Mounds National Park in Allamakee County/ Clark County possesses over two hundred mounds. Many of them are in the shape of bears or birds and reptiles amongst other animals. There are 31 effigy mounds in total of the 206 mounds just in this area. Eleven miles south is the Sny Magill unit of 112 mounds and there are a lot of mounds across the Mississippi River around Prairie du Chien in Wisconsin. This area escaped glaciation in the last glacial period. There are mounds in the form of bears, deer, rabbits, antlered elks and other animals. Some of the mounds representing birds have wingspreads of two hundred and fifty feet from wingtip to wingtip.

The Marching Bears is a line of ten effigy mounds or bioglyphs near the west bank of the Mississippi River created by the Hopewell Culture. They were created around 300 AD to 400 AD. Some of the dead found in the mounds were sprinkled with heametite or blood red iron oxide before burial. The birds are accompanied by a giant bird that is flying. The Algonkin Indians called the constellations of Ursa Major and Ursa Minor Great Bear and Little Bear, the same as the Europeans and the Japanese who called them Big Bear and Child Bear. European Neolithic cultures also sprinkled

heametite or iron oxide on their dead as well.



Iowa. Floyd County



During the exploration of the larger mound in the Floyd Mounds in Floyd County prior to 1891the remains of five human bodies were found. The bones, even of the fingers and toes were in a good state of preservation. They were in a sitting position in what would have originally been a bowl-shaped

enclosure and were facing north. The first body was of a woman in middle life. Six inches to the east of this was the skeleton of a baby. To the north near the baby were the remains of a large man. To the east and south of the baby were the bodies of two young though adult persons. The bones of the woman showed low-grade development and the evidence of unusual muscular development was evident. Her brow was *Neanderthaloid* and receding sharply back, even more so than *Neanderthal Man* itself. All the skulls were thickly formed and small in proportion to the bodies. The elder male was six feet tall, which was unusual. No relics were found. The extreme age of the burial is evident in that the limestone fragments in the floor of the excavation were nearly all decomposed. *Neanderthal Man* was not supposed to be in the Americas. Didn't anyone tell him? Or her?

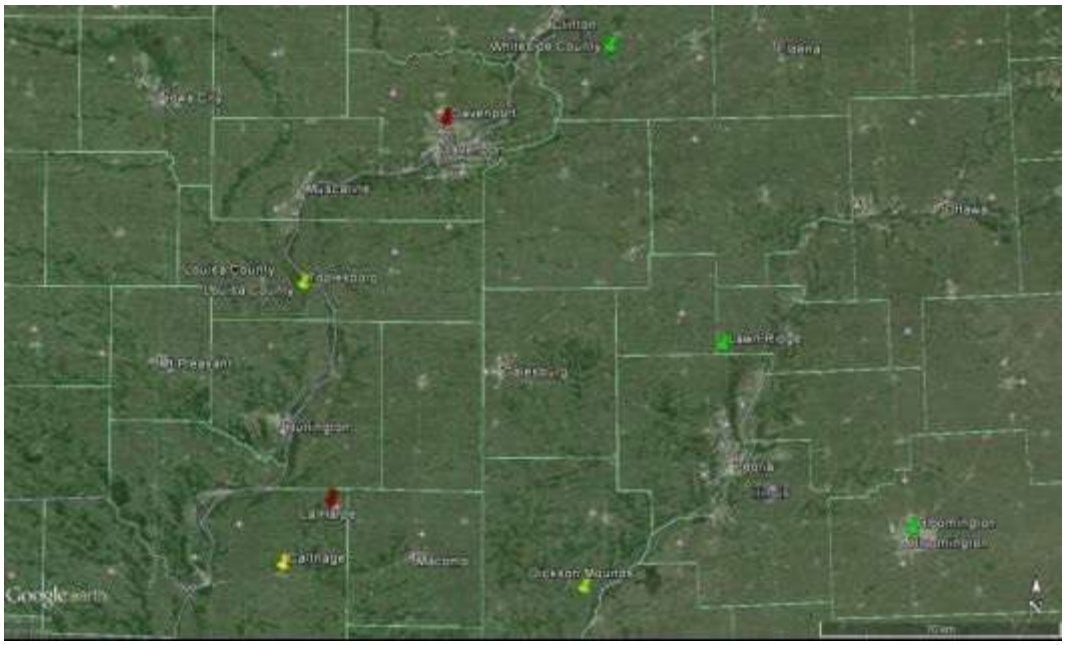
Iowa. Hamilton County

Frank Joseph postulates that Little Wall Lake in Hamilton County Iowa, next to and to the south of Wright County, has a wall made of stones completely surrounding it that stands two feet above the surface. Are there several walled lakes in Iowa? Please refer to Walled Lake in Wright County, Iowa as well. Little Wall Lake is on the Floyd County map.

Iowa. Hardin County

The "Journal Tribune" of Williamsburg in Iowa, 27th April 1900, reported that in a mound in Eagle City in Hardin County in Iowa the remains of a giant were found. This particular giant was found on the banks of the Iowa River and is unusual in that it had double dentition. There is a set of almost round double teeth that are both above and below. The femurs were very long and the skull bone was quarter of an inch thick. Hardin County is just to the right of Hamilton County so is visible on the Hamilton County map.

Iowa. Louisa County



On a farm in Louisa County in 1872 a sandstone smoking pipe was ploughed up which represents an elephant. It was found in a section where ancient mounds were very abundant and rich in relics. The elephant is carved full body on top of the pipe with its trunk down and curling back to its front right leg. How old is the mound builder culture of North America or was the American elephant made extinct far more recently than we may be led to believe? Other reports state that a second elephant or mastodon pipe was also found. The pipe was found by a German immigrant Peter Mare on his farm. The pipe is six ounces in weight and three and a half inches long by one and a half inches tall at the shoulder. It was also one inch thick and unmistakably an elephant.

Some archeologists state that dwarf mammoths only became extinct five thousand years ago. This would be three thousand BC when very early North American cultures were developing.

Another report states that in the immediate neighborhood two solid stone pipes were found. These were apparently in the shape of tuskless elephants or mastodons. According to the report they were later on display in the museum of the Academy of Sciences at Davenport where one was unfortunately broken.

The area around Toolesboro in Louisa County in Iowa is littered with mounds from the Mound Builder Culture. The “Chicago Tribune” 18th August 1889 reports that on a massive bluff on the Mississippi River just

north of Toolesboro there were numerous mounds including an inclined mound called the “Old Fort” which appears to be a sacred enclosure. The enclosure originally resembled an octagon the sides of which were curved inwards enclosing an area of six acres. An avenue originally extended back to the west side of the enclosure several hundred feet to a spring. Within the enclosure were pieces of pottery, flint chips, arrow points, polished stone axes, tomahawks, pipes and copper implements as well as other articles. This enclosure was on what was believed to be a Mound Builder line of defence that ran from New York State diagonally to Wabash in Indiana.

Toolesboro stands upon the top of the bluff in Louisa County which is one of the highest on the Mississippi River. There were eight sentinel mounds that stood in a line here. They were conical in shape with a terraced top. The heights were from twenty to thirty feet and their circumferences were from sixty to one hundred feet. There were also several thousand burial mounds as well that extended for several miles. The largest of the mounds was attacked first and revealed a skeleton that had been buried in a sitting position facing towards the rising sun. There were other artifacts as well. The second largest mound apparently contained nothing. The third mound contained two skeletons that were sitting and facing eastwards. There were knives and hatchets of hammered copper with some wrapped in coarse textured cloth. Copper beads and bracelets were also found on one of the skeletons as well as pipes made of catlinite that resembled various animals and birds. Over the course of a week several other mounds were explored and numerous relics were found in them.

Iowa. Lyon County

Six miles northwest of Larchwood, near the Big Sioux River, there are the remains of a number of abstract mounds and boulder ground sculptures. This is the Gitchie Manitou site. Among the mounds were a complex array of circles, ellipses and connecting lines. Two of the circles were 33.3 feet in diameter and composed of 111 boulders each. They were first explored in the 1880’s and most of the boulder circles were sunk deep beneath the surface of the soil or in some cases completely covered indicating great age. Travel down the Big Sioux River and you find several other early sites as well. Travel along the tributaries and feeders and you find more ancient sites. Once again the rivers are the highways. Much easier than travelling overland.

Gitchie Manitou is on the main Iowa map.

Iowa. Rinngold County

It was reported in the “American Antiquarian”, 14:226-227, 1892, that in a village in Rinngold County in Iowa there was a strange stone dam blocking a creek somewhere in the county. The report stated that the locals called it “the Ripple” and stated that it had been there long before the white colonists had arrived. The stones were laid in evenly and the river has very little rock in it with the nearest rock being half a kilometre away. Using google earth the only community with what could be called a river in it is Diagonal where there is a dammed area on the Grand River where 165th Street crosses it. Diagonal is on the main Iowa state map.

Iowa. Scott County

Davenport is in Scott County in Iowa and is on the banks of the Mississippi River. Found in a mound on the Cook Farm in Davenport in 1877 is an inscribed tablet with a representation of what appears to be a mound with a sacrificial fire on top of it. Over it are the Sun, Moon and Stars and above these a mass of hieroglyphics which bear some resemblance to European letters. The mound was excavated in the early 1880’s by the reverend Mr Gass. Several stone tablets were yielded containing a wealth of symbols and what appeared to be letters, many of them resembling Latin letters, the Germanic W, and the figure 8. Others resembled ancient Phoenician and Arabic. Professor Barry Fell believed that the Davenport Stele as he called it was a calendar stone containing Egyptian hieroglyphics as well as Iberian-Punic and Libyan. The calendar stele has what Barry Feel described as a spring equinox scene. Fell stated that one face has a depiction of the Djed festival of Osiris at the time of the Spring Equinox, March 21st. The other side depicts the fall hunting festival at the time of the Autumnal equinox, September 21st. Two slate tablets were also found in mounds in the Davenport area that had images of elephants inscribed on them. These are believed to be part of the Hopewell Culture. Other sources state that there were pipes carved in the shape of elephants as well but these are probably the Louisa County elephant pipes. Davenport is on the Louisa County map.

Iowa. Webster County

On April 2, 1897, a very peculiar piece of rock was removed from the Lehigh Coalmine near Webster County. The slab was found just under sandstone, 130 feet below the surface. The tablet was two feet long by one foot wide by four inches thick. The surface was carved in diamond square shapes with the face of an old man in each square. Of the faces, all but two are looking to the right, each of the features being identical in each portrait. Each bore a strange mark like a dent in the forehead. The stratum is 300 million years old. Webster County is to the left of Hamilton County so can be viewed in that map.

Iowa. Wright County

The big mystery about Walled Lake is that it is mentioned by several nineteenth century sources as being in Wright County in Iowa. To the south of Wright County is Big Wall Lake. There is no reason that I can find why after a google search and as for Walled Lake, specific to Iowa or Wright County, there is nothing except for the historic references. The historic references state that Walled Lake is quite large and covering two thousand eight hundred acres and surrounded by a rock wall ranging in stones from three tons to a few pounds. Big Wall Lake covers a similar area and might be the site of this reported lake. Several other sources refer to a community called Walled Lake in Iowa in the nineteenth century. Sources are “The Mariposa Gazette”, 22nd February 1879, the “New York Times” 1884, “Pointe Coupee Democrat” 19th April 1884 and several literary sources. Frank Joseph postulates that Little Wall Lake in Hamilton County Iowa, next to and to the south of Wright County, has a wall made of stones completely surrounding it that stands two feet above the surface. Are there several walled lakes in Iowa? Wright County is north of Webster County.

Site. United States. Iowa. Allamakee County/ Clark County. Marquette. Effigy Mounds National Park. 91.1856w, 43.0891n. 91w43n.

Site. United States. Iowa. Floyd County. Floyd Mounds. 92.733086w, 43.128273n. 92w43n.

Site. United States. Iowa. Hamilton County. Nr Jewell Junction. Little Wall Lake. 93.6386w, 42.2699n. 93w42n.

Site. United States. Iowa. Hardin County. Eagle City. 93.1452w, 42.4715n. 93w42n.

Site. United States. Iowa. Louisa County. 91.063w, 41.142n. 91w41n.

Site. United States. Iowa. Louisa County. Toolesboro. 91.063556w, 41.142993n. 91w41n.

Site. United States. Iowa. Lyon County. Gitchie Manitou. 96.59197w, 43.49715n. 96w43n.

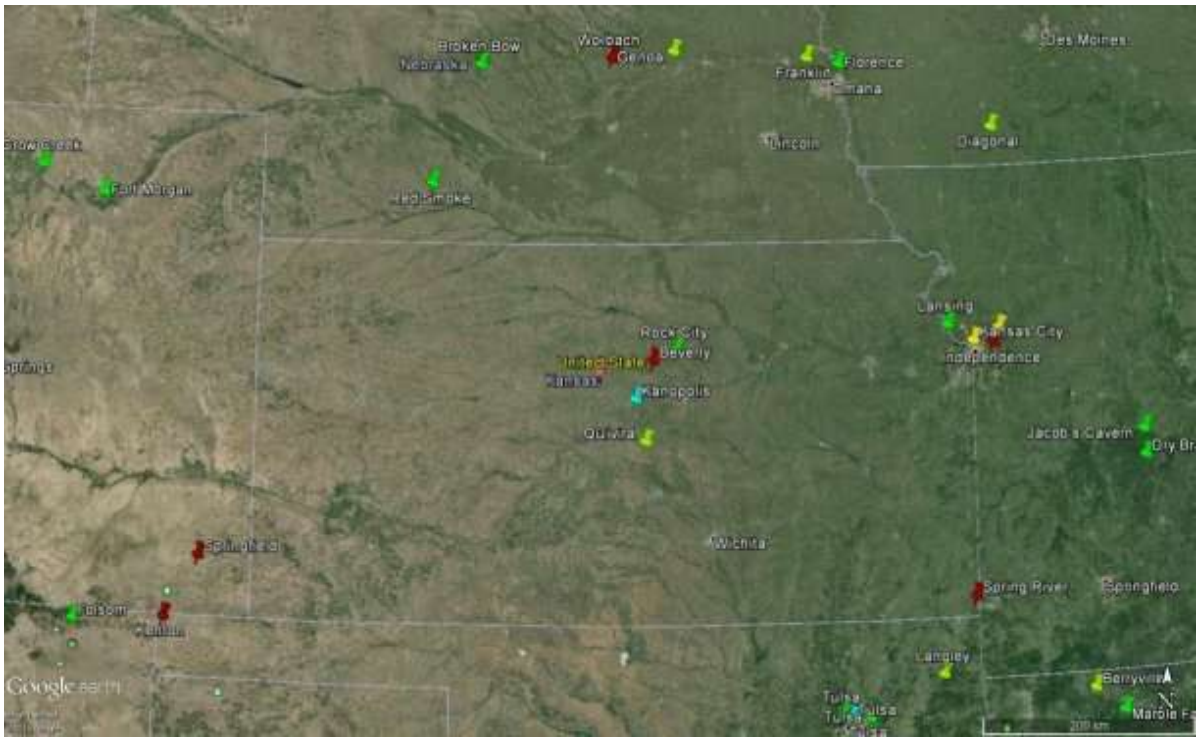
Site. United States. Iowa. Rinngol County. Diagonal. 94.333085w, 40.805344n. 94w40n.

Site. United States. Iowa. Scott County. Davenport. 90.569w, 41.566n. 90w41n.

300,000,000 BC. Site. United States. Iowa. Webster County. Near Webster City. Lehigh. 94.0520w, 42.3602n. 94w42n.

Site. United States. Iowa. Wright County. Walled Lake. 93.39w, 42.37n. 93w41n.

Kansas.



Around Wichita in Kansas there are bays similar to the Nebraska and Carolina Bays that are shallow, elliptical, flatbottomed and up to three miles long. They are oriented to the northeast the same as the Nebraska Bays. These bays are dated as being from the period of 10,000 BC-9,000 BC. Research by Richard Firestone, Allen West and Simon Warwick-Smith has indicated that of one hundred and eleven stony meteorite finds in Kansas what was found showed them forming three distinct streaks that were pointed towards Lake Michigan.

Kansas. Cherokee County

In 1976 a Carthaginian coin was found six inches below the surface by a metal detector. This coin was the same as two coins found in Alabama and Arkansas according to Professor N. Totten who had examined all three coins. This coin also had a hole in its top and was found where two creeks flow into the Spring River in southeastern Kansas. The only spot that fits this description is between Short Creek and Shawnee Creek. Spring River is on the main Kansas map.

Kansas. Ellsworth County

An Ogam inscription has been found on a rock face near Kanopolis in Ellsworth County in Kansas. Nearby apparently, around one hundred feet away, is an incised Chi Rho, also in a rock face. The Chi Rho is a fusion of the Greek Letters X and P, known as Chi or Rho. This monogram in early Christianity stands for Christos. Slow growing lichen fills the grooves of the inscription indicating extreme age. Kanopolis is on the main Kansas map.

Kansas. Johnson County

In 1877 Mr W. H. R. Lykins uncovered skull bones of great size in mounds in the Kansas City area. Kansas City in Johnson County is visible on the main Kansas map.

Kansas. Leavenworth County

Two miles southeast of Lansing in Leavenworth County in Kansas a human skeleton was found by farmers digging a long tunnel excavation for use as a dairy cellar. The floor of the cut was carboniferous sandstone covered in loess. The disjointed skeleton was found in the loess at a depth of twenty feet. The skeletal parts, including a jawbone and other parts, were from the Lake Glacial Age. This was reported in “American Anthropologist”, 4:566-568, 1902. Lansing in Johnson County is visible in the main Kansas map.

Kansas. Lincoln County

In 1913 an etched stone tablet was discovered by a farmer in Beverly in Lincoln County in Kansas. The etched characters were surrounded by an arrow with lines and dots below. The stone is in the Kyne House Museum. This small object is eleven inches by nine inches and some authorities state that the stone was inscribed about 500 AD and is Gaelic Punic. Others give other interpretations but it is unmistakeably non-Indigenous American. Lincoln County is on the Kansas map.

Kansas. Ottawa County

About four miles south of Minneapolis there is a group of about 200 unusual sandstone balls in two roughly curved rows about one quarter mile in length standing in the middle of a vacant prairie. All are severely eroded and are much more uniformly spheroid than could be expected by random geological chance. They range from 8 feet to 27 feet across. What they are doing in the middle of a prairie is a mystery as is their formation. Had they rolled there? Rock City in Ottawa County can be seen on the main Kansas map.

Kansas. Rice County

Just off U.S. 56 eight miles northeast of Lyons and cut into the side of a hill in Rice County in Kansas is an intaglio gigant serpent. This is not a mound or raised structure but cut like a cameo into the hillside. The serpent is cut ten inches deep into the hillside and was only visible by filling it with lime to make it stand out. The big snake is one hundred and sixty feet long and varies in width from four feet to ten feet. The serpent overlooks the valley of the Little Arkansas River facing northwest towards what were three Quiviran village sites. Like the Adams County Serpent Mound this one too has an egg in its mouth. This is an approximate location. Quivira is in Rice County which is directly below Ellsworth County.

In the same area of Quivira are what are called Council Circles or earthworks of circular form that were discovered in the 1960s by Waldo R. Wedel. These five circles are sixty to ninety feet across and averaging around three feet in height. The circles were surrounded by shallow ditches and showed evidence of intense burning that was covered over by numerous sandstone boulders. Pits in the area also contained the bones of children and adult skulls. The serpent intaglio is actually oriented to the three Rice County council circles as well as to the winter and summer solstices.

Site. United States. Kansas. Cherokee County. Nr Riverton. Spring River. 94.66837w, 37.0945n. 94w37n.

Site. United States. Kansas. Ellsworth County. Kanopolis. 98.1570w, 38.7112n. 98w38n.

Site. United States. Kansas. Johnson County. Kansas City. 94.627w, 39.117n. 94w39n.

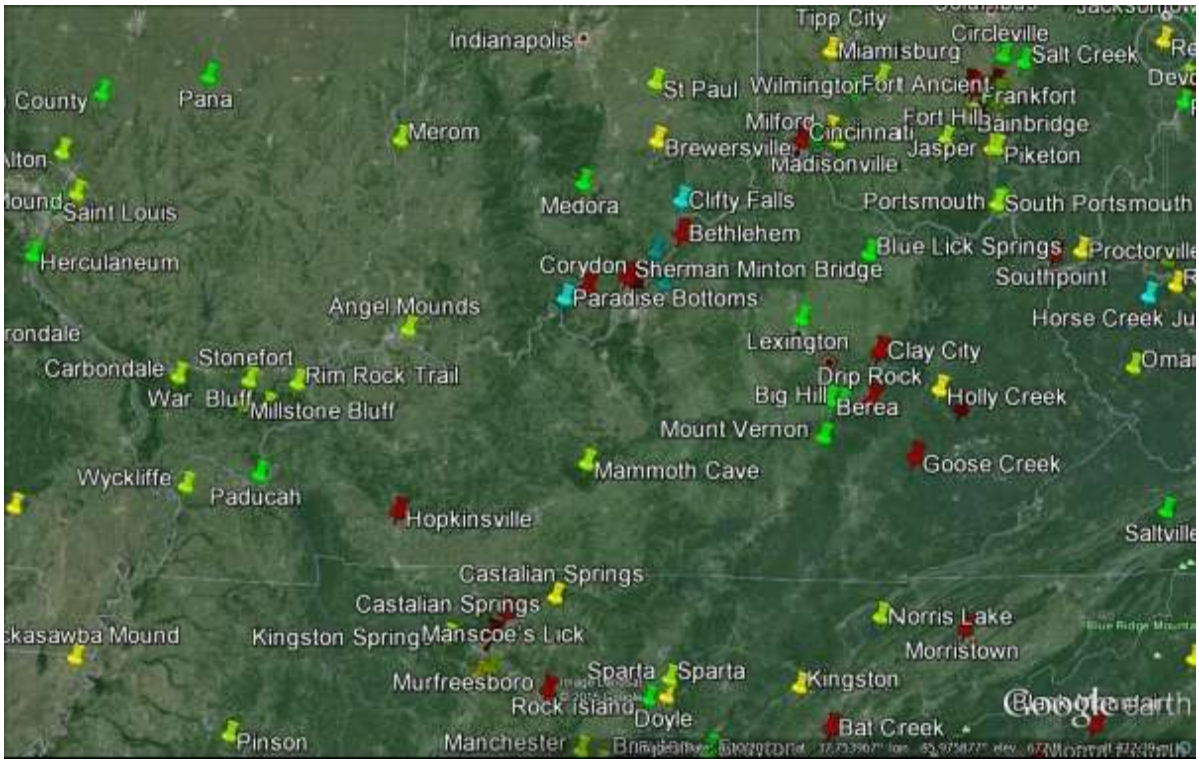
Site. United States. Kansas. Leavenworth County. Lansing. 94.891944w, 39.248611n. 94w39n.

Site. United States. Kansas. Lincoln County. Beverly. 97.9747w, 39.0147n. 97w39n.

Site. United States. Kansas. Ottawa County. Rock City. 97.73555w, 39.09090n. 97w39n.

Site. United States. Kansas. Rice County. North of Lyons. Quivira. 98.0545w, 38.3777n. 98w38n.

Kentucky

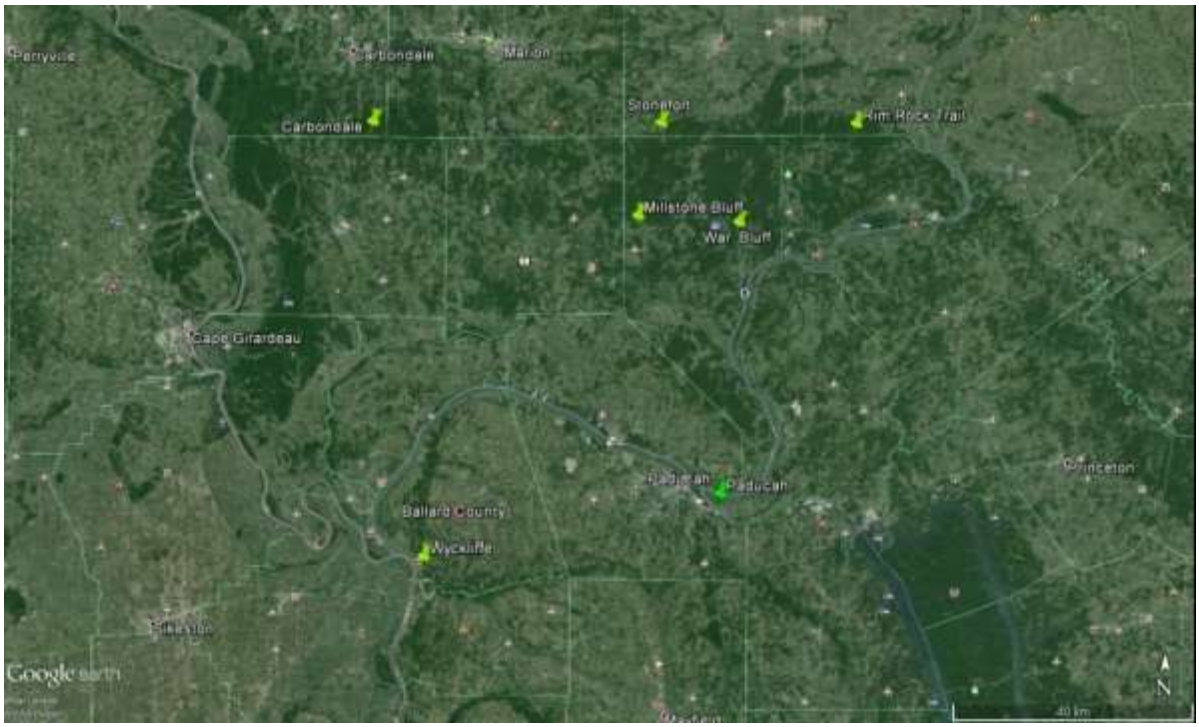


Harper's Magazine of 1853, the "Romance of Natural History", refers to diminutive stone sarcophagi that were found in Kentucky and Tennessee. There are numerous reports over the years of these little caskets made of stone that could have only been used for pigmies or children.

It was reported in "Sailing to Paradise" Jim Bailey, New York, 1994, that copper oxhides were discovered in mounds in Kentucky. Oxhides are spool shaped copper ingots commonly found around the Mediterranean Sea. Was there a massive copper trade between North America and Europe thousands of years ago? These copper oxhides have also been found in mounds in North America as well as in the Great Lakes area.

Pebble tools have been found in Kentucky that date back two million years. These same tools have been found in Alabama as well.

Kentucky. Ballard County



At Wyckliffe in Ballard County in Kentucky there are several ancient mounds. Overlooking the confluence of the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers is a truncated pyramid that originally had a village of wood and adobe houses at its base. The pyramid of soil and clay was built in six stages starting around 900 AD. For the next four hundred years the pyramid grew. Standing on a steeply sloping ridge that makes it resemble a citadel originally with a high gabled temple of wood and dried grass covered with white lime on top of it. The pyramid faced a plaza that had other low mounds around it. Copper artifacts have been found here. There is also another large mound here as well. There was a third mound here as well that is called the Cemetery Building under which the very ordered and methodical Mound Builder burial sites were created.

Kentucky. Bell County

Since before the pioneer period a strange rock was perched above what would become Route 66 at Lower Red Bird in Beverly, Bell County in Kentucky. On 7th December, 1994, during widening of the road the rock crashed to the ground. On December 9th 1994 the fifty ton stone was transported to Manchester to a protected site near the Manchester Court

house. The large stone has eight old world alphabets on it composed of first century Greek, Hebrew, Old Libyan, Old Arabic, Iberian –Punic, Ogam, Runic and Tiffinag. One of the old symbols is a first century Greek monogram that has been interpreted to mean “Jesus Christ, Son of the Father.” Red Bird in Bell County is on the Breathitt/Wolfe Counties map.

Other sources state that this is a nineteenth or twentieth century fake…….by a person with mastery of stone carving and several ancient and indeed rare languages.

Kentucky. Breathitt County-Wolfe County

On Holly Creek in east-central Kentucky in 1965 a skeleton measuring eight feet nine inches tall was found buried under a rock ledge. A landowner, Mr Kenneth White, was building cattle stalls under a rock ledge when he found a perfectly preserved skeleton. The arms were extremely long and the hands were large. By comparison the feet were very small. The skull was thirty inches in circumference. The eye and nose sockets were slits rather than cavities and the area where the jawbone hinges to the skull was solid bone. The person couldn’t have opened their mouth at all. A powdery white

substance covered the skeleton but there were no tools or implements. The body was buried five feet underground. White then reburied the bones. You make up your minds about the reports, as I have said before, I only report them. Holly Creek runs through Wolfe and Breathitt Counties.

Several ancient coins have been found in Breathitt County by Mr Michael Wayne Griffith. There have been several interpretations of the coins including that of Roman coins minted between 238 AD and 305 AD. They appear to be bronze but are very corroded and were found in a cave shelter. Did they belong to the giant woman found in the same area?

Kentucky. Christian County

In 1967 a Bar Kochba coin was found in Hopkinsville in Christian County in Kentucky. Previously in 1932 another Hebrew coin called a Bar Kochba coin was found in Louisville in Kentucky with one other Bar Kochba coin found at Clay City in 1952. The Bar Kochba coins were minted by the Jews during the Bar Kochba Revolt from 132 AD to 135 AD. Where did a lot of Jews escape to after the Bar Kochba Revolt? These are not the only apparently Hebrew artifacts that have been found in North America. Hopkinsville is on the Edmondson County map. Possibly unknown to many a lot of Jews were sailors on Phoenician ships that sailed the Mediterranean and indeed out of the Mediterranean as well. Who knows where they went to?

There was an Ogam script dating back to a period between 512 AD and 530 AD found inscribed on a rock near the Laurel Branch of Goose Creek in Clay County in Kentucky. Unfortunately the inscription was destroyed by chisel wielding vandals in the 1990s. Goose Creek in Clay County is on the Wolfe and Breathitt Counties map just above Redbird.

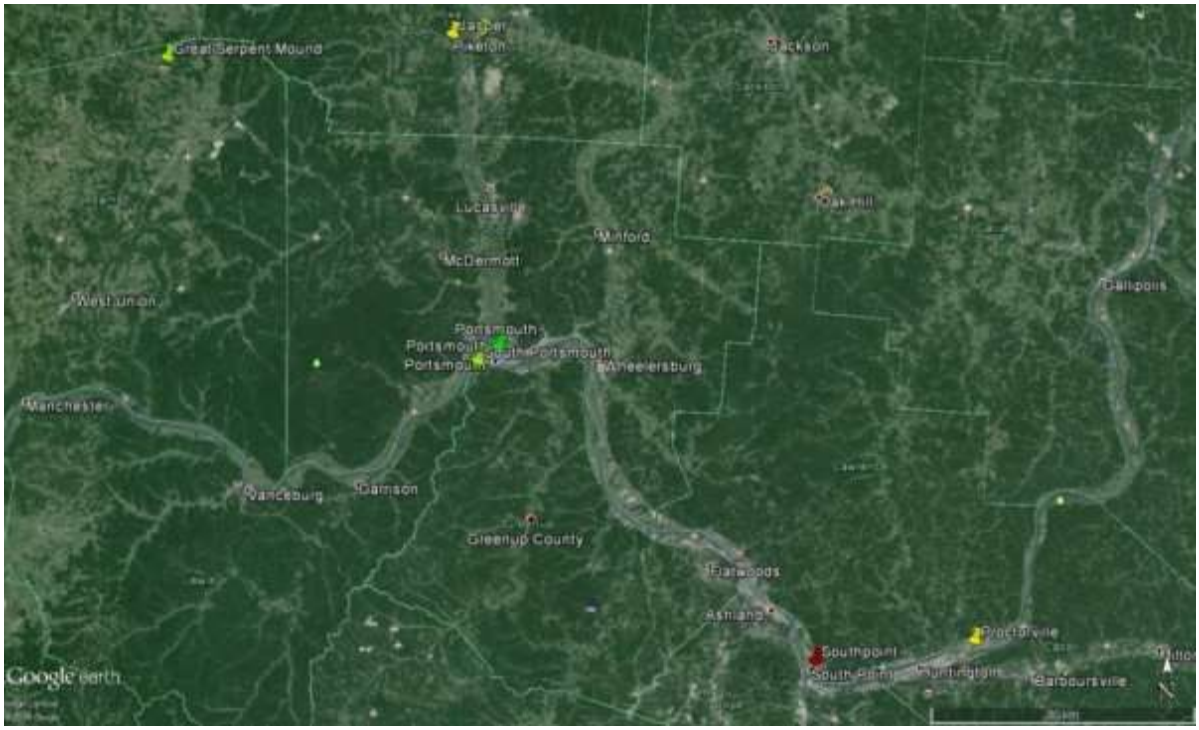
Kentucky. Fayette County

In 1886 it was reported that a party of workmen in a quarry near Lexington came across a massive cut stone wall under forty feet of undisturbed limestone. The strata was 180 million years old.

Hunters from Boonesboro discovered a sizeable complex of tunnels here in Lexington Kentucky in 1776. They discovered rocks of peculiar

workmanship with a tunnel behind them. Small at first the portal eventually expanded to a sort of gallery, four feet wide and seven high that inclined sharply down into the rock. The ramp led after a few hundred feet to a chamber 300 feet long, 100 feet wide and 18 feet high. Inside this chamber lay idols, altars and about 2,000 mummies. There are limestone caves and spring water passages under Lexington. The Irish travel writer Thomas Ashe who wrote of them in 1806 had visited the caves and wrote about them. Lexington is on the Madison County map.

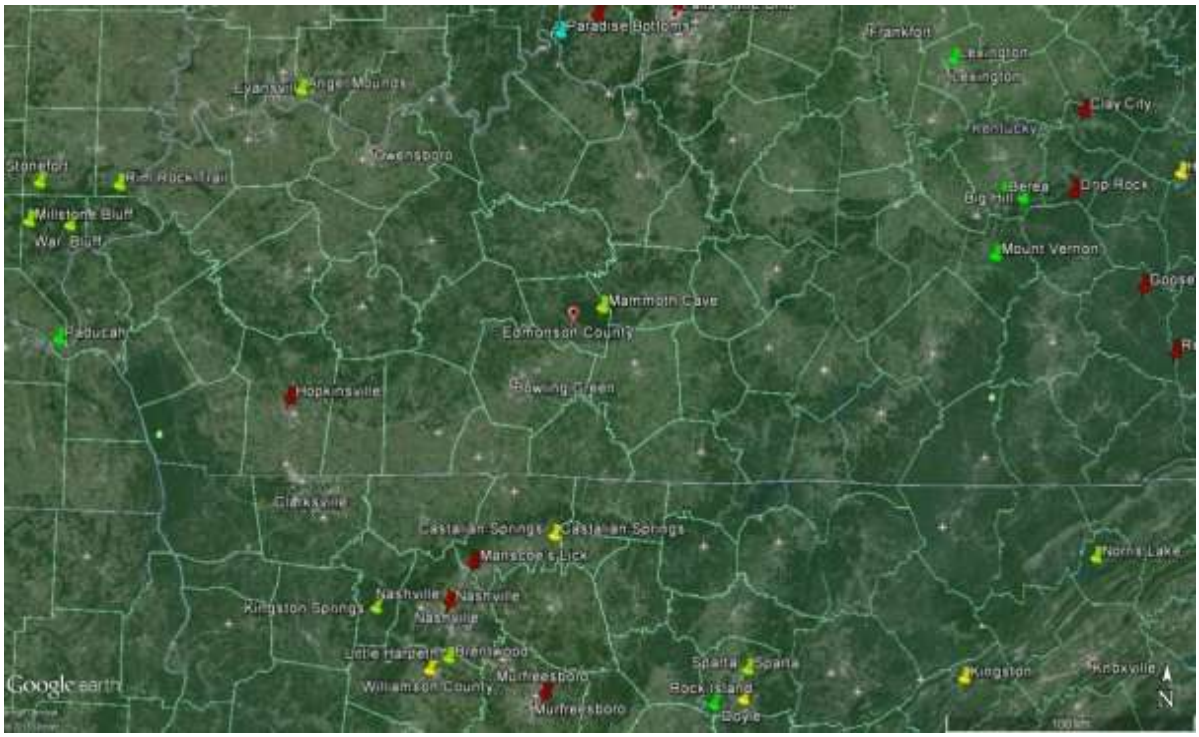
Kentucky. Greenup County



Under what is now much of South Portsmouth, Ohio, are the remains of a massive prehistoric ceremonial centre. The northernmost section had a number of circular enclosures as well as a horse-shoe-shaped enclosure. There are also three sets of parallel walled roads leading away in various different directions. There is also a set of walled roads that goes to the southeast where it crosses the Ohio River to another set of earthworks. There are also other roads that lead to sites such as Tremper Mound. Across the Ohio River is Greenup County in Kentucky where there are other structures near South Portsmouth. One of these is the Old Fort Earthworks which is a

series of rectangular enclosures There are several other mounds here as well. There is also a large series of concentric circles surrounding a central cone mound that is connected to the Old Fort. The Old Fort is composed of a main square which is situated on a terrace forty feet above the Ohio River. The shape is actually a quadrangle with rounded corners with the corner points agreeing with the cardinal directions. The northeast wall was sixty-five feet long and ten feet high, the southeast wall was the same length and ten to twelve feet high, the southwest wall was sixty-two feet long and ten foot high and the southwest wall was forty five to sixty feet in width and eight to ten foot tall. There were six openings into it. There was a ceremonial way to the northeast that was slightly over two thousand feet long and from one hundred and seventy-six feet wide to three hundred and twenty feet wide. There were walls that were up to three and a half feet high alongside it. To the southwest was another ceremonial way that was one thousand one hundred feet long and one hundred and ninety-one feet wide.

Kentucky. Edmondson County



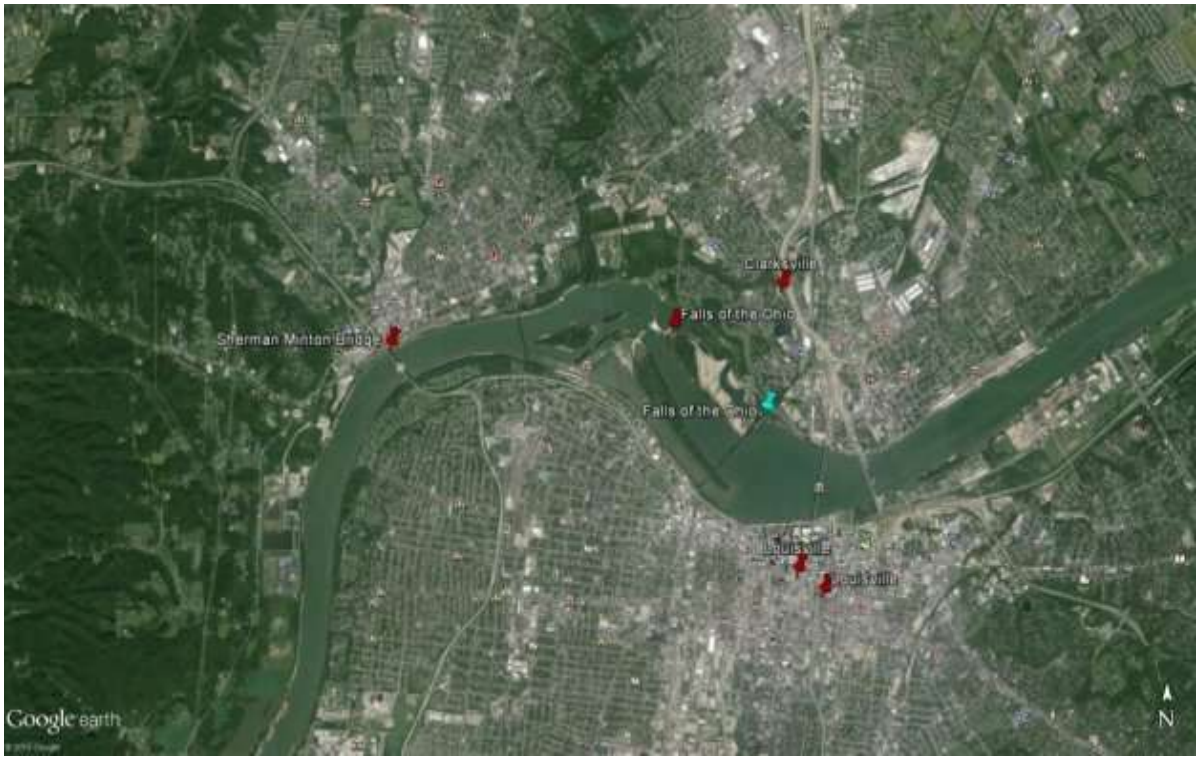
The entrance to Mammoth Cave is over ten metres wide and six metres

high with a corridor about fifteen metres long. This gives way to a narrow passage, which shoots off into darkness. When you cross the threshold you go into a room 183 metres in length and 27 metres wide with its walls consisting of massive boulders. From here start various twisting tunnels thought to be the results of erosion caused by huge subterranean rivers. Through a series of corridors one comes to the so-called Haunted Chamber. The first people to go there in 1800 were said to have discovered some mummies. Other mummies were found in 1810 when there was an excavation for saltpetre. Davidson in his “Excursion to the Mammoth Cave” describes how the bodies were interred again so as to not disturb the peace of the spirits. The mummies were wrapped and had funerary equipment beside them together with jewels. Another explorer, Stephen, in his book published in New York in 1841 reproduced the drawings in the chamber. There were hieroglyphics, palaces, colossal statues and Egyptian-style pyramids. Archaeologists such as Wilson and Rush state that the drawings are more reminiscent of the cultures of Central and South America. There have been many strange reports of mummies in the caves. One of these was found in 1920 on a ledge deep in a cavern. It was red-haired and less than three feet tall. Many of the remains are fragile and have perished but one has survived and is now in the State Museum of Anthropology at Lexington. There are also fossilized footprints that were stamped into the solid rock floors when they were mud. Was the Haunted Chamber a refuge or a tomb or both?

Kentucky. Jackson County

In early March 1994 David Feldman discovered an inscribed rock across the road from his family’s property at Drip Rock in Jackson County in Kentucky. The farm is near the Estill County boundary on the South Fork of the Kentucky River. On a twenty-five foot tall sandstone cliff located on or near the “Warriors Trail”. On a small opening between a pair of rocks is a strange set of petroglyphs photographs of which were sent to professor Barry Fell, president of the Epigraphic Society. Professor Fell believed that it was an inscription in the language of ancient Libya from North Africa. Profesor Fell deduced that it was an inscription commemorating a prehistoric solar eclipse on April 23rd 255 AD. Drip Rock is on the Breathitt County-Wolfe County map.

Kentucky. Jefferson County



During early 2009 David Wells discovered a hoard of eight Roman coins near the Falls of the Ohio near Louisville in Kentucky. He would do this again in the same general area later that year near Bethlehem, Indiana.

In 1963 a small hoard of Roman coins or Roman appearing coins was found during bridge construction on the north bank of the Ohio River. These coins are believed to have been made during the third century AD. When the Sherman Minton Bridge was being built between Louisville, Kentucky, and New Albany, Indiana, an engineer digging out a pier found twenty Roman coins about three feet below the surface. This was also in the Falls of the Ohio River area. These coins included those from the reigns of Claudius 11 and Maximinus 11.

In 1932 a Hebrew coin called a Bar Kochba coin was found in Louisville in Kentucky. Two other Bar Kochba coins were found at Clay City in 1952 and Hopkinsville in 1967. The Bar Kochba coins were minted by the Jews during the Bar Kochba Revolt from 132 AD to 135 AD. Had Jewish refugees escaped to North America in this period? Or had some of their coins travelled

with Romans who had reached this area.?

Between 1802 and 1809 in Middletown, now in Louisville, Jefferson County, Kentucky, on the banks of the Big Grass Creek which runs into the Ohio River at Louisville, at the upper end of the falls that are about ten miles from the mouth, Mr Spear found two pieces of copper coinage under the roots of a beech tree that had been blown up. The coins were the size of old copper pence and on one side was represented an eagle with three heads united to one neck. When was this deposited under the beech tree? Were these coins Roman, usually single headed eagles, or European, with lots of three headed medieval eagles.

Kentucky. Madison County

Sixteen miles east of Berea, in 1885, Professor J. F. Brown after the removal of debris on an ancient trail, saw very distinctly marked tracks in the stone of human feet with the toes well spread and very distinctly marked. Two tracks also resembled a horse of large size. The site was one of the spurs of the Cumberland Plateau and the tracks were found after a layer of carboniferous limestone had been cut to extend the width of a wagon path.

During this period there were not supposed to be any humans around. It was a hot and dry climate with many types of ferns and cycads. The first dinosaurs, only six inches long, were scampering around and were possibly being annoyed by the just-evolved blowfly which would have been enormous to them. These humanlike fossilized footprints in what was beach sand from the Carboniferous period, the age of amphibians, were found in strata from 345,000,000 BC to 280,000,000 BC. A E Allen in *Transactions of the American Antiquarian* **7** (1885), 39).

In 1925 Geologist Wilbur Greeley Burroughs, Head of the Geology Department of Berea College, explored a fort that he said was of Stone Age vintage covering 320 acres atop a mountain near Berea. There were remnants of walls 1,200 feet long that would have resisted any but modern artillery. The structure is on top of Indian Fort Mountain which is three miles east of Berea. There are eighteen walls one of which is 1,200 feet in length. An early date for the site is 580 BC. Burroughs also believed that he had found an Old Gaelic inscription at this site. Berea can be seen on the Edmondson County map.

Kentucky. Meade County

Some time in 1999 Mr Buddy Lemon of Paducah in Kentucky was using his metal detector just below the Kentucky Dam near the confluence of the Tennessee River where it empties into the Ohio River in Meade County at Paradise Bottoms. Two feet down on the riverbank he found what was later determined to be a Roman era sword. Is this connected to the Roman coins found in various spots near the Falls of the Ohio? Paradise Bottoms in Meade County is on the Jefferson County map.

In 1912 a farmer named Craig Crecelius was working fields in Paradise Bottoms just north of Battletown, Meade County, Kentucky when he discovered a flat limestone object that was twenty-seven inches long and covered with 24 glyphs. In 1965 the mysterious stone was deposited in the Meade County Library in Brandenburg where it has been ever since. It is called the Brandenburg Stone. In 1973 experts in ancient Welsh languages translated the stone as “Toward strength, divide the land we are spread over, pure between offspring and wisdom”. There are other translations as well also agreeing that it is in ancient Welsh from the time of Prince Madoc. The script is described as Coelbren that was used by the ancient Welsh.

Kentucky. Powell County

A Jewish coin from the Bar Kochba Revolt period of 132-135 AD was found in Clay City in Powell County in Kentucky in 1952. In 1932 a Hebrew coin called a Bar Kochba coin was found in Louisville in Kentucky and another Bar Kochba coin was found at Clay City in 1952. Clay City in Powell County is in the Breathitt County map.

Kentucky. Robertson County

In the 1860's a dressed stone pavement was found in strata 12,000,000 to 26,000,000 years old approximately six metres underground. This was at Blue Lick Springs in Robertson County. Twelve feet below the surface the bones of a mastodon were found. Further down there was a stratum of gravel and underneath the gravel was the pavement. The stones had been quarried; their upper sides had been cut and dressed while the lower sides were in the rough. The cut stone tiles were the floors of a prehistoric building and were five inches square and of quite a sophisticated design.

Kentucky. Rockcastle County

In 1931 Dr Wilbur Greely Burroughs of the Berea College, Kentucky, reported finds of ten human footprints over 250 million years old a few miles north-east of Mount Vernon in Rockcastle County. Burroughs's microscopic photographs showed where the sand was more compressed where the soles of the feet exert greater pressure. The prints had five toes and corresponded exactly with human feet. The prints were 23.75 cm long and 10.25 cm wide. The footprints were in strata from the Upper Carboniferous Era around 250 million years old at a site on a sand beach in Rockcastle County, Kentucky. Burroughs was a widely published professional Geologist. Creatures that walked on their hind legs and had humanlike feet had made the tracks. The beach was now an outcrop of hard sandstone and showed both left and right feet with five toes and a distinct arch. The length of each track was about nine and a half inches and the width across the toes six inches. The grains of sand inside the track were more compacted than outside. The sandstone around it was slightly raised as would be normal around footprints. The footprints were found on the O'Finnell farm. They are sunk into a horizontal surface of an outcrop of hard, massive sandstone. There are three pairs of tracks showing left and right footprints. Each footprint has five toes and a distinct arch. The toes are spread apart like those of a human being who has never worn shoes. The length of the foot from heel to the end of the longest toe is 9.5 inches long though the length varies slightly in different tracks. The width across the ball of the foot is 4.1 inches whilst the width including the spread of the toes is about six inches. The foot curves back like a human foot to a human appearing heel. The tracks are quite distinct. The feet were not carved, as the sand grains within the tracks are closer together than the sand grains of the rock just outside the tracks due to the pressure of the creature's feet under microscopic analysis. The compactness is where one would expect it. The sandstone adjacent to many of the tracks is uprolled due to the damp loose sand being pushed up around the foot. The entire series are covered by solid Pottsville sandstone from 300,000,000 years ago.

Other sources state that the tracks were impressed upon a sandy beach in the Pennsylvanian Period of the Paleozoic Era, around 250,000,000 years ago. This was an age of giant amphibians.

Other sources state that the footprints were found in grey Pottsville sandstone dating from the upper Pennsylvanian period well over three hundred million years ago. The Rockcastle County map can be seen near the bottom of the Robertson County map.

Site. United States. Kentucky. Ballard County. Wyckliffe. 89.0896w, 36.9646n. 89w36n.

Site. United States. Kentucky. Bell County. Nr Manchester. Beverly/ Red Bird. 83.533709w, 37.001857n. 83w37n.

Site. United States. Kentucky. Breathitt County-Wolfe County. Holly Creek. 83.473w, 37.641n. 83w37n.

Site. United States. Kentucky. Breathitt County. 83.473w, 37.641n. 83w37n.

Site. United States. Kentucky. Christian County. Hopkinsville. 87.490w, 36.871n. 87w36n.

Site. United States. Kentucky. Clay County. Goose Creek. Nr Laurel Branch. 83.6692w, 37.2358n. 83w37n.

180,000,000 BC. Site. United States. Kentucky. Fayette County. Lexington. 84.507w, 38.044n. 84w38n.

Site. United States. Kentucky. Greenup County. South Portsmouth. Old Fort. 83.02301w, 38.72164n. 82w38n.

Site. United States. Kentucky. Edmondson County. Mammoth Cave. 86.10047w, 37.18685n. 86w37n.

Site. United States. Kentucky. Jackson County. Drip Rock. 83.974w, 37.575n. 83w37n.

Site. United States. Kentucky. Jefferson County. Louisville. Falls of the Ohio. 85.760754, 38.272515Fn. 85w38n.

Site. United States. Kentucky. Jefferson County. Louisville. Sherman Minton Bridge 85.757w, 38.257n. 85w38n.

Site. United States. Kentucky. Jefferson County. Louisville. 85.757w, 38.257n. 85w38n.

Site. United States. Kentucky. Jefferson County. Middletown. 85.542w, 38.2457n. 85w38n.

280,000,000 BC. Site. United States. Kentucky. Madison County. near Berea. Big Hill. 84.2076w, 37.5546n. 84w37n.

Site. United States. Kentucky. Madison County. Berea. 84.2996w, 37.5687n. 84w37n.

Site. United States. Kentucky. McCracken County. Paducah. 88.537190w, 37.054367n. 88w37n.

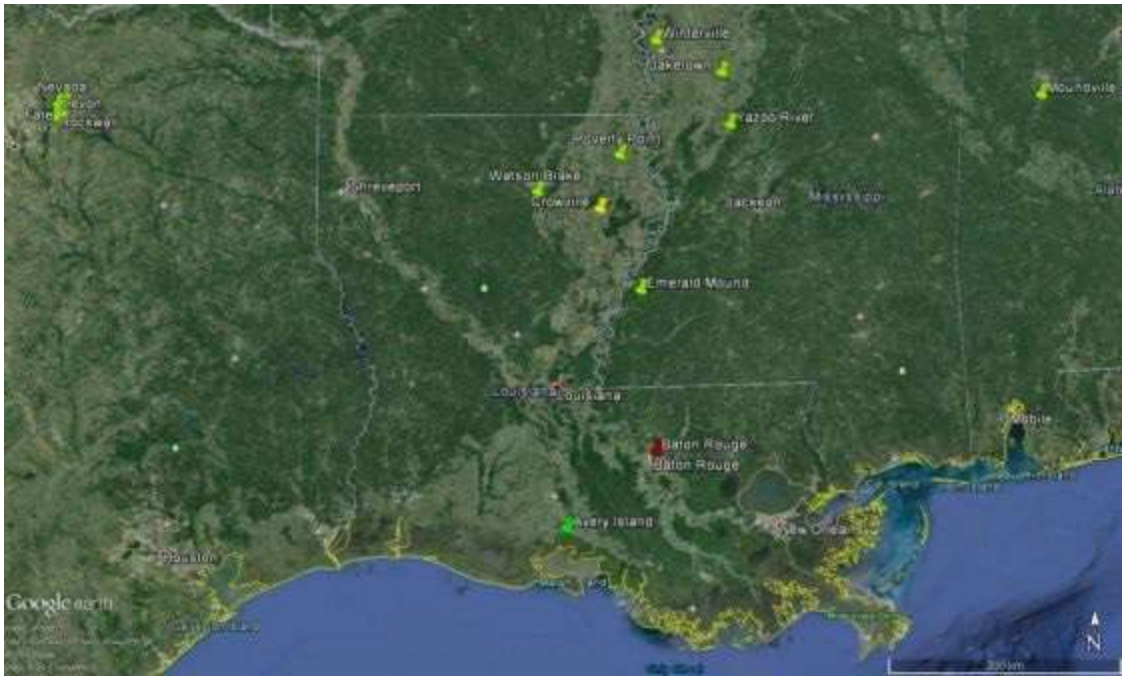
Site. United States. Kentucky. Meade County. Nr Battletown. Paradise Bottoms. 86.2886w, 38.1484n. 86w38n.

Site. United States. Kentucky. Powell County. Clay City. 83.9189w, 37.8593n. 83w37n.

12,000,000 BC. Site. United States. Kentucky. Robertson County. Blue Lick Springs. 83.996921w, 38.427307n. 84w37n.

250,000,000 BC. Site. United States. Kentucky. Rockcastle County. Mount Vernon. 84.340w, 37.354n. 84w37n

Louisiana.



Layers of pottery six inches thick with remnants of matting and baskets were found twelve feet below the surface and underneath drift strata from the last Ice Age from around ten thousand years ago.

It was reported that in 1970 a Roman Coin was found in Baton Rouge in East Baton Rouge County in Louisiana. Baton Rouge is on the Louisiana State map.

Louisiana. Franklin Parish

Crowville used to be a former location in the west of the town of Day in Saratoga County in New York State. It was reported in the “Monroe County Mail” 18th June 1914 that skeletons of a race of giants were found in Crowville nearby. The “Monroe County Mail” was published in Fairport in Monroe County in New York which is actually nearby. Workmen engaged on a drainage project apparently discovered skeletons that were originally up to twelve feet high and appearing to have fallen where they were found apparently in battle. There is a problem with this report in that the Mississippi River was supposed to have buried the skeletons in alluvial deposits. There is a Crowville in Franklin Parish in Louisianna which is near Monroe in Oachita Parish. Crowville is near the Mississippi River and in former times being delta country the river might have been much closer. Had somebody crossed their lines? Or misquoted the local newspaper? Or had the “Monroe County Mail” actually had its Crowvilles mixed up? This

Louisianna. Iberia County

On Petite Anse Island, now called Avery Island in Iberia County interesting discoveries were made. At considerable depths of between fifteen and twenty feet below the ground and immediately overlying the slatrocks and underneath the equivalent of the Drift in Europe associated with the bones of elephants and other huge extinct species of quadrupeds, incredible quantities of pottery have been found. In some cases these remains of pottery formed strata three foot six inches thick. In many cases the bones of the mastodons were found above the strata of the pottery. Fragments of baskets and matting were also found. How old are these relics or how recent were mastodons stomping around?

Louisiana. Ouachita Parish

Fifteen miles southwest of Monroe in Louisiana is what may be the oldest mound complex in North America. There are eleven mounds here with some being as tall as a two-storey house which were connected by a circular ridge

two hundred and eighty metres in diameter. The whole complex is over five thousand years old. No burials have ever been found here nor any ritual artifacts. This is Watson Brake which is only sixty-five miles from Poverty Point.

Louisiana. West Carroll Parish

On Macon Ridge overlooking Bayou Macon to the east in the Lower Mississippi Valley are the enigmatic remains of Poverty Point. There is a huge earthwork complex here consisting of six artificial embankments up to six feet tall and arranged uniformly in concentric arcs which enclose an open plaza 37 acres in size which had been artificially levelled. A straight built up causeway projected out of the concentric embankments to a mound to the west which is 70 feet high, 650 feet wide and 700 feet long. Some archeologists believe that the mound is in the shape of a bird. To the bird mounds' north is a conical mound twenty feet high which had been constructed over a burnt area that contained human bone. Nearby are two bird mounds in the shape of birds with one flying north and the other flying west. Even though they are heavily eroded one of the two mounds is seventy feet high and the other is fifty-six feet high. Large postholes at the site indicate that there had been massive timber structures here as well. Stone dart and spear points have been found here as well as broad stone knife blades, stone weights for bolas and varied food residues. There was no agriculture as such and a great many small baked clay balls were found that were used for cooking.These balls would have been heated and then dropped into water to make it boil or piled around food on a hearth. Artifacts such as handmodelled clay figurines often depicting pregnant women, stone peace pipes and polished stone pendants worked into geometric shapes were found. The stone was sourced far and wide indicating that the site had extensive trade contacts. Terraces between the semi-circular embankments were used for dwelling spaces. In the wider region around the site were smaller sites apparently belonging to the same culture that were connected by waterways. Current dating techniques indicate that the site was inhabited three thousand years ago, possibly more. Where are the nomadic Indians when you want them? This was one of the largest cities in North America in prehistory yet we barely know anything of it. Poverty Point had over 5,000 inhabitants and was a major trading site. Some dating indicates that the site was built around

1,600 BC though there are indications of another previous 1,500 years of occupation. Poverty Point is in West Carroll Parish on the east bank of the Arkansas River in northeastern Louisiana.

Site. United States. Louisianna. Franklin County. Crowville. 91.590w, 32.240n. 91w32n.

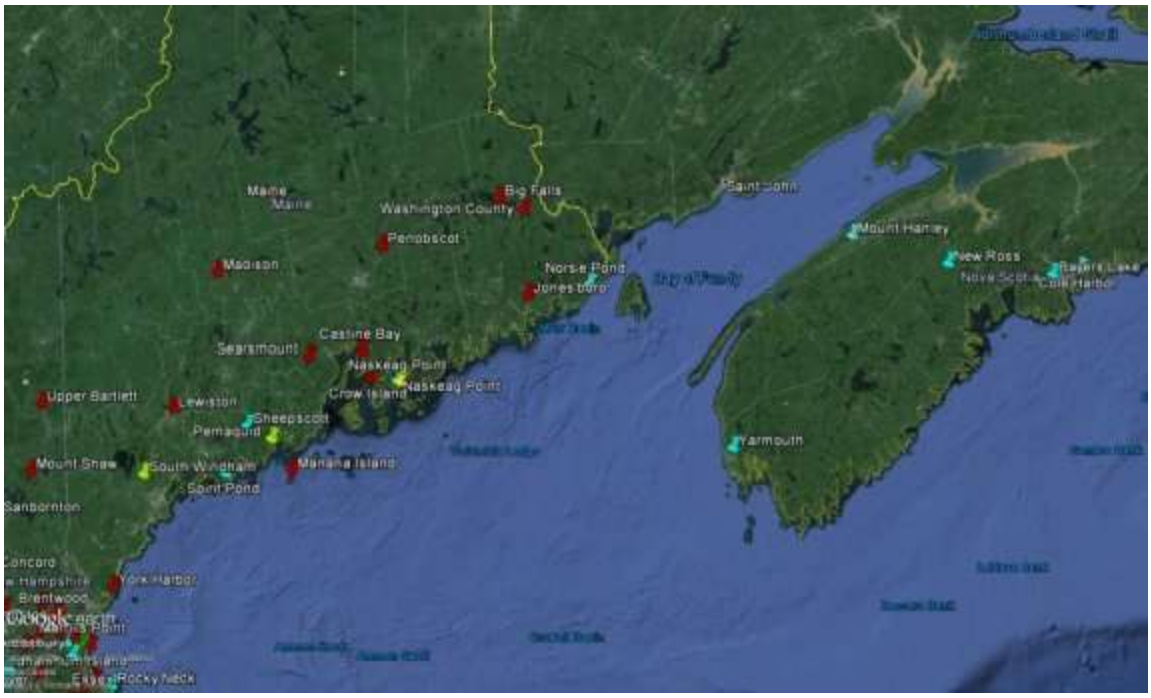
Site. United States. Louisiana. Franklin Parish. Crowville. 91.59w, 32.240833n. 91w32n.

Site. Louisiana. United States. Louisianna. Iberia County. Saint Mary's Parish. Avery Island, formerly Petite Anse Island. 91.913w, 29.896n. 91w29n.

Site. Louisiana. United States. Louisiana. Ouachita Parish. Logtown. Watson Brake. 92.1320w, 32.3722n. 92w32n.

Site. United States. Lousiana. West Carroll Parish. Poverty Point. 91.40959w, 32.63682n. 91w32n

Maine.



The blue pins are Viking period. You can easily see Sheepscott, Naskeag Point and Spirit Pond, hidden behind South Windham. To the right you have Norse Pond that is hidden by Jonesboro. This group of five Viking sites are very close to New Ross, Bayers Lake and Yarmouth in Nova Scotia. How far is this from L'anse aux Meadows?

The red pins are Roman Era sites and artifacts. This includes allegedly Celtic sites. Rare are they?

Maine. Androscoggin County

There are numerous reports of structures similar to those at Mystery Hill on a hill on Sand Hill Road near Lewiston in Androscoggin County in Maine. There are reports of a stone chamber, tunnels and a carved stone stairway from before the Colonial period.

Maine. Cumberland County

Seven miles northwest of Portland at South Windham there is a rocky bluff on private land here that contains a flight of stairs about 25 feet off the ground, beginning and ending nowhere. Was this originally part of something

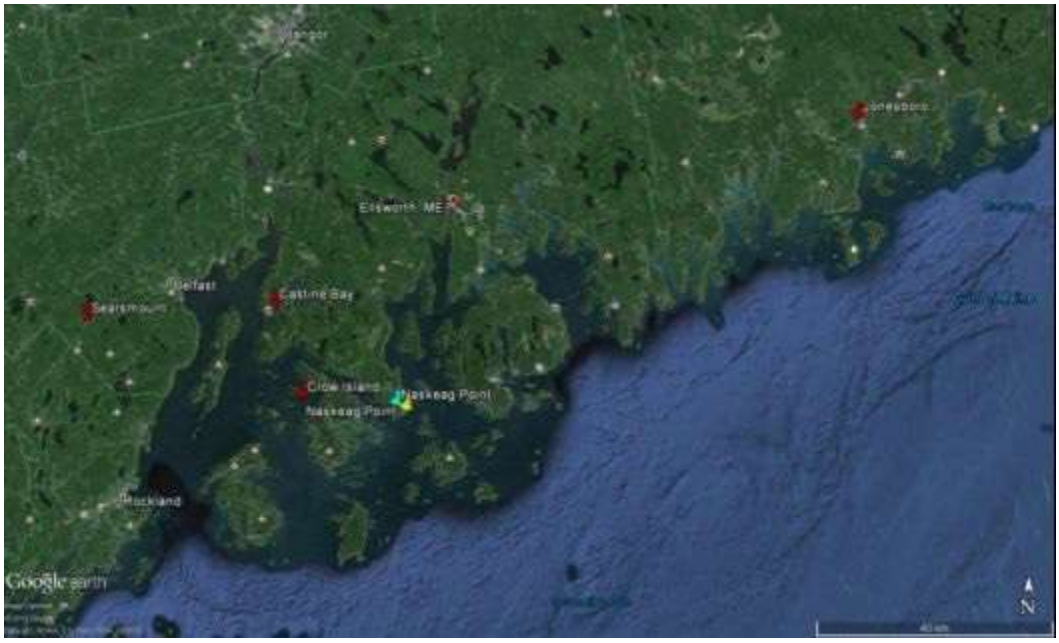
bigger? South Windham is on the main Maine map.

Maine. Hancock County

In July 1971 a scuba diver named Norman Bakeman found two Roman amphora or ceramic storage jars at a depth of forty feet in Castine Bay in Hancock County in Maine. They were identified as first century AD Iberian or Spanish Roman in origin of a type called "anforetas". One of them measures .314 metres in height and .202 metres at the widest bulge and both hold 1200 millilitres of liquid equivalent to two Roman sextarius.

On Crow Island in Penobscot Bay near Deer Isle is a prehistoric series of cup marks which Barry Fell translated as Nordic Tifinag script. His translation is "A sheltered island, where ships may lie in a harbor. Haakon brought his cog here".

On August 18th 1957 at an Indian site called the Goddard Site near Blue Hill on Naskeag Point in Hancock County a strange discovery was made. Out of thirty thousand items from an Indian rubbish site there was one exceptional item. This was a Norwegian silver penny dating to the reign of Olaf Kyrre, 1067 AD to 1093 AD. Naskeag Point is seventy-one miles east of Spirit Pond where other Viking artifacts were found. Sheepscott was between them.



Maine. Lincoln County

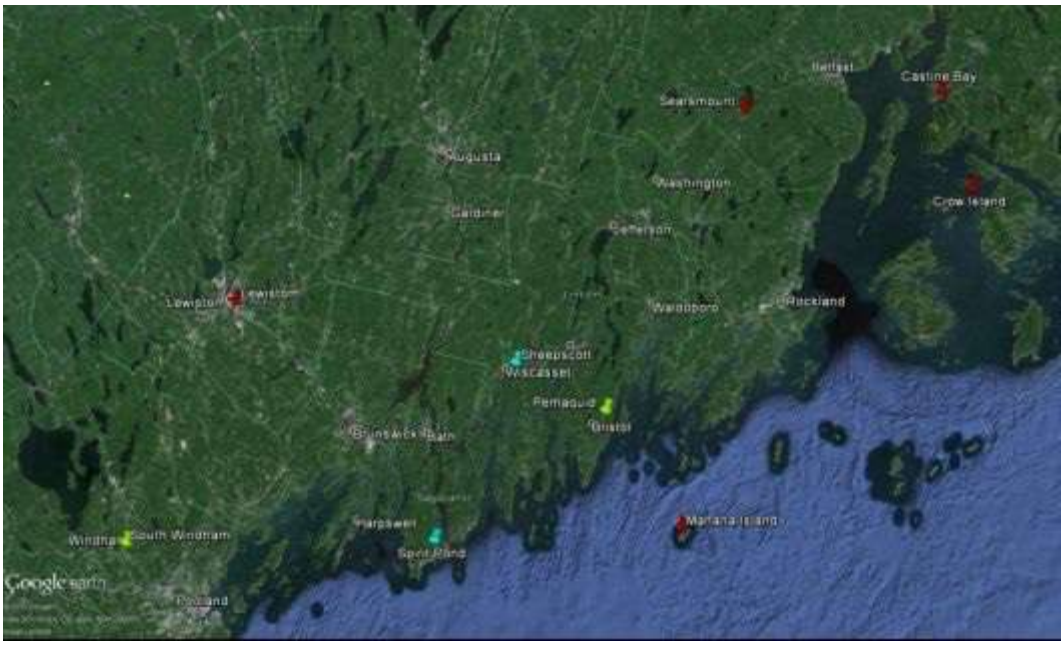
Cryptic rock carvings have been found on the rocky outcropping of Manana Island off Monhegan Island on the side where the two islands approach to form a harbour. The markings are over a spring and above the inscription on a horizontal rock platform are three holes bored a foot apart into the rock in a triangular pattern. Each hole is three inches in diameter and an inch deep. The inscription is six inches tall and two feet long and of unknown type. Barry Fell states that the writing is in the old Goidelic script of the New England Celts that resembles Ogham. Fell indicates that this was a Phoenician trading point and the sign was for the local Celtic inhabitants who had arrived earlier. According to Dr Fell the sign stated “Long ships from Phoenicia: cargo lots landing-quay”.

On the highest point of Manana Island which is three quarters of a mile long by half a mile wide there is a cairn or circular rock pile of the kind erected by the Vikings as signal beacons in coastal Norway. Near this a large, finely crafted spear point was found that was made of copper from the Upper Great Lakes region.

Across on Monhegan Island a tiny arrowhead or small dagger was found that was radio-carbon dated as three thousand eight hundred years old. The small relic was composed of copper and tin and what is interesting is that there is no tin on the eastern seaboard of North America. The nearest tin is in Cornwall in England which was being mined in this period. Where were the Red Paint People originally from?

In 1905 during an archeological dig in Pemaquid in Lincoln County in Maine a skeleton was found. Under its head was a sheet of copper and a second sheet of copper that measured twelve inches by eighteen inches covered the chest area. There were also five copper tubes strung on a leather strip.

Several barrows in Sheepscott, Lincoln County in Maine, were similar to those found built by the Norse in Europe. Later *littorina littorea* snail shells would be found here which are only found in the North Sea. How did they get to Maine? They did not swim there on their own.



Maine. Penobscot County

In 1975 Michael Rose was digging twelve feet down into a house foundation on the banks of the Penobscot River in Maine near Old Town. He discovered a metallic rectangular object around one inch long by three quarters of an inch wide. On the obverse is the image of a woman in a flounced skirt and with high, pointed headgear. She is wearing a large

necklace hanging down to her midriff. The female's right hand is extended before an over-arching doorway. Her left hand holds what is either a serpent or a fan with a snake-like handle. The object is made of nickel-iron. It also looks Minoan from Crete. But in iron?

Maine. Sagadahoc County

Three stones with hooked crosses were found in Spirit Pond on Popham Beach in Phippsburg, Maine. The stones were found in 1971. One of them has what appears to be a map with east at the top and north to the left which would have put Jerusalem in the east at the top. This was unknown outside academic circles and was common in the medieval period. Runes indicating the date 1401 are also on one of the stones.

In 1971 a Mr. Elliot was boating around Spirit Pond, which is a tidal pond, looking for possible primitive habitations when he spotted a stone protruding from the mud followed by three others. All four stones were covered with strange markings which were later identified as runic. One of the stones was an amulet that is an oblong oval-shape diorite stone with a well worn hole at the narrow end. It is 69 mm in length and 42 mm in width. On the rear is a Christian cross. One of the other stones is called a map runestone showing a shoreline with some offshore islands along with several lines of runic writing. On the obverse were the words Hoop, Vinland and 1011. The writing to the right of the map gives sailing instructions for twelve days sail to Iceland. On the back are pictures of natives, wild grapes, fish and animals. The third stone is called the Memorial Stone and the runic inscription commemorates the drowning of 17 men when their boat sank in 1010 AD. The fourth stone is called the Christian Marker and asks God to look after lost loved ones. The Vikings in Iceland were already Christian in this period.

Three hundred yards from Spirit Pond after 1971 archeologists uncovered the ruins of a Viking-style sod-roofed building whose floorboards were dated to 1405 AD. Spirit Pond in Sagadahoc County is visible in the Lincoln County map. Greenland was being abandoned at this time as the medieval warm period was ending and crops could not be grown and cattle could not be raised there anymore. Spirit Pond is on the Lincoln County map.

Maine. Somerset County

In 1924 a hoard of bronze daggers were found in Madison in Somerset County in Maine. Easily available tin was not found in the United States though copper was plentiful. Tin was plentiful in England, Europe and Eurasia though. Millions of tons of tons of copper were dug up in the Great Lakes region up until three thousand years ago but where did it go to? This is the same time as the Bronze Age in Europe. Where did the copper for the European Bronze Age come from? Indications are that it was North America. Madison in Somerset County is visible in the Penobscot County map.

Maine. Waldo County

A large sculpture was discovered in Searsmount in Waldo County in Maine that was executed in native bedrock. The sculpture is of a head which had obviously belonged to a torso, now missing. There is a diadem on the head with swamp-oak leaves and an acorn which indicate Druidic connotations. The eyes are widely staring and the shaped curves of the nostrils seem linked with Irish Celtic art. The head is now in the Sturbridge Village Museum in Massachusetts. The sculpture is believed to date back to the Bronze Age. Searsmount is on the Penobscot County map.

Maine. Washington County

Near the seashore near Bog Brook Cove near Cutler in Washington County in Maine there is a curious artificial structure resembling a dam. At an elevation of one hundred and thirty feet there is a four foot high dam-like structure that is four hundred feet long that is built of earth and large, round stones. This dam keeps water in a natural basin called Norse Pond. There is no reason for a dam here when there is fresh water nearby. The structure predates the Colonial period. No one knows the origin of the name Norse Pond either. Is there a relationship?

During the 1980's retired carpenter Walter Elliott of Grand Lake Stream discovered strange petroglyphs on a rock ledge at the head of Big Falls in Washington County in Maine. There were hundreds of these petroglyphs and though some resemble Abenaki petroglyphs there are others that are totally

mysterious. Just across from the petroglyphs Elliott uncovered a series of slate slabs that were laid over an opening between another rock ledge and a row of stones with the inside of this chamber coated in a yellowish-orange substance that is yellow ochre. Yellow ochre was used by the Red Paint People of the east coast who had settled the coast for the last eight thousand years. The Red Paint People were sailors and the only other people who used coloured ochres to cover their dead were in Europe where some researchers speculate that the Red Paint People originated. Elliott uncovered from inside this structure several strange engraved stones that do not resemble North American petroglyphs at all. There was a two holed oval shaped amulet only a few inches in size that depicted a face like a sun with four rays coming from the sides and unknown lettering underneath. At the bottom is the seven glyph name of Byanu, the Celtic Mother Goddess. This pendant or amulet is four inches long with a diameter of 3.5 inches. Another rectangular stone had a line of the same type of script running across it in four letters. There was a third engraved stone as well.

A Roman amphora was discovered on the Atlantic shore at Jonesboro in Washington County in Maine. Jonesboro and Castine Bay where other Roman amphorae were found are only sixty-eight miles apart.

Maine. York County

There is an inscribed rock in York Harbor in York County in Maine. The script carved into the rock is Iberic-Roman from around 300 AD to 400 AD and the rock has been an object of curiosity to locals since first settlement of the area in 1624 AD. Nearby a Roman coin circa 237 AD was also found. The translation of the inscription according to Barry Fell was “There is a foam-decked rock far out at sea opposite the shore which is covered by the waves in rough weather”. Out from the rock is Boon Reef which now has a light house on it. Is this what the inscription was referring to? York Harbor is on the main Maine map.

Site. United States. Maine. Androscoggin County. Lewiston. Sand Hill Road. 70.207569w, 44.085296n. 70w44n.

Site. United States. Maine. Cumberland County. South Windham. 70.422w, 43.7376n. 70w43n.

Site. United States. Maine. Hancock County. Castine. Castine Bay. 68.8015w, 44.38442n. 68w44n.

Site. United States. Maine. Hancock County. Nr Deer Isle. East Penobscot Bay. Crow Island. 68.741277w, 44.246378n. 68w44n.

Site. United States. Maine. Hancock County. Nr Brooklin. Penobscot Bay. Naskeag Point. Goddard Site. 68.54452w, 44.23554n. 68w44n.

Site. United States. Maine. Lincoln County. Monhegan Island. Manana Island. 69.3245w, 43.7632n. 69w43n.

United States. Maine. Lincoln County. Bristol. Pemaquid. 69.47325w, 43.93167n. 69w43n.

United States. Maine. Lincoln County. Davis Island. Sheepscott. 69.65116w, 43.99942n. 69w43n.

Site. United States. Maine. Penobscot County. Old Town. 68.645w, 44.9335n. 68w44n.

Site. United States. Maine. Sagadahoc County. Phippsburg. Nr Bath. Popham Beach. Spirit Pond. 69.8114w, 43.7453n. 69w43n.

Site. United States. Maine. Somerset County. Madison. 69.881w, 44.800n. 69w44n.

Site. United States. Maine. Waldo County. Searsmount. 69.195w, 44.361667n. 69w44n.

Site. United States. Maine. Washington County. 67.59w, 45.11n. 67w45n.

Site. United States. Maine. Washington County. Grand Lake Stream. Big

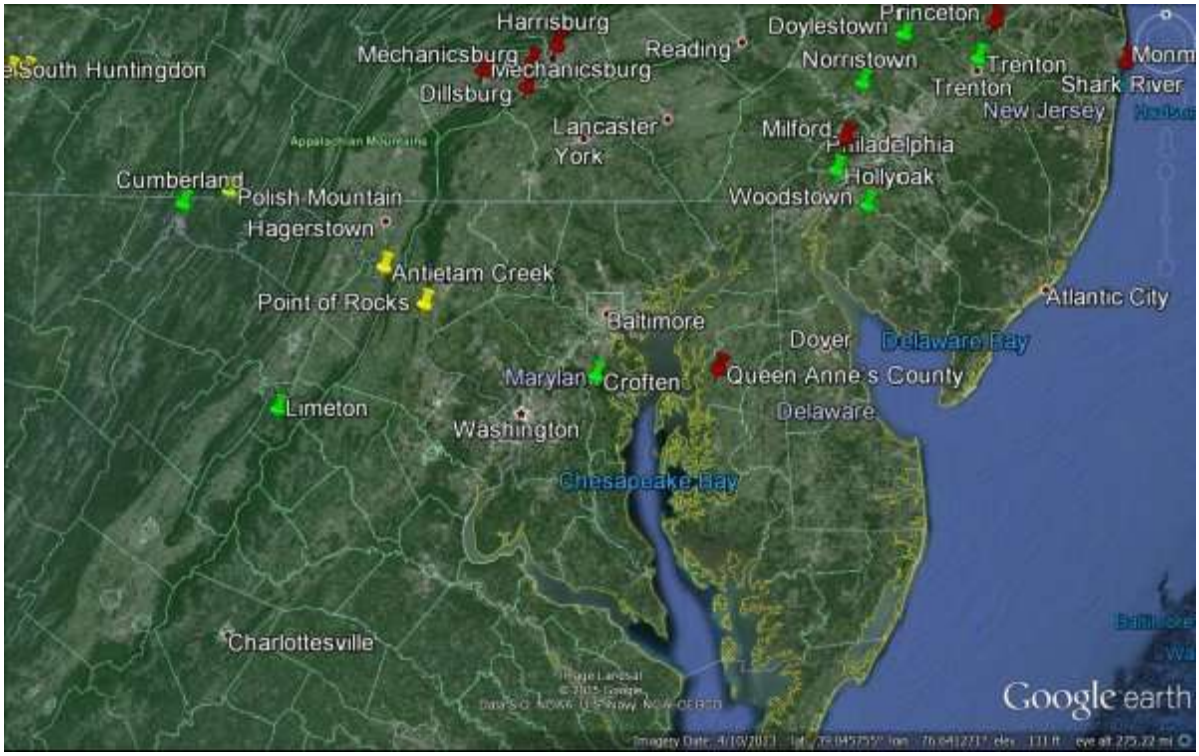
Falls. 67.768911w, 45.173741n. 67w45n.

Site. United States. Maine. Washington County. Nr Cutler. 67.12213w, 44.71006n. 67w44n.

Site. United States. Maine. Washington County. Jonesboro. 67.5721w, 44.66166n. 67w44n.

Site. United States. Maine. York County. York Harbor. 70.647385w, 43.133406n. 70w43n.

Maryland.



Maryland. Allegany County

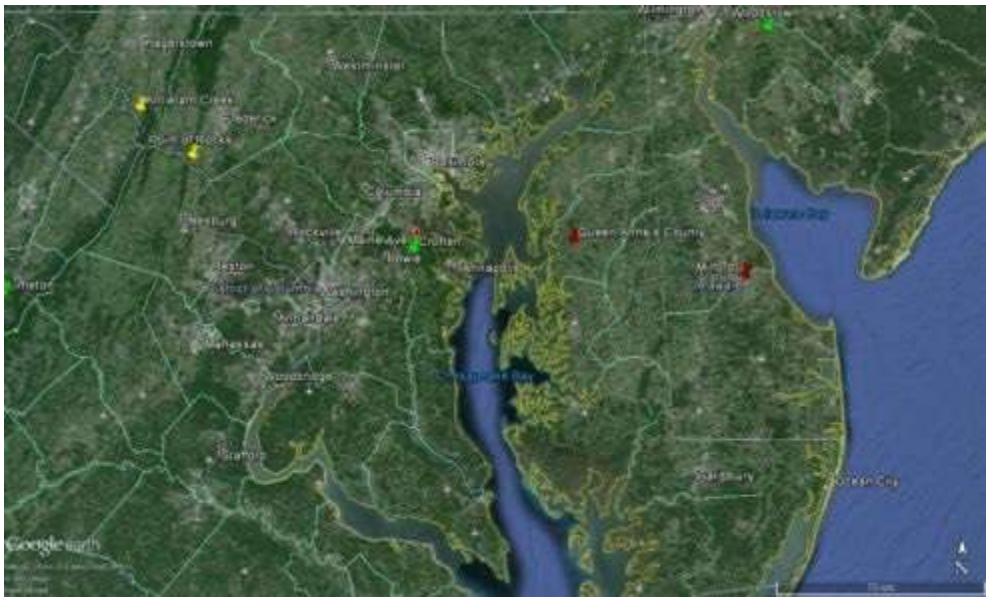
Near Cumberland in Maryland in 1912 workmen who were cutting a way for a railroad way discovered a cavern filled with the shattered remains of numerous animals from different climatic zones. There were crocodilians, tapirs, wolverines, lemmings, shrews, minks, squirrels, and others such as coyote, badger and a puma-like cat in the cavern as well as numerous other animals, all of whom appear to have been swept into the cavern by a massive onrush of water. They all died at the same time. Now we have had tsunamis from Florida to Maryland. These remains dated from the end of the Last Ice Age.

On the western side of Polish Mountain near Flinstone in Allegany County in Maryland are strange rings of flat stacked rocks. These rings average twenty feet in diameter with a six foot wide hole or depression in the centre. The rings were created by carefully piling up flat slabs of sandstone and there are around two hundred of them. There are no legends in connection with the stone rings and no related artifacts. The site is in Green Ridge State Forest. Each ring is made of hundreds of flat sandstone slabs that have been laid over each other.

Looking at the above map you can see that the main sites are all along the Potomac River and tributaries.

Maryland. Anne Arundel County

About 20 miles south of Baltimore an area was being made into a parking lot in July of 1973. It was found to be infested with small tunnels about 20 inches wide. They were quite extensive. There was conjecture as to whether they were produced by prehistoric mini-men or giant rodents since large tooth and claw marks were found on the walls of one cave. No giant rodent remains were found though and they were obviously artificial.



Maryland. Frederick County

On April 28th 1956 the giant skeleton of an Indian seven feet tall was found near Point of Rocks in Frederick County in Maryland. The skeleton was discovered in a prehistoric burial ground along the Potomac River dating back to the time of Christ. Along with other artifacts were a bow and quiver with five arrows in it as well as two elk antlers and three and one half inch

long arrow points that were also in the quiver. There was also a fish hook made of boiled bone.

Maryland. Washington County

Prior to November 15th 1897 a skeleton of a man seven feet tall was found near Antietam in Washington County in Maryland. Originally Washington County was created from Frederick County two months after the Declaration of Independence. Two other skeletons were found near Antietam Creek that were also very tall. It was recorded that before the coming of the White Man the area around Antietam Creek was occupied by a village of Indians who were up to seven feet tall. Does this sound familiar?

Maryland. Queen Anne's County

In 1960 a Roman coin was found in Queen Anne's County in Maryland. Queen Anne's County is on the Anne Arundel County map.

9,000 BC-8,000 BC. Maryland. Allegany County. Cumberland.

78.7620w, 39.6532. 78w39n.

Site. United States. Maryland. Allegany County. Polish Mountain. 78.5293w, 39.6993. 78w39n.

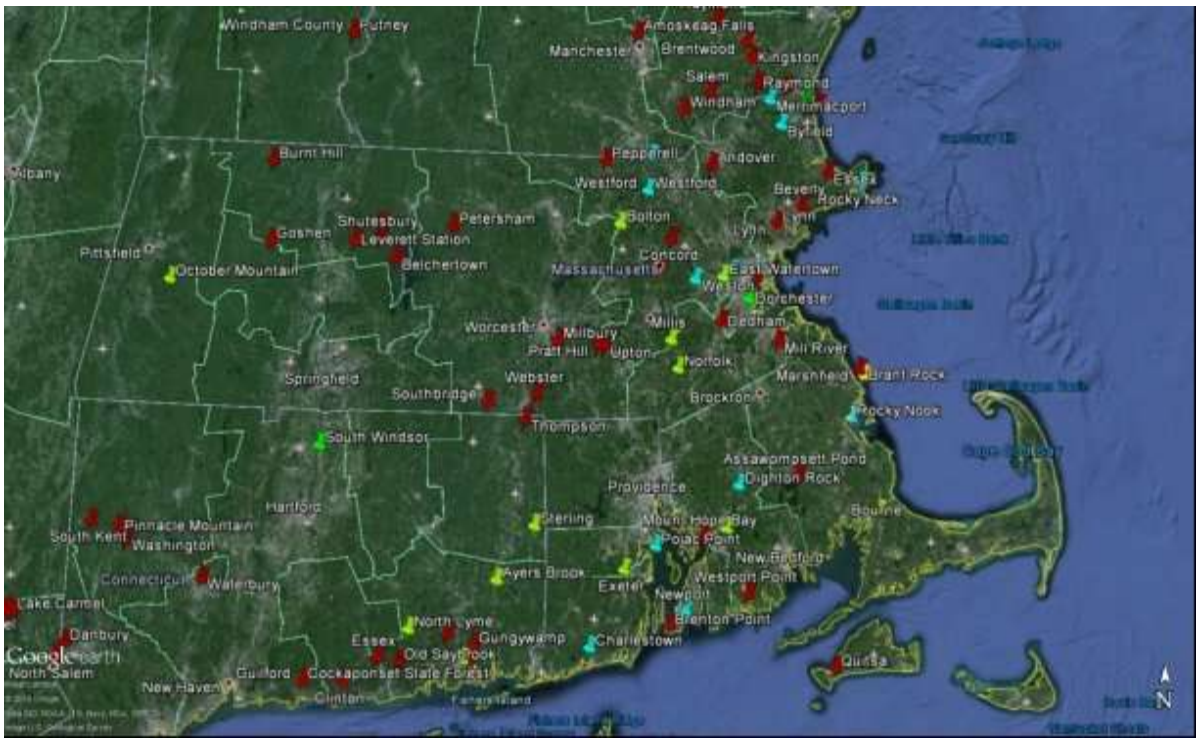
Site. United States. Maryland. Anne Arundel County. Croften. 76.6879w, 39.0021n. 76w39n.

Site. United States. Maryland. Frederick County / Washington County. Antietam Creek. 77.7430w, 39.4161n. 77w39n.

Site. United States. Maryland. Frederick County / Washington County. Point of Rocks. 77.5407w, 39.2747n. 77w39n.

Site. United States. Maryland. Queen Anne’s County. 76.079w, 39.028n. 76w39n.

Massachusetts.



A tremendous explosion, the type that hopefully we shall never see again, hurled rocks found only in Labrador in Canada onto mountains in New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Connecticut to the southeast and Wisconsin to the southwest which are in geographical terms the same distance away from Labrador. Was this an impact explosion like that caused by a meteor or an ejective explosion caused by volcanic activity? There has been no major volcanism in this area since the Cretaceous Period, so meteoric or cometary activity is the only available option. This happened between 10,000 BC and 9,000 BC.

Massachusetts. Barnstable County

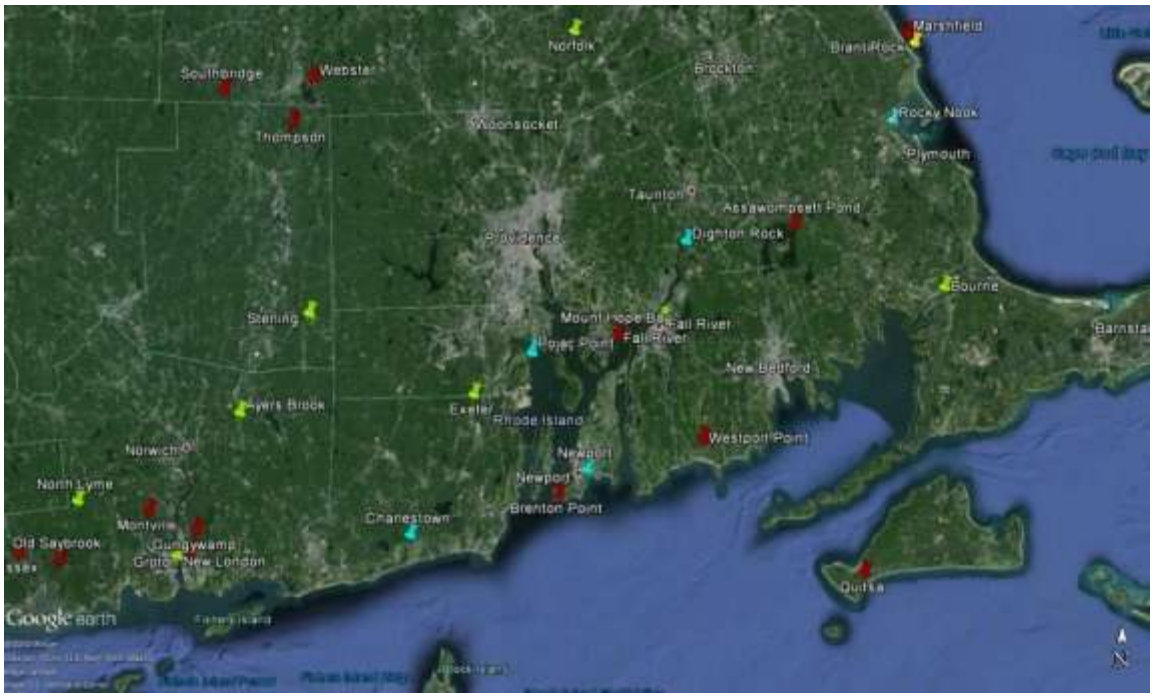
There is an ancient carved stone found in Aptuxcet that was originally used as the doorstep of an Indian meeting house and was regarded by many

generations up until the founding of the mission as extremely sacred. The mission was set up and built by Captain Thomas Tupper of Sandwich near Herring Pond opposite the Indian burial ground in the mid-seventeenth century. No one has ever deciphered the carved writing on the stone and it now resides in the Jonathan Bourne Historical Center in Bourne Village. The stone is possibly over two thousand years old.

Massachusetts. Berkshire County

Near the town of Lee in western Massachusetts is October Mountain. On the eastern side of the summit there are more than a dozen prehistoric stone cairns along with a winding stone wall complex. The cairns are built of small stones balanced upon a single massive base stone being eight feet in diameter at the base and standing six to seven feet tall. October Mountain is on the Franklin County map.

Massachusetts. Bristol County



There was an inscribed stone in the river near the village of Dighton. The stone is called the Dighton Rock. It is a boulder composed of hard close-grained granite. The deeply cut writing on it was similar to that of the Chippewas who wrote on birch bark though other authorities state that it is Norse. The stone has been documented since 1677 and is regarded as precolonial. Since then the meaning of the writing has been open to dispute and has been attributed to the Phoenicians, the Vikings and the Portuguese amongst many others. Dighton Rock weighs forty tons and is formed of gray-brown crystalline sandstone. It is five feet high, nine and a half feet wide and eleven feet long. In 1963 during construction of a coffer dam state officials removed the rock from the river for preservation and installed it in a museum in a nearby park which is called the Dighton Rock State Park.

In 1831 the skeleton of a male wearing heavy metal plates or armour was dug up at the corner of what is now Fifth and Hartley streets in Fall River, Massachusetts. The metal appeared to be copper or bronze. Who this ancient armoured person was is unknown. It is believed to be a fact that the American Indians never developed the metallurgy to produce metal armour and were never known to have worn it. Earlier cultures in North America did though as we have discovered.

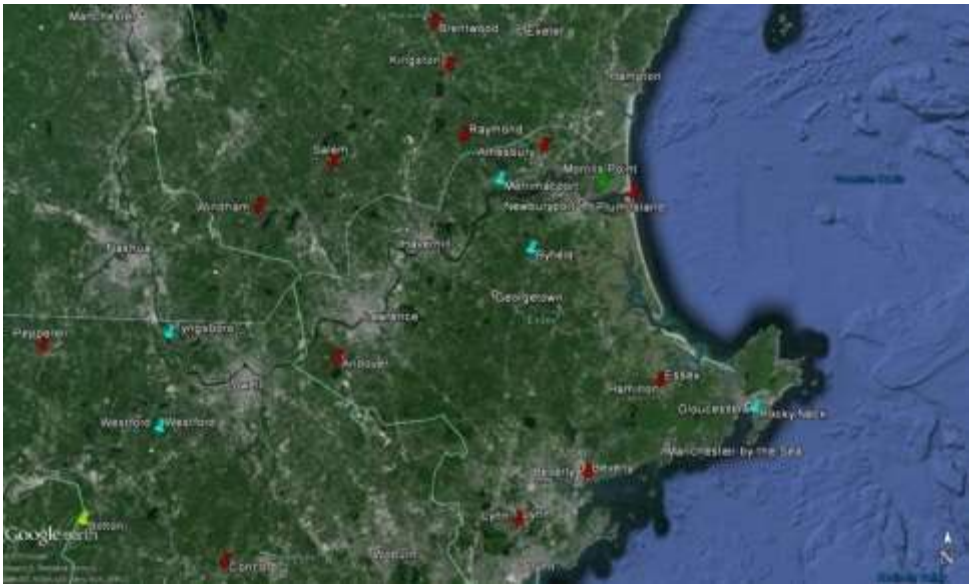
On the coast of Buzzard’s Bay near Westport Point, Massachusetts, about five hundred yards from the sea there is a large dolmen or large capstone

balanced on three legs. The granite capstone weighs about four tons and stands two feet above the ground. The area was originally called Hassaneghk by the local Indians which means stone house with a stone roof. The local Coaxets Indians never built with stone. The support stones look like short pillars and the boulder on top is a thick slab of stone like a table top. The coordinates are approximate. Most archeologists state that there are no dolmens in North America. Fortunately that is not all archeologists.

Massachusetts. Dukes County

Near the township of Aquinna on Martha's Vineyard there is a large dolmen on a small knoll called Quitsa. Four large boulders are arranged in a rough circle with an opening on the down hill side. The four stones are so placed that they are a tight fit with only the downhill entrance. The chamber inside is two and a half feet high and three feet wide by six feet long. The entrance faces southwest. Aquinnah was named Gay Head prior to 1998. The position where the dolmen lies is near Menemsha Pond and only seven miles across the water from the Westport Point Dolmen on the mainland. Dolmens incidentally are Old World Neolithic structures. Aquinna in Dukes County is shown in the Barnstable County map.

Massachusetts. Essex County



Around the turn of the nineteenth century a Celtic dagger was found in Amesbury in Essex County in Massachusetts.

On the brow of a hill overlooking Haggets Pond in Andover in Essex County in Massachusetts is an effigy mound called the Turtle Mound. The Turtle Mound is a vast agglomeration of stones ranging in size from cobbles to three tons. Beehive vaulting to a single large capstone is in the northeast chamber. Rectangular slabs roof the eastern chamber. The mound is ninety-two feet long and there are rough steps that lead up fifteen feet to what would have been a wooden structure and the periphery is flanked by alcoves. At the northeast end a tunnel runs northeast. When viewed from the air the effigy mound resembles a snapping turtle. In the 1950s human bones, stone chips and a stone javelin were found in the mound. There are two chambers inside Turtle Mound that are eight foot by ten foot in size. Carbon dating gives a date of 2,000 BC.

In 1940 Mr A. H. Hofmann discovered a strange pavement in Andover in Essex County in Massachusetts. The pavement was composed of a layer of angular stones that had not been disturbed laid on a bed of white sand. The piece of pavement was kidney-shaped and about eight feet square with a depth of ten inches. There was a rim of larger stones surrounding it and no Indian artifacts in it.

Also near Andover is a collection of prehistoric slab-roofed chambers used as ancient burial places.

There was a report of a strange find on the Dane St Beach at Beverly in Essex County in Massachusetts. Metal detectors found a cache of eight Roman coins within an area of one square yard. The coins were all from the fourth century AD. Were they from an ancient Roman ship wreck or landing? Or was someone just wandering along with a collection of ancient Roman coins and accidentally lost them? Here is that very rich but incredibly careless idiot again. The eight coins were found within one square yard of the beach and belonged to the reigns of Constantius, 337-361 AD, Valenianus 1, 364-375 AD, Valens, 364-378 AD, and Gratianus, 367-383 AD.

Runestones have been found in Byfield in Essex County in Massachusetts. The stones here have been dated to 1009 AD and are Viking and Christian runestones.

A very stolid stone sculpture of a man’s head that appears Celtic was discovered in 1811 at a depth of ten feet during the digging of foundations for the cellar of a house in Essex in Massachusetts. The head is twice normal

human size and is now in the Peabody Museum and is totally unlike any indigenous American Indian art. The sunken eye sockets of the statue are the same as comparable Celtic statues from Brittany in France.

Phaeton Rock or Cannon Rock is off Phaeton Rock Road in Lynn, Massachusetts. Believed to be a gigantic glacial erratic, or glacially deposited stone, there is one small problem with this geological theory. Phaeton rock stands on three feet that are big stones that are set at a 75-60-45 degree triangle. The capstone weighs sixty-five tons. Phaeton Rock resembles a European Dolmen. This is our third dolmen in Massachusetts with very few anywhere else in North America apart from New York State. Lynn is sixty-seven miles north of Westport and Westport is only twenty miles northwest from Quitsa.

A Celtic type bronze dagger was found in Merrimacport Massachusetts shortly after 1900 AD by Dr C. A. Kershaw. North America was famous for copper mining but there was no easily available tin to make bronze. The blade had been riveted to a wooden handle that had perished by then.

Thirteen miles northwest of Northampton there is a unique structure installed into the side of a hill just west of the Goshen cemetery. It is a sophisticated masonry structure discovered in the late 1800's during a rabbit hunt. The top of the vertical tunnel was covered with bushes, several inches of sod and a covering of stone flags. The shaft is 15 feet deep and 3.5 feet in diameter. There are branching horizontals, one of which is level with the other running the opposite way, which is three foot higher. The bottom tunnel runs eastwards, is two feet wide by 2.5 feet high and has stone sidewalls with flat flagstones spanning the top. The west lateral runs 75 feet to a point where it has caved in. The upper one has collapsed about 15 feet from the vertical shaft. Enormous labour was involved in the project because of the small diameter borings into dense clay hardpan from a narrow right-angled shaft and of the great difficulty of assembling stone lintel vaulting from within. One clue to the age of the Goshen tunnel is a stone disc that is seven inches in diameter and one inch thick. This type of disc is attributed to Indian dishes of the Archaic Period dating from three thousand BC. These people were not known for building stone-walled tunnels. Who was though? Aerial study of the area around the tunnel entrance indicates through soil discoloration that other tunnels may stretch over a larger area.

In September 1960 Mr S Lane was scouring Plum Island shores with a metal detector when he found a heavily encrusted piece of metal which after

cleaning revealed a bronze coin later identified as a Roman sestercii from the third century AD.

Plum Island and Beverly are only fourteen miles apart and the coins are all from the same period. Remember what I told you before. The Romans used coins from many periods at the same time so it is not uncommon in Europe and North Africa to find hoards of coins that cover long periods of time as the coins were recycled and reused.

On Morrill's Point in Essex County in Massachusetts which is just north of the town of Newburyport near Salisbury is an earthen mound that is six to eight feet high and two hundred feet in diameter. The site dates back seven thousand five hundred years. Skeletons and signs of Indian feasting have been found here. Many of the skeletons found in the southern part of the mound were almost perfectly preserved in flexed, foetal positions and arranged with great care. One of the skeletons was a female who had been decapitated and many of the skeletons were six thousand years old. Red ochre was used to cover some of the skeletons indicating the presence of the Red Paint People.

At Rocky Neck in Essex County in Massachusetts near Smith Cove a Norse-type battle-axe was found on the coast near Gloucester. There was an inscription on it in Tifinag which was a North African Language. Barry Fell states that Tifinag was descended from a Norse language. The Norse though were not the only people to use double –sided battle axes. They were also the symbol of ancient Crete. Some archeologist postulate that ancient Cretans controlled the North American copper trade up until fifteen hundred BC when the Bronze Age suddenly stopped in Europe and mining in North America suddenly stopped at the same time? Just a coincidence? I don't think so. Barry Fell translated the Tifinag inscription as being a royal award given to battle veterans and widows of warriors killed in battle. The double sided battle axe is also carved into the side of one of the upright stones at Stonehenge.

Massachusetts. Franklin County

On a hill top on Burnt Hill near Heath in the Berkshire Hills amidst six standing stones and fourteen fallen stones is a fallen menhir or standing stone that is about seventeen and a half feet long. The standing stones were socketed into the bedrock and wedged with small stones. Some of them have cairns of stones piled around their bases. Who built this? Were the Celts or Druids also in North America? The address is on a blackberry farm on 118 Flagg Hill Rd, Heath, Massachusetts.

There is a beehive shaped cavern of artificial origin near Leverett Station in Franklin County. There are also reports of a cluster of slab-roofed chambers around here as well.

About 12 miles north of Pelham near Wendell at Mount Mineral is a beehive cave that is dug into a hillside. It is a little smaller than the Pelham cave and nearby was a well-known mineral spring. Also in the area is a primitive monolith with a carving that suggests a monk.

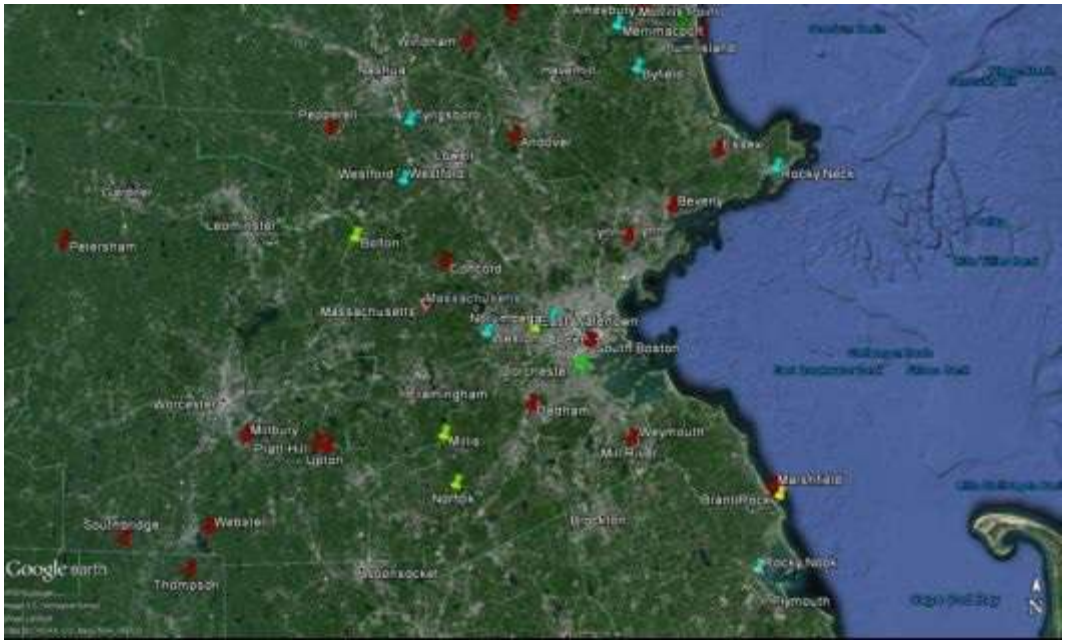
Two miles west of Quabbin close to a private cemetery owned by the Smith family just off Packardville Road there is a cavern that is reached by descending what appears to be a mere hole in the ground. Its interior is shaped like a conical igloo with rounded stone mortarless masonry. There is a flat lintel stone over the entrance portal. There is just enough room for an adult human to sit inside it. It seems best suited for someone three feet tall. This is near Belchertown in Franklin County.

Multiple dolmens? Now multiple beehive tombs or underground

enclosures? Once again normal in the Old World. Apparently nonexistent in North America. More proof that there were ancient visitors, in fact residents.

There is a beehive shaped cavern in Shutesbury in Franklin County. Oh No! Not another Beehive cavern!

Massachusetts. Middlesex County



There is a prehistoric stone buried chamber in Concord in Middlesex County in Massachusetts. There is a large lintel stone over the doorway whose sides appear to be naturally formed.

Near East Watertown in Middlesex County in Massachusetts there is a local oddity called the Amphitheatre. There is a depression here known as a kettle-hole formed by melting glaciation. Kettle-holes are created as a hollow formed by the melting of a mass of isolated glacier. Around two thirds of this depression are artificial terraces that seem to have been built for seats for spectators of some even in the third that is not terraced. One mile south from this amphitheatre is a second one. At one side of a small area of smooth bottomland there is a sloping bank that rises rather steeply to a height of thirty feet. Along the slope are three or four terraces that are too small for farming or tillage. Both of these sites were reported by Mr F Fowke in the "American Anthropologist" in 1900.

Copper or bronze points were found in Pepperell in Middlesex County in

Massachusetts. These were the same as those found in Millbury in Worcester County also in Massachusetts.

Near the Merrimac River near Tyngsboro in Middlesex County in Massachusetts the Tyngsboro Map Stone was found. On its surface is an accurate representation of the local Merrimac River-Lake Winnipesaukee watershed. Examination has shown that glacial erosion and the etched lines are not related and indicate that the etching into the rock was done a long time ago. This map could possibly be Viking as there appears to be some Viking activity in the area. It could be much older though as there appear to be several types of visitations to this area.

The foundations of Viking houses and wharves were found in Watertown in Middlesex County in Massachusetts by Cornelia Norton and her father Eben Norton Horsford in 1889. The Nortons also uncovered a Norse grinding stone at the site of an abandoned mill near the remains of a dam, a lock and a canal from the same period on the Charles River. There is now a statue to commemorate the site at the intersection of Memorial Drive and Mt Auburn Street.

In 1884 Prof. E. N. Horsford, a Harvard professor, stated that he had discovered the ruins of Norumbega on the Charles river at Weston in Middlesex County in Massachusetts. Prof. Horsford believed that Norumbega was a Viking city-port. Some researchers state that the stones of the tower that was erected by Prof. Horsford were the remains of the keep of a thirteenth century Norse Church. This tower is on Norumbega Road in Weston.

Miss Cornelia Horsford and her sister accidentally came upon a now lost ancient inscription on a back road in Weston in Autumn 1893. Ms Horsford noticed an inscribed boulder lying in the midst of a pile of roadside stones that a farmer had reefed out of an overgrown field on top of a nearby hill. Ms Horsford bought the stone and took it home. The stone was thirty-three inches broad, fifteen inches high and fourteen inches thick. Deep slashes with some crossing each other were inscribed on two sides of the stone. They were clearly manmade and not glacial as they were uneven and irregular unlike glacial striations. Decipherment was impossible as the stone was too weathered and Miss Horsford believed them to be Runic.

Known to the local inhabitants since the 1880s the Westford Knight was on ledgerock on the hill approaching Westford Center from Stony Brook. The carving, made by hundreds of punch holes made by a hammer, originally

depicted what appeared to be a knight with a helmet complete with a sword and shield. At the bottom was a galley and a star and crescent was at top right. After moss was removed from it the carving weathered badly and is barely discernible now. It is also called the Sinclair Stone after a legendary expedition by Prince Henry Sinclair of Scotland famous for his association with Rosslyn Chapel and the Knights Tempar in the 1400s. Various authorities have confirmed that the image is thirteenth to fourteenth century and possibly belonged according to one researcher as a memorial to Sir James Gunn, Henry Sinclair's principal lieutenant. Similar effigies were created in the British Isles as memorials for fallen knights. The Westford Knight is now resettled at 17 Depot St, Westford.

In the J. V. Fletcher Library in Westford is a large rock originally found by a landowner named William Wyman in 1932 only a couple of miles from the library. It is a three hundred pound glacial granite boulder with the depiction of a sailing vessel on it with an arrow and three glyphs. The carving was done using the same stone pecking technique used to create the Westford Knight found in the same area. The Westford Boat Stone is many hundreds of years old. Are they contemporary with each other? Is this a little too coincidental?

Massachusetts. Norfolk County

The February 1st 1876 edition of the "Boston Journal" reported that south of Boston near Dedham on the Charles River there were a number of symmetrical mounds. On the side of a bare hill opposite one of the mounds around two hundred feet from the river bank some workmen were excavating for a race course. They discovered a peculiar stone that appeared to be made of tufa and not related to any rock in the area. The rock was three feet in diameter and on rolling it aside a regular archway was discovered that led horizontally into the hillside. The arch was Roman in shape two feet high and three feet broad. The walls and floor were built of unhewn stone cemented with mud plaster. The passageway widened until after ten feet in length it expanded into a wide cell ten feet in diameter. It was like a buried stone igloo. More buried igloos? Common in Europe and the British Isles but when found in North America regarded as from the Colonial period. Shame the colonists deny building them and that they are generally unsuitable for storing root crops due to high moisture levels and inability to keep out frost.

Eight miles southwest of Norwood in Millis is an area known as South End Pond. Surrounding the pond are the remains of trenches in the form of a triangle approximately seven miles in circumference. In the middle are seven hillocks or pyramidal mounds. The site had great religious importance to the Indians who waged bitter battles against white settlers to prevent intrusion upon it. The local Indians held the area in great dread and would not go near it on pain of death even waging a great battle to prevent white expansion into the area. They held that it was incredibly ancient and built by an unknown race from before the great flood.

Cornelia Horsford in 1895 published a pamphlet concerning the discovery of slab roofed chambers near Norfolk in Norfolk County. Cornelia had invited two experts in ethnology and anthropology who both agreed that they were not of Indian construction.

The Mill River Stone or stele was found near South Weymouth near Boston. There was an ancient Iberian Punic inscription on it that warns passersby not to loiter as the site is a burial ground. No burials have been reported from here though. The stone was on a knoll projecting into surrounding marshy land just east of where the Mill River flows from a large pond down towards the sea and had originally been set onto two stones where it could be noticed. The slab of granite was six feet long by eighteen inches high and nine inches thick and is thought to have been originally perched on two base rocks. In the summer of 1984 someone attacked it with a hammer and vandalized it beyond recognition.

Massachusetts Plymouth County.

Three miles south of Middleboro on a rock in Assawompsett Pond is a carving of a ship rather like a Minoan one with a high bow and stern and one square sail on a central mast. This is seen when the water level is low. There are many other pictographs on the same submerged rocks. On the shore not very far away is a large ceremonial site consisting of seven stone lodges with accompanying hearths, pits, possible crematory sites and burial deposits.

In 1952 or 1954 a badly encrusted bronze shield was pulled from the ocean off Brants Rock by local fishermen off Marshfield in Plymouth County in Massachusetts. The bronze shield was pulled up by a lobsterman and when

pulled up it was covered with thick layers of marine growth. After cleaning the face revealed carvings of charging horses and dueling warriors and various experts have cited that it is Pheonician, Roman and even Celtic. In the same area in 1944 a large iron claw that was the type used by ancient seafarers was also found in the same area.

In 1939 at Rocky Nook near Kingston in Plymouth County in Massachusetts a Norse battle-axe was unearthed at the John Howland House. The axehead is now on display at the reconstructed Howland House in Plymouth. There are strange markings on the blade which Barry Fell identified as tifinagh script that was used in Libya as well as Scandinavia. The script stated that it was awarded to the widow of a man who was slain in battle.

Massachusetts. Suffolk County

A few days before June 5th, 1851, a powerful blast was made in the rock at Meeting House Hill in Dorchester, Massachusetts. The blast threw out an immense mass of rock, some of the pieces weighing several tons and scattered fragments in all directions. Among them was picked up a metallic vase in two parts, rent asunder by the explosion. On putting the parts together it formed a bell shaped vessel 4.5 inches high by 6.5 inches at the base and 2.5 inches at the top and about an eighth of an inch in thickness. The body of the vase resembled zinc in colour or a composition metal in which there is a high content of silver. On the side there are six figures or a flower or bouquet beautifully inlaid with pure silver and around the lower part of the vessel a vine or wreath also inlaid with silver. The vessel was blown out of the solid pudding stone fifteen feet below the surface. The Scientific American, 7-298, stated that in June 1851 an explosion revealed a bell shaped jar made of an unknown metal and decorated with floral patterns in what appeared to be silver. The vase came out of solid rock formed in remotest antiquity. The pudding stone is the Roxbury conglomerate of Precambrian age over 600 million years old. There were no cracks leading down to the strata that the vessel was found in. How did it get into where it was found then. Or was the Scientific American article wrong? Being a highly prestigious publication you would have thought that they would be rather fussy as to what went into it though. You make up your mind on this one? A real relic or a Victorian hoax? Dorchester in Suffolk County is in the Norfolk County map.

In March 1964, Frank McNamara, Jnr, set out to plug a leak in his basement in South Boston. As he dug he found a sculptured ten-pound stone head with the hair in short curls, the eyes slanting downwards and quite long ears. Experts from Harvard agreed that it was not of American manufacture and resembled Near-Eastern artwork of the seventh century BC.

Massachusetts. Worcester County

The “Hill of Cairns” in Bolton in Worcester County was paved through by interstate 495 and now there is only one cairn or mound visible from the side of the road. There were four hundred in the vicinity originally. The site was between Interstate 495 and Beaver Brook on the Boxborough Esker at the end of Swanson Road.

Copper or bronze points were found in Millbury in Worcester County in Massachusetts. Bronze was supposedly unknown in North America. Indians never cast bronze. The Great Lakes culture which mined massive amounts of copper also cast copper. Had they managed to find tin to create bronze? The nearest sources were Cornwall in England or Spain where tin was extensively mined in this area.

At Petersham in Worcester County in Massachusetts is a buried bee-hive structure with a rectangular doorway set into a vertical stone wall. These are rare too are they? There are a lot more of these reports but until I get locations I generally do not include them. The structure is described as a superbly engineered bee-hive chamber and snaking from it are several stone-lined tunnels. The strange thing about these tunnels is that they are twelve inches by twelve inches in size. The central chamber is a room about ten feet in diameter and seven feet high.

Across Glasheen Road is another set of tunnels. Inside the foundations of an early colonial foundation is a well-like structure at the bottom of which is a laid-stone pit where a stone-lined tunnel heads off into the earth.

Twelve miles south east of Worcester at Upton on private property is a freestanding stone beehive structure that might be called an igloo due to its 14-foot long entryway. The entrance lintel, which is only four feet high, might give credence to local legends of little people in the area in times past. In the dome the ceiling is ten feet high. The entire structure is buried under the earth.

The Pearson Chamber is a beehive subterranean structure near Upton in

Worcester County in Massachusetts. The stone corridor runs for twenty feet into a hillside and it is four foot six inches tall and three feet wide. Five large adjacent boulders formed part of the walls and each weighed between thirty and forty tons. Capped with a flat lintel the beehive chamber itself rises ten feet in a neatly corbelled form. Are there two beehive chambers near Upton or are these two descriptions of the same beehive structure but with different reported dimensions? The Pearson chamber faces a stone mound overlooking a valley and a pond about one mile away. This Pond is probably Pratt Pond.

There are reports that near Upton on Pratt Hill there are several large stone piles or cairns of the same construction as the Upton beehive chamber.

At Morse Pond in Southbridge in Worcester County in Massachusetts is a buried pre-colonial stone chamber. The entrance is one and a half feet wide opening eventually to two and a half feet wide. The chamber inside is at the end of a six foot long tunnel and is fifteen feet long. From above it resembles a powder flask. The interior dome is nine feet high. The front is a rough rectangular doorway with a large stone lintel.

At Webster in Worcester County in Massachusetts is an unexplained pre-colonial stone chamber. The entrance passageway is fifty-two inches high and six feet long. The interior is seven feet by ten feet in size which is much larger than colonial root cellars. The Webster chamber is just east of the town near Route 16 where there had been a cluster of small stone huts, many of which were destroyed by the owner years ago. They were all beehive shaped. The entrance to the Webster chamber has an entrance three feet wide and 4.5 feet tall. Then there is an eight foot long tunnel leading to the main chamber which is assymetrical with one straight side and one oval side. The Webster chamber is off Community Road where towards where Browns Brook empties into Reid Smith Cove. Webster is fifteen miles southwestwest from Upton and if you extend the line at the same angle another seven miles away is Southbridge. If you extend to the northnortheast from Upton you end up travelling through Millis and then onwards to Dedham and then Dorchester. Were there Leylines in North America?

Site. United States. Massachusetts. Barnstable County. Nr Bourne. Aptuxcet. 70.601710w, 41.742742n. 70w41n.

Site. United States. Massachusetts. Berkshire County. Nr Washington. October Mountain. 73.176264w, 42.344411n. 73w42n.

Site. United States. Massachusetts. Bristol County. Nr Berkley. Nr Dighton. Dighton Rock. 71.10687w, 41.81203n. 71w41n.

Site. United States. Massachusetts. Bristol County. Fall River. 71.15363w, 41.69867n. 71w41n.

Site. United States. Massachusetts. Bristol County. Westport Point. 71.07565w, 41.52564n. 71w41n.

Site. United States. Massachusetts. Dukes County. Martha's Vineyard. Aquinnah. Quitsa. 70.7624w, 41.3290n. 71w41n.

Site. United States. Massachusetts. Essex County. Amesbury. 70.930w, 42.858n. 70w42n.

Site. United States. Massachusetts. Essex County. Andover. Turtle Mound. 71.202w, 42.655n. 71w42n.

Site. United States. Massachusetts. Essex County. Andover. 71.1365w, 42.6584n. 71w42n.

Site. United States. Massachusetts. Essex County. Beverly. 70.8749w, 42.5451n. 70w42n.

Site. United States. Massachusetts. Essex County. Byfield. 70.947w, 42.759n. 70w42n.

Site. United States. Massachusetts. Essex County. Essex. 70.779167w, 42.631667n. 70w42n.

Site. United States. Massachusetts. Essex County. Lynn. Phaeton Rock/ Cannon Rock. 70.96593w, 42.5005n. 70w42n.

Site. United States. Massachusetts. Essex County. Salisbury. Morrills

Point. 70.854850w, 42.824245n. 70w42n.

Site. United States. Massachusetts. Essex County. Plum Island. 70.797w, 42.7427n.70w42n.

Site. United States. Massachusetts. Essex County. Rocky Neck. 70.65778w, 42.60445n.70w42n.

Site. United States. Massachusetts. Essex County. Merrimac. Merrimacport. 70.988w, 42.8256n. 70w42n.

Site. United States. Massachusetts. Franklin County. Berkshire Hills. Nr Heath. Burnt Hill. 72.8036w, 42.6695n. 72w42n.

Site. United States. Massachusetts. Franklin County. Leverett Station. 72.5011w, 42.4520n. 72w42n.

Site. United States. Massachusetts. Franklin County. near Wendell. Mount Mineral. 72.4121w, 42.4954n. 72w42n.

Site. United States. Massachusetts. Franklin County. near Belchertown. Packardville Road. 72.3516w, 42.4057n. 72w42n.

Site. United States. Massachusetts. Franklin County. Shutesbury. 72.410w, 42.4572n.72w42n.

Site. United States. Massachusetts. Hampshire County. Goshen. 72.8089w, 42.4488n. 72w42n.

Site. United States. Massachusetts. Middlesex County. Concord. 71.349444w, 42.460278n. 71w42n.

Site. United States. Massachusetts. Middlesex County. East Watertown. 71.1609w, 42.3607n. 71w42n.

Site. United States. Massachusetts. Middlesex County. Pepperell.

71.589w, 42.6658n. 71w42n.

Site. United States. Massachusetts. Middlesex County. Tyngsboro. 71.422w, 42.6784n. 71w42n.

Site. United States. Massachusetts. Middlesex County. Watertown. Norumbega. 71.126548w, 42.374365n. 71w42n.

Site. United States. Massachusetts. Middlesex County. Weston. 71.262021w, 42.353425n. 71w42n.

Site. United States. Massachusetts. Middlesex County. Weston. 71.262021w, 42.353425n. 71w42n.

Site. United States. Massachusetts. Middlesex County. Westford. 71.43455w, 42.58772n. 71w42n.

Site. United States. Massachusetts. Middlesex County. Westford. 71.43862w, 42.58186n. 71w42n.

Site. United States. Massachusetts. Norfolk County. Dedham. 71.169w, 42.242n. 71w42n.

Site. United States. Massachusetts. Norfolk County. Near Norwood. Millis. 71.350891w, 42.195611n. 71w42n.

Site. United States. Massachusetts. Norfolk County. Norfolk. 71.325556w, 42.119444n. 71w42n.

Site. United States. Massachusetts. Norfolk County. South Weymouth. Mill River. 70.962w, 42.189n. 70w42n.

Site. United States. Massachusetts. Plymouth County. Nr Lake Assawompsett. Assawompsett Pond. 70.8953w, 41.8359n. 70w41n.

Site. United States. Massachusetts. Plymouth County. Marshfield. Brants Rock. 70.657360w, 42.1023400n. 70w42n.

Site. United States. Massachusetts. Plymouth County. Nr Kingston. Rocky Nook. 70.700529w, 41.987555n. 70w41n.

600,000,000 BC. Site. United States. Massachusetts. Suffolk County. Dorchester. 71.0677w, 42.3021n. 71w42n.

Site. United States. Massachusetts. Suffolk County. South Boston. 71.047w, 42.338n. 71w42n.

Site. United States. Massachusetts. Worcester County. Bolton. 71.535w, 42.500n. 71w42n.

Site. United States. Massachusetts. Worcester County. Millbury. 71.7617w, 42.491345n. 71w42n.

Site. United States. Massachusetts. Worcester County. Petersham. 72.143423w, 42.4831n. 72w42n.

Site. United States. Massachusetts. Worcester County. Upton. 71.602w, 42.1174n. 71w42n.

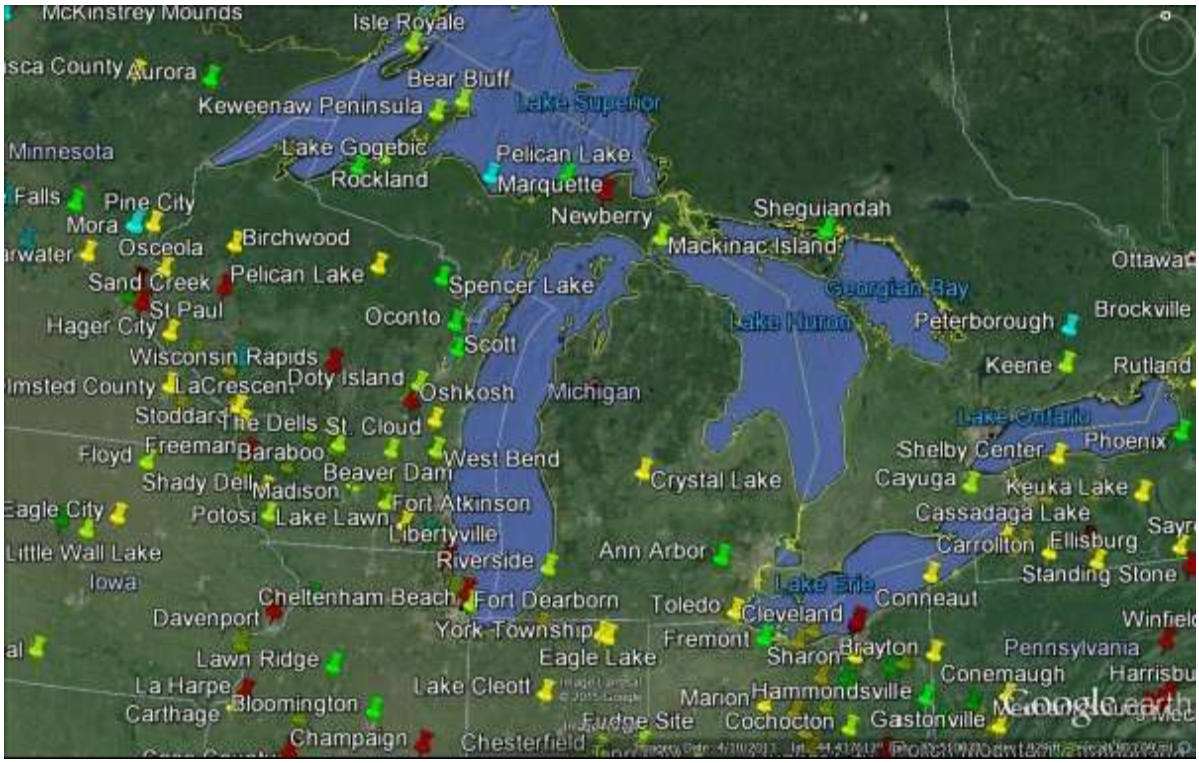
Site. United States. Massachusetts. Worcester County. Upton. 71.602w, 42.1174n. 71w42n.

Site. United States. Massachusetts. Worcester County. Upton. 71.602w, 42.1174n. 71w42n.

Site. United States. Massachusetts. Worcester County. Pratt Hill. 71.615387w, 42.182754n. 72w42n.

Site. United States. Massachusetts. Worcester County. Webster. 71.837524w, 42.049650n. 71w42n.

Michigan.



In bogs covering glacial deposits from the last Ice Age between 9,000 BC and 8,000 BC the skeletons of two whales were discovered. How did whales get to Michigan? Were they trapped in the Great Lakes? And then decided to go overland? Or were there other reasons such as massive landborne tsunamis as the North American ice mass perished?

Under parts of Lake Superior submerged fully-grown trees have been found at a depth of two hundred feet that date back to 6,000 BC. These trees are up to twenty feet tall with trunks one to two feet in diameter and their branches still in position. This indicates that Lake Superior was two hundred feet lower in this period. Are there ruins of communities under Lake Superior as well? This is accepted as the beginning of the extensive copper mining industry in this area. The homes of the miners have never been found. Possibly because they are on the submerged lakeside? Where are our major trading cities now situated?

Michigan. Alger County

A longheaded mongoloid type of fossilized human skull was found near Lake Pelican near Burt in Alger County that was probably as old as Tepexpan

man found in Mexico from 9,300 BC. Pelican Lake is on the Mackinac County map.

Michigan. Berrien County

A copper artifact found in Riverside in Berrien County in Michigan and now in the Milwaukee Public Museum shows indications of having been melted suggestive of casting. Riverside is only one kilometer from Lake Michigan. Once again here is evidence of casting which the North American Indians were not supposed to have done

.Michigan. Keweenaw County

At the Bear Bluff site in Keweenaw County in Michigan a copper ingot weighing twenty-seven pounds was discovered. Was this in the shape of an oxhide? This ingot had porousities that indicated that it had been cast or melted. The copper culture of Lake Superior was not supposed to have been able to melt or cast copper. Somebody forgot to inform them of this. Copper requires a melting temperature of 1083 degrees Celsius and forced air furnaces are required to reach this temperature. We might have discovered some of these furnaces as well. This is barely fifty miles southeast of Isle Royale.

Another strange civilization that considerably changed the ecology of the area that they were in but of which no traces of their homes remain was an industrial society on Isla Royale, a large island in Lake Superior. On Isle Royale there are the extensive remains of a large copper mining centre which over a long period of time mined and refined around two million pounds of copper but of which there are no traces of who did the mining, refining, organizing and trading. Using normal trading logic one would assume that this was organized from a centre on a major trading artery which in this case would be Lake Superior. But was Lake Superior always around? Geological theory is that the Great lakes were formed when the last Ice Age ended therefore before that they were river valleys. We would have to look at the river courses themselves to see where the ancient copper trading centres were as there are no traces of these on the shores of the Great Lakes, including

Lake Superior, or on Isle Royale itself or any of the numerous other islands in the Great Lakes. This would have been a long settled civilization and of reasonable size. Wealth creates growth in any society whether Neolithic or modern so we can safely assume that the mining centres are now submerged by the Great Lakes themselves. Looking at the trees in Lake Superior that were submerged at a depth of two hundred feet, that is probably a good place to start. Around 6,000 BC the lake levels were two hundred feet lower and this changes where the population centres would be completely.

Vast copper works were found reaching to a depth of sixty feet. The richest veins were followed up even when interrupted and the excavations were drained by underground drains. In one place the excavations extended in a nearly continuous line for two miles. There are no remains of the dead and no mounds near these mines indicating that the miners came from a distance. There are unusual formations called the “Garden Beds of Michigan”, which were the fields from which the miners drew their food. Still no townships though.

The Chippeway Indians have traditions of the origin of the manufacture of copper implements along the shores of Lake Superior. Incidentally pure copper was found in large amounts on the shores of Lake Superior where the remains of ancient mines have been found from thousands of years ago. Some researchers propose that the area’s copper mines were active from 3,000 BC to 1,200 BC. Others date the mines as going back to 6,000 BC. Who needed copper then?

An interesting anomaly here is that the ingots of copper were often made in the shape of an object that resembled the reel of a kite, thereby having these ingots named reels. This was the shape of the ingots found in North America as well as in the Mediterranean area where they resembled cured ox hides which looked the same. These were called oxhides. Neither design, exactly the same, had any practical purpose. Where the market was for the mined North American copper has always been a mystery. Where the Old World got the large masses of copper needed for bronze technology that it needed for weapons superiority was also a mystery. Was there someone exporting copper to the Old World from the New?

As an added mystery half socket hafting of copper objects, which was common in Europe, was only found around the Copper Culture on the western Great Lakes of North America.

The copper found in the Great Lakes region is the most pure in the world

at 99% pure so it did not need much refining. Reel shaped copper ingots of the same purity have been found in the Mediterranean region. Were these imported from North America?

There was copper mining on an industrial scale here in prehistoric times just a short distance from Bear Bluff and fifty miles from Isle Royale.

This was the only place in the world with a large lode of native copper that is in the form of pure metal in nuggets and chunks. A long time ago someone dug 5,000 pit mines extending for more than 100 miles along the south shore of Lake Superior as well as islands in the lake. Every copper mine functioning now has been worked in primitive times. There are no indications of settlements and no human or animal bones in the area or traces of burials. The Indians did not know or care of this place. 100 million to 500 million pounds of copper may have been extracted from here in ancient times.The copper mining stopped around 1,200 BC. Some say 1,500 BC. This was the same time as the end of the Bronze Age in Europe and the Mediterranean region.

The Menomonie Indians of Canada state that seafaring men of fair complexion were excavating massive amounts of copper here in the Upper Great Lakes. From around 3,000 BC to around 1,200 BC when mining suddenly stopped five hundred million pounds weight of high quality copper were removed from around here. Tin was also mined along the Michigan shores of the Great Lakes and tin and copper together create bronze. Egyptian legends mention massive amounts of copper being taken from a subdued nation that formerly lived on an island in the Atlantic Ocean. Was there traffic going both ways?

Millions of tons of copper were excavated and smelted here. But where are they? Some bronze objects and numerous copper ones were found in North America but there must be millions of bronze or copper objects that have never been found. We are talking about industrial quantities.

One of the ways that the ancient miners removed the copper was by building large bonfires on top of the copperbearing ores. When the rock was glowing from the heat water was poured over it and the ore split releasing the pure copper. This is one of the few areas on earth where pure copper has been found. Remember you only need to add tin in low proportions, around ten per cent, and you have bronze.

Nobody knows what happened to the Copper Mining Culture of the Great Lakes as their tools were found in position waiting for them to return but they

never did. They disappeared around 1,200 BC. Some say 1,500 BC.

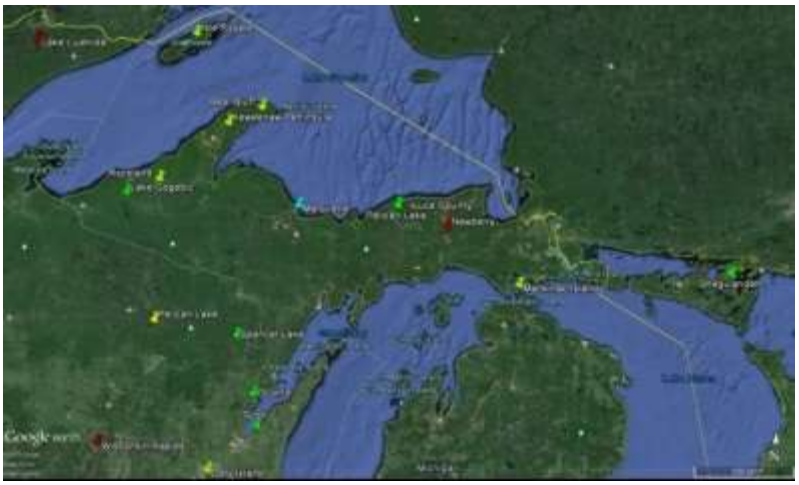
There is even a Copper Creek on the Keweenaw Peninsula.

Michigan. Luce County

In November of 1896 two woodsmen clearing land on a farm north of Newberry uprooted a tree and discovered three statues and a clay tablet written in what is believed to be Hittite-Minoan. Newberry is on Michigan's Upper Peninsula in the copper mining area. Newberry in Luce County can be seen in the Alger County map. How do you have Hittite-Minoan when the Minoans were an island culture in the Mediterranean and the Hittites lived on the Anatolian Plateau of Turkey? Did it just sound like a good explanation until the right one came along? The figures are of soft sandstone and resemble human beings in a stooping position. The tablet measured 19 inches by 26 inches and was divided up into 140 squares. In each space was a letter or character. The tablet was six inches thick. One supposition is that the language used was a version of a syllabary used on Cyprus that became a very widely used trading language from the sixth to the third centuries BC. The golden age for Lake Michigan and Lake Superior copper mining was from 3,000 BC to 1,200 BC though. The Golden Age for Minoan Crete was before 1600 BC when it was a major centre for copper transport. Did this copper used to make bronze actually come from the Great Lakes region?

The combined resources of the Great Orm copper mine in Cornwall, the Erma-Kozlu region mines in Turkey and Timna in the Negev Desert of Israel could not provide all of the copper needed for the explosion of the Bronze Age in Europe, North Africa and the Middle East.

Michigan. Mackinac County



There is an unusual conical rock in the middle of Mackinac Island that is believed to be the wigwam of the mighty Turtle God of this area. The rock locally called Sugar Dome appears to have the male face on its side and local legends state that a man who was afflicted with hubris when he broke a taboo was punished by being petrified.

Michigan. Marquette County

A Norse-type battle-axe presumed to be iron was unearthed at Marquette in Marquette County in Michigan. Marquette is on the Upper Peninsula jutting into Lake Superior. Marquette in Marquette County is on the Mackinac County map.

Michigan. Montcalm County

The Detroit “Free Press” 14th June 1894, reported that on the south side of Crystal Lake at Crystal Township in Montcalm County in Michigan several mounds were excavated. One contained five skeletons and the other contained three. In the first mound with the five bodies was an earthen tablet five inches long by four inches wide and two inches thick which was divided into four quarters. On one quarter were inscribed characters. The skeletons were arranged in the same relative positions. In the second mound there was an earthware casket ten and a half inches long and three and a half inches wide. The cover bore inscriptions which were also prominent on the casket. On opening the casket a copper coin was revealed together with several stone

types of which the casket had been made. There were also two pipes of the same stone as the casket. The remaining human bones indicated that the buried people were of huge proportions. There were also what appeared to be several stone stamps with which the inscriptions on the casket had been made. Crystal Lake in Montcalm County is in the Berrien County map.

Michigan. Ontonagon County/ Gogebic County

During July 2012 scuba divers in a lake north of Lake Gogebic in northern Michigan were searching for float copper which is copper dropped by retreating glaciers. During this Scott Mitchen and his friends discovered what appeared to be a prehistoric village rising partially under the surface of the lake. Probing foundations they found a cache of copper arrow and spear heads of exceptional quality as well as six mystery pieces which were later found to be Roman writing styluses for use on wax tablets. One end was pointed for incising into the wax tablets and the other end was flat for erasing mistakes. The styluses are bronze, four inches long and weighing .02 ounces each.

There was a round mound forty rods west from the Rockland Post Office in Ontonagon County in Michigan. The mound was on the edge of a ravine and was circular and forty foot high. Rockland is two miles from the

Ontonagon River. Ploughing has levelled the mound over the years.

There are numerous copper mining pits in this area. Many contain prehistoric mining implements. At the Caledonia Mine the ancient mining debris was left in a heap and contained 132 grooved hammers ranging from the size of a hen's egg to fifteen pounds in weight. There was also a broken axe and several hand hammers. Copper implements had been found in this area of copper mining, researchers believing that they were worked only during the summer months. Fragments of pottery were also found along the Ontonagon River where the Iron Indians had lived.

Michigan. Washtenau County

Near Ann Arbor fragments of well-preserved tree trunks have been exhumed from wells. What sort of land drifts covered these trees up? Ann Arbor in Washtenau County is in the Berrien County map.

9,300 BC. Site. United States. Michigan. Alger County. Nr Burt. Lake Pelican. 86.140w, 46.556n. 86w46n.

Site. United States. Michigan. Berrien County. Riverside. 86.383w, 42.18346n. 86w42n.

Site. United States. Michigan. Keweenaw County. Bete Grise Bay. Grinnell Memorial Nature Sanctuary. Bear Bluff. 87.89662w, 47.39422n. 87w47n.

6,000 BC. Site. United States. Michigan. Keweenaw County. Royale Island, Isla Royale, Isle Royale. 88.788w, 48.030n. 88w48n.

6,000 BC-5,000 BC. Site. United States. Michigan. Keweenaw County. Keweenaw Peninsula. 88.320w, 47.25n. 88w47n.

3,000 BC-2,000 BC. Site. United States. Michigan. Luce County. Newberry. 85.510w, 46.370n. 85w46n.

Site. United States. Michigan. Mackinac County. Mackinac Island. 84.61705w, 45.86169n. 84w45n.

Site. United States. Michigan. Marquette County. Marquette. 87.392w, 46.546n. 87w46n.

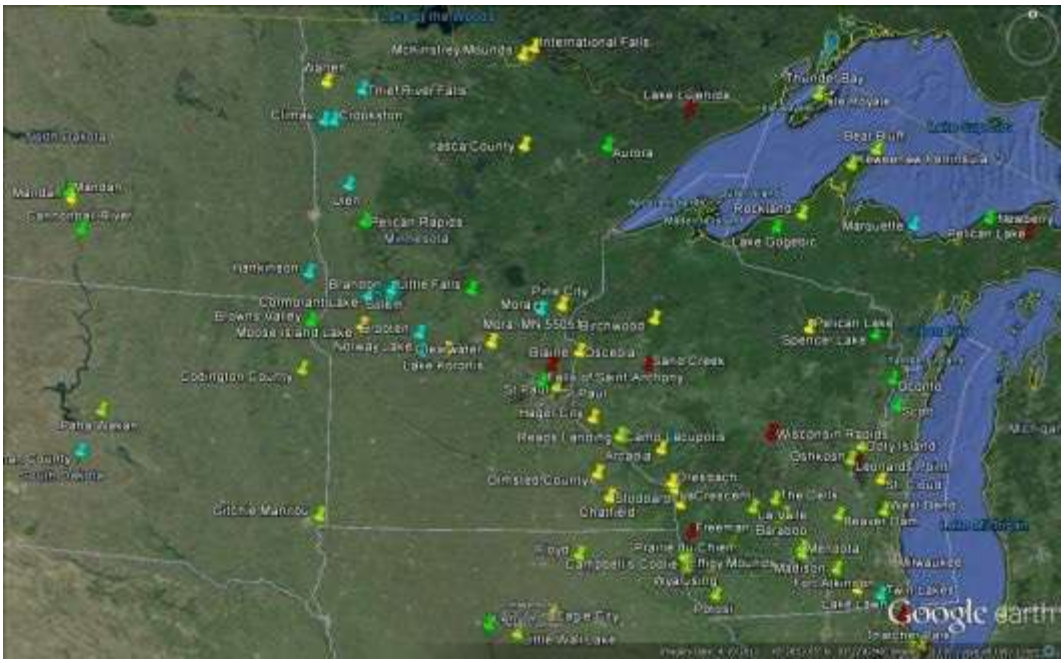
Site. United States. Michigan. Montcalm County. Crystal Lake. 84.92970w, 43.2541n. 84w43n.

Site. United States. Michigan. Gogebic County / Ontonagon County. Lake Gogebic. 89.5839w, 46.6142n. 89w46n.

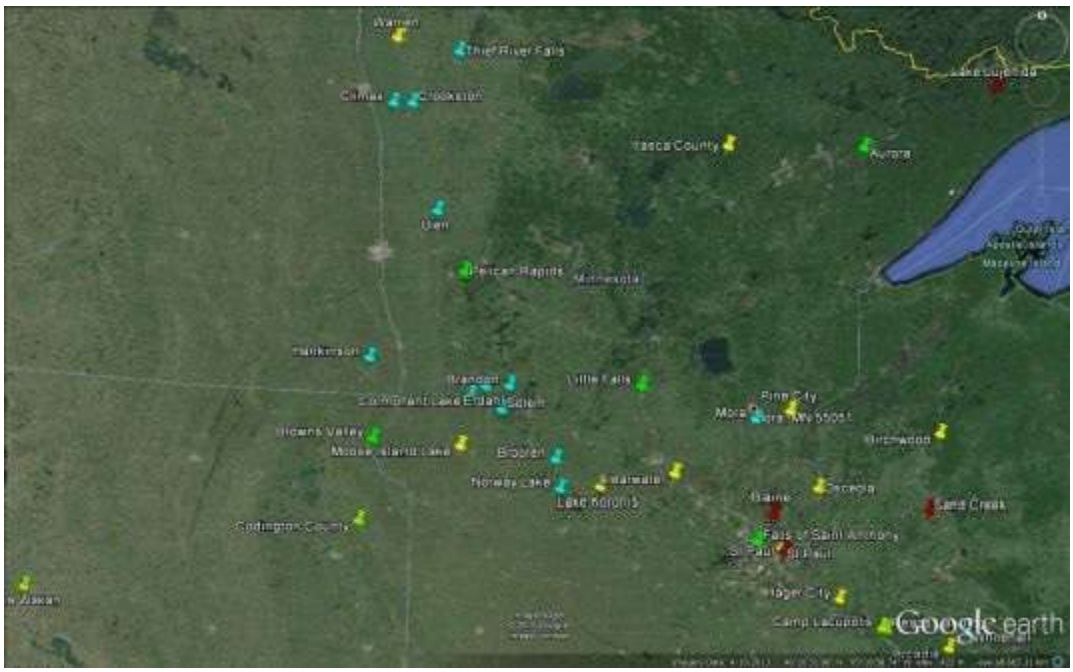
Site. United States. Michigan. Ontonagon County. Rockland. 89.1790w, 46.7382n. 83w42n.

9,000 BC-8,000 BC. United States. Michigan. Washtenaw County. Ann Arbor. 83.745w, 42.280n. 83w42n.

Minnesota.



During 1888 the remains of seven skeletons seven to eight feet tall were found in a mound in Minnesota. No one mentioned where in Minnesota though. I will report it though.



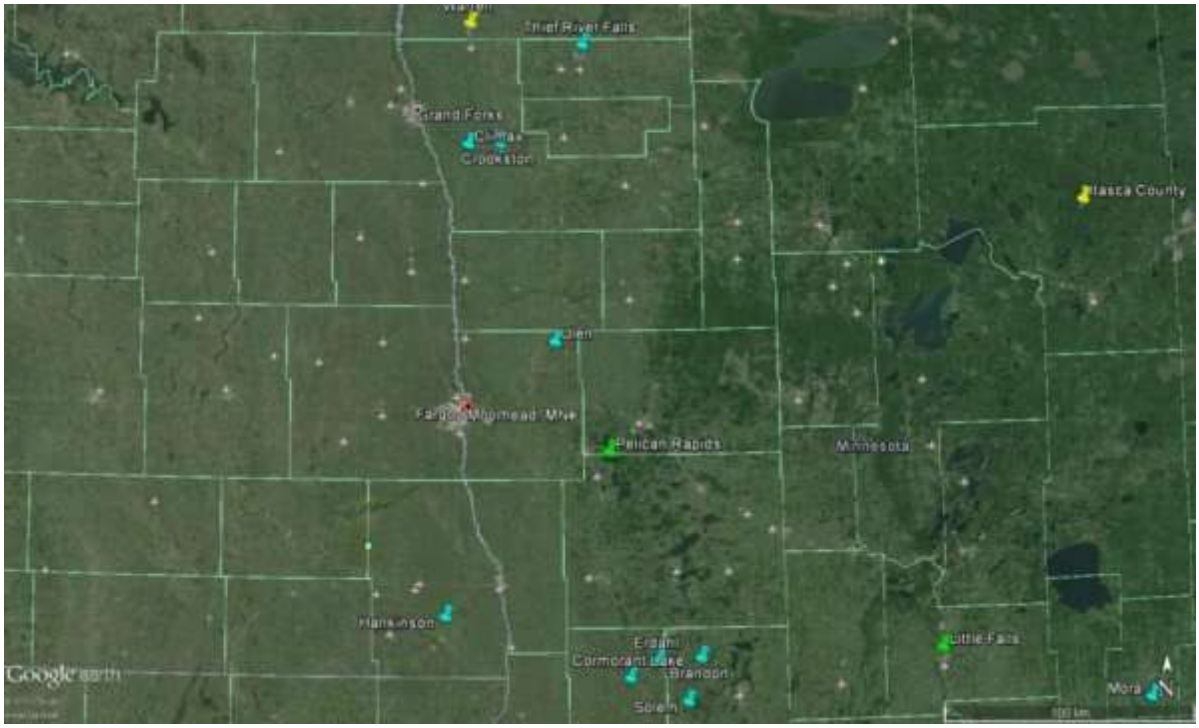
You can see a trail of light blue Norse era sites going from north to south interspersed with indigenous American and Roman era sites which are red. Civilization follows rivers and this is readily visible here. In the Middle Ages

there were far more lakes in this area which the Norse seemed to follow.

Minnesota. Anoka County

An unusual object was found in Blaine, Minnesota, in 1969. About ten miles east of the Mississippi River on an old Indian property a stone was found that was covered with two lines of both inscribed Punic and inscribed Greek letters. The stone was under tree stumps that were being removed from a field. This was a major copper mining area. Blaine is on the Kanabec County map.

Minnesota. Clay County



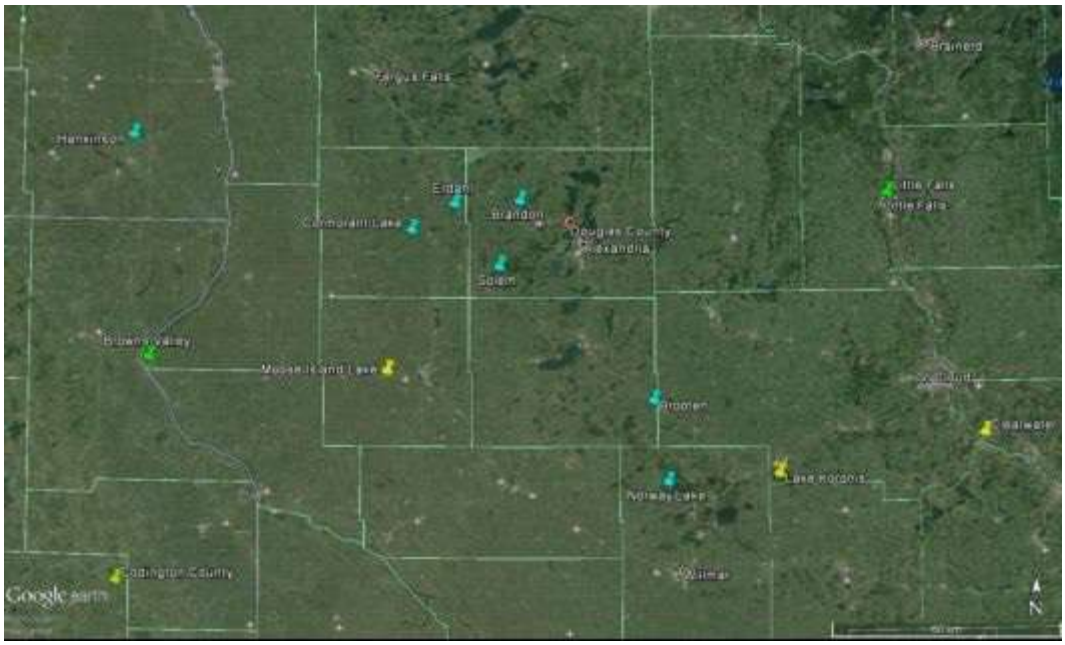
In 1911 Hans O. Hansen hit an odd artifact whilst ploughing three miles west of the town of Ulen in Clay County. It was a sword with a bronze handle and cross bar which are 6.5 inches long in total and has spiral ornamentation on it. There is a long narrow groove near the point and two nearly parallel grooves near the hilt. The quillions or cross-bar are straight with rounded ends and the surface of the grip is corrugated and in imitation of eagle

feathers. One one side of the cross bar appears an armoured cuirass or armoured breast plate behind which are two battle axes and a dagger in crossed formation. On the other side is the head of a bearded man in a helmet. There was only sixteen inches of blade left and original Norse or Viking ones represented in Norway are two feet or more long.

Minnesota. Cook County

On the east bank of the Kelso river near Lake Lujenida, otherwise known as Lake Lujenda, in Cook County in Minnesota is a stone dolmen. The dolmen consists of a large boulder placed on three little stones. The boulder has an oval shape with a flat top. The overall size is two metres long by one and a half metres wide by one metre high. Two of the stones at the base are half the size of the third stone which is twenty centimetres across.

Minnesota. Douglas County

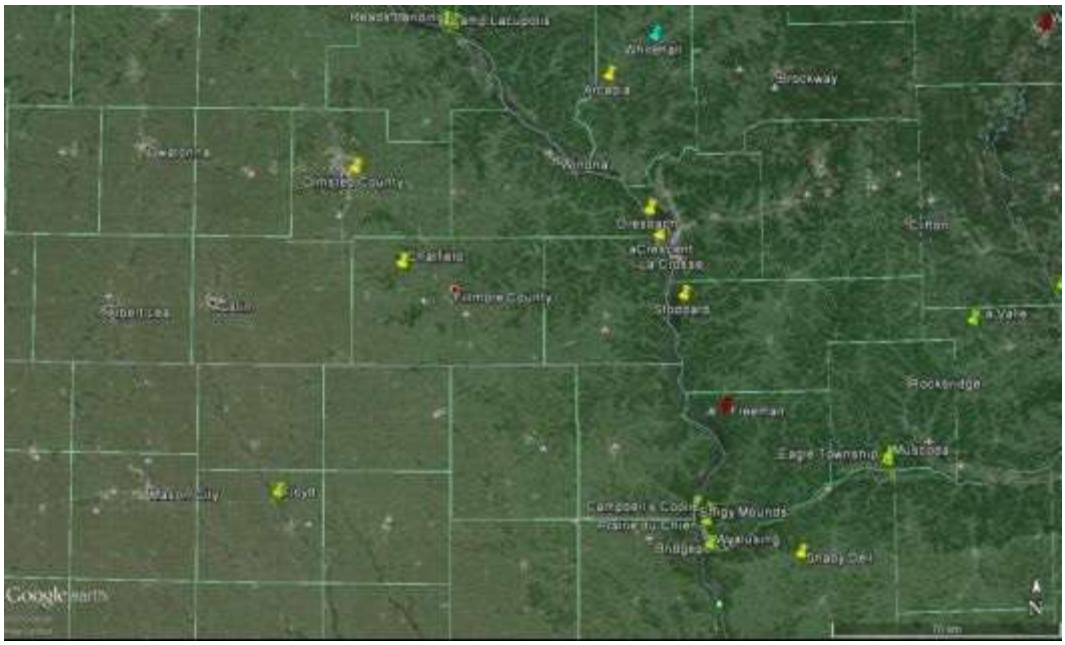


A medieval Swedish battle axe was found in Brandon, Douglas County in Minnesota. The iron axe had been found by an Indian and given to an early pioneer. Brandon and Ulen are only eighty-five miles apart.

During September 1898 farmer Olof Ohman was clearing his land near Solem in Douglas County in Minnesota. He discovered a large greywacke sandstone slab that was thirty inches long by sixteen inches wide by six inches thick and weighing two hundred and two pounds. It was entwined inside the roots of a thirty year old aspen tree lying on its face. On the side facing down appeared to be runic inscriptions. Ohman took it to the nearest town, Kensington, where it was displayed in a bank. A badly drawn copy of the runes stated " Eight Gotlanders and twenty-two Norwegians on reclaiming acquisition journey far west from Vinland. We had a camp by two, possibly shelters, one days journey north from this stone. We were fishing one day. After we came home we found ten men red with blood and death. Ave Maria!. Save us from evil". On the side of the stone was "There are ten men by the sea to look after our ships fourteen days journey from this island. Year 1362." Olof was shunned and mocked from society due to his discovery which resulted in his daughter Manda committing suicide. Weathering on the stone examined since shows that it is at least five hundred years old. In the fourteenth century this was an area of many islands and lakes which eventually dried up to become meadows. In the area triangular holes cut into boulders were found leading to Ohmans's farm and these have been found to be mooring holes. The Kensington Rune Stone is now on

display at the Runestone Museum in Alexandria, Minnesota.

Minnesota. Fillmore County



Mounds were excavated in Chatfield in Fillmore County in the Nineteenth century revealing six skeletons of enormous size. The mounds were seven miles southwest of the town. Once again notice the sites running down the Mississippi River.

Minnesota. Grant County

A medieval fire steel was found at Cormorant Lake near Lien in Grant County. This was the same as Viking fire steels found in Viking graves from Norway. Another Norse fire steel was found on the Minnesota side of the Red Lake River that looked very similar to this one in 1871. A fire steel is a U-shaped piece of metal used for striking fires by the Norse in the fourteenth century.

A broken Norse axe was found by Julius Davidson on his farm three miles south of Erdahl in Grant County Minnesota. Julius had been pulling stumps and the axe was underneath it. Similar Norse axes dating to around 1468 exist in Sweden. Cormorant Lake and Erdahl in Grant County can be seen on the

Douglas County map. Don’t start saying that all of these nineteenth century Swedish immigrants were carting medieval arms and armour around with them!

Minnesota. Hennepin County

The Falls of Saint Anthony on the Mississippi River at Minneapolis in Hennepin County can be seen on the Anoka County map. The Falls of Saint Anthony suddenly retreated around 6,000 to 7,000 years ago, 4,000 BC to 5,000 BC.

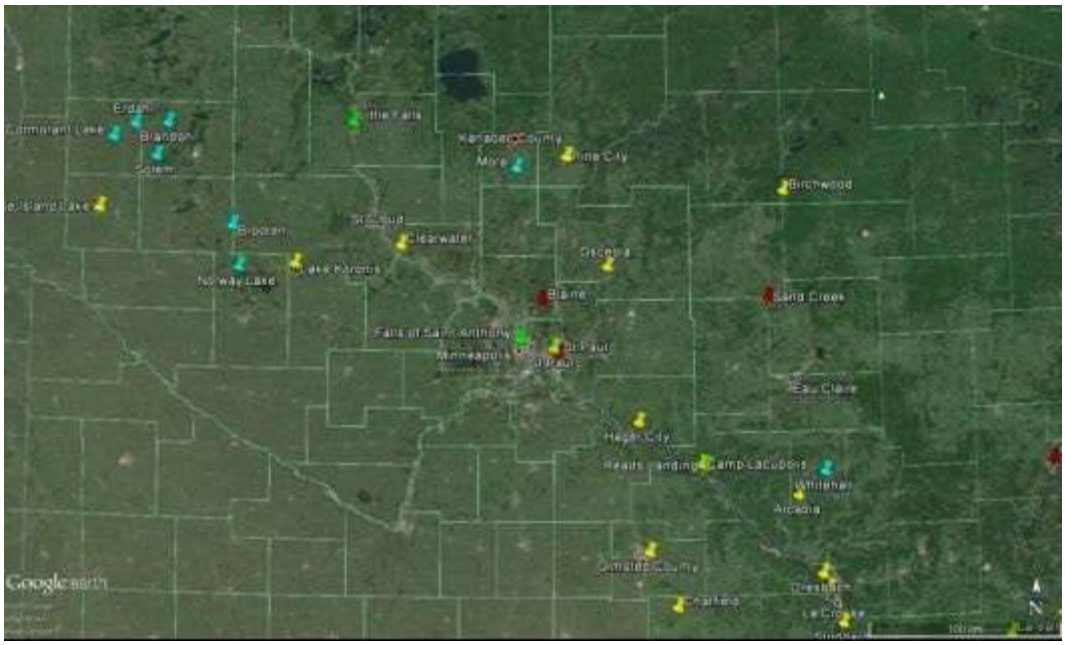
Minnesota. Houston County

Mound diggers found large copper skillets and giant bones of men of huge stature in LaCrescent in Houston County. La Crescent is not far from Dresbach. Was this copper skillet made from copper from Lake Superior and were the giants the miners and producers of the copper skillet or merely the proud owners? LaCrescent in Houston County can be seen on the Fillmore County map.

Minnesota. Itasca County

In a mound in Itasca County in the nineteenth century the remains of giants were found and along with them were found seashells from either the Gulf of Mexico or California. Local Indian legends state that the now extinct race of giants that used to live in the area had originally come from the west, making the origin of the seashells possible from California or the Gulf of Mexico. Did the giants come before, during or after the cataclysm? Or much later? Itasca County is on the Cook County map.

Minnesota. Kanabec County



In 1933 local farmer William H Williams was harvesting corn eight miles south of Mora in Kanabec County in Minnesota when he discovered a wrought iron axe similar to a Viking axe. Mora and Erdahl where Norse axes were found are only one hundred and twenty three miles apart.

In Norway Lake eight miles west of New London in Kandiyohi County in Minnesota lakelevels were very low during the drought of 1938 when Elmer Roen, a mechanic from Brooten which is nearby, was fishing beside a boulder in the middle of the lake which he had hitched the boat to when he lost balance and a mass of algae came off the rock. He then noticed several inscribed letters from an unknown language on the side of the rock. The side of the rock with the inscription was flat and Elmer washed away the rest of the face and saw that the inscription completely covered the four foot high by five foot long grey granite rock. The letters ran along the stone from top to bottom going down between the surface of the lake. The same inscription had also been seen by several other people over the previous fifty years.

Minnesota. Kandiyohi County

1n 1908 a local fisherman found a strange artifact on a peninsula projecting into the northern section of Norway Lake. The artifact was recognized by authorities in Norway as a twelfth century Norse axe. Norway Lake is fifty-seven miles southsoutheast of Erdahl and ninety-four miles

southwestwest of Mora. Were Norwegian and Swedish migrants dropping medieval Norse artifacts around where they had settled? Norway Lake in Kandiyohi County is on the Kanabec County map.

Minnesota. Koochining County

It has been recorded that in the McKinstrey Mounds in Minnesota over one hundred traces of human giants have been found over the years. There are two mounds at this site on the east bank of the Littlefork River and the south bank of the Rainy River. The one that is higher up on the river flats is nearly circular and eighty-three feet in diameter. The second mound has been lowered by cultivation and is close to the waters edge. This mound is now only four feet high and covering an area that is sixty feet long by fifty feet wide. McKinstrey Mounds in Koochining County are in the Cook County map.

As the great Wisconsin ice sheets melted they created huge but temporary lakes, which filled up with amazing speed, drowning everything in their path then drained away in a few hundred years. Lake Agassiz or Agassiz Pool is the largest glacial lake in the Americas and once occupied an area of 110,000 square miles covering large parts of what are now Manitoba, Ontario, and Saskatchewan in Canada and North Dakota and Minnesota in the United States. It lasted for less than a Millennium.

The Bemidji “Daily Pioneer” 3rd October 1916, reported that when the dam at International Falls was being built on the Rainy River in Koochining County in Minnesota several hundred pieces of tempered copper were discovered from a depth of fifteen feet. The copper articles consisted of fish hooks, knives, spears and arrows and were made of tempered copper which is now a lost art. An unusually tall skeleton was also found in a mound and was over seven feet tall and had an especially large lower jaw. The forehead was well rounded.

Minnesota. Marshall County

Ten skeletons of both sexes of people of gigantic size were found along with horses, badgers and dogs in 1883 in Warren in Marshall County. These were found in a mound according to the St. Paul Pioneer Press, May, 23,

1883. Warren is on the Clay County map.

Minnesota. Morrison County

Paleolithic implements have been found in glacial gravels in Little Falls in Morrison County, Minnesota. Little Falls in Morrison County is on the Kanabec County map.

Minnesota. Olmsted County

Mounds were excavated in Olmsted County in the nineteenth century revealing human skeletons of enormous size. Olmsted County is on the Kanabec County map.

Minnesota. Ottertail County

Five kilometers north of Pelican Rapids in Minnesota road excavators in 1931 found an unusual human skeleton three metres below ground in lakebed clay from Lake Pelican which was a small glacial lake. The skeleton is called “Minnesota Minnie” and is of a fifteen year old female that was a mixture of Mongoloid and an early white race. “Minnesota Minnie” was wearing a marine shell pendant and there was a flaking tool made from elk antler in association with her. There is a possibility that she drowned. Was this when the glaciers were rapidly melting? Lake Pelican in Ottertail County can be seen in the Kanabec County map.

Minnesota. Pennington County

In 1919 a Norse type of iron hatchet was found at Thief River Falls in Pennington County in Minnesota. Thief River Falls in Pennington County can be seen on the Clay County map.

Several skeletons, one of gigantic size, were found in Pine City in Pine County prior to 1896. I would like to offer you much more detail but earlier writers often incorporated masses of reports into one paragraph on one

subject. This came from one of these paragraphs. Pine City is on the Kanabec County map.

Minnesota. Polk County

In June 1871 on the bank of a former channel of the Red Lake River near Climax in Polk County in Minnesota Ole Jevning was boring holes for fence posts when he discovered a layer of charcoal and ashes and heard something strike his augur. It was a U-shaped piece of steel known as a fire-steel and used by Vikings to start fires during the fourteenth century. Several other of these Norse fire steels have been found in Minnesota. Cormorant Lake and Climax are one hundred and thirty-three miles apart. The Red Lake River near Climax in Polk County is on the Clay County map.

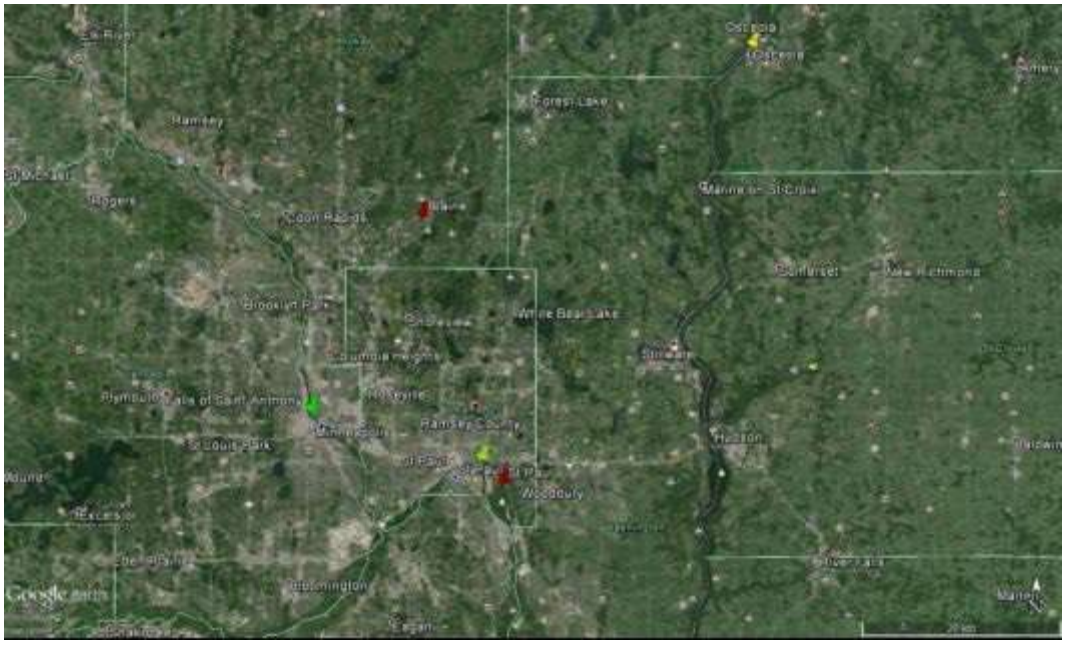
An iron Norse-type axe was found at Crookston in Polk County in Minnesota. Crookston and Climax are eight miles apart. Was it the same lost Viking that lost both items?

There was also a report from Crookston in Polk County of the discovery of a Viking anchor in the fourth volume of the “South Dakota Historical Society”, 1906. Crookston is on the Red Lake River where other alleged Viking artifacts have been found. Is there a lost Viking boat in the area as well?

Minnesota. Pope County

Fourteen miles north of Norway Lake in 1943 Andrew Stene was plowing in Pope County west of Brooten when he unearthed a twenty inch long badly damaged sword with a zigzag pettern on its grip. This was in a previously unfarmed area of his field. Later examination of the sword revealed that it is a high-carbon content wrought iron sword that has not been made since before the mid seventeenth century. This is the fourth sword found in a triangle formed by Erdahl to the west, Norway Lake to the south and Mora to the east with Brooten inside it.

Minnesota. Ramsay County



Two Roman swords were discovered near St Paul in Minnesota from the banks of the Mississippi River. These swords were buried four feet below the surface. At least these are not Viking swords, or we are informed that they aren't.

At Indian Mounds State Park in St Paul in Ramsay County in Minnesota are six Hopewell mounds being all that remain of the original thirty-one here. The mounds overlook the Mississippi River and the city of St Paul. The six mounds follow a ridge in an irregular line which follows the ridge of a precipitous cliff running from east to west. Each mound originally contained the body of a young man along with copper axe-heads and other artifacts. The largest mound is thirteen feet ten inches tall with a diameter of fourteen feet seven inches. This one is surrounded by three slightly smaller mounds. Around twenty skeletons were exhumed though many were missing their heads and there was even a childs skull with clay pushed onto it to make it look lifelike. Fragments of thirty other skeletons were found as well . The mounds were built on the bluff directly above Carvers Cave.

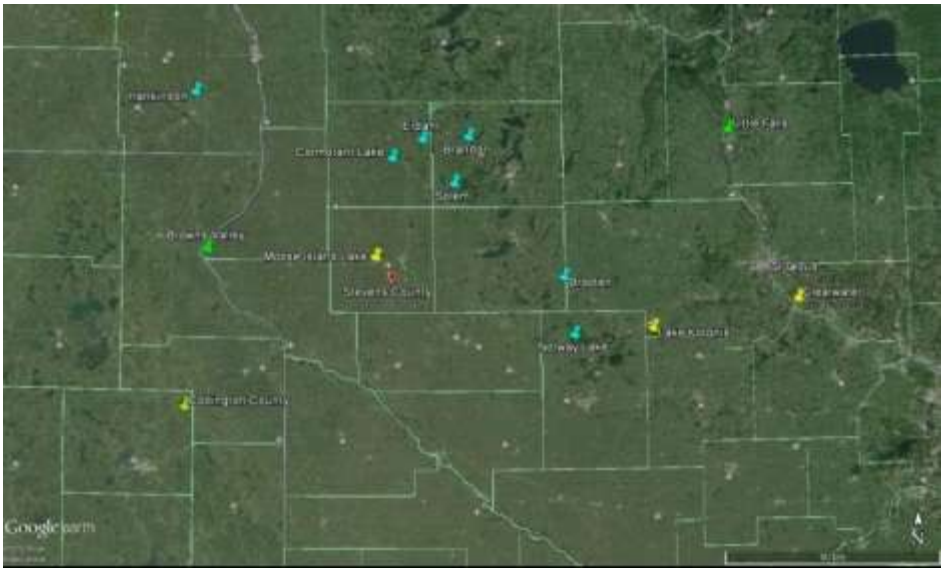
Minnesota. St Louis County

In 1935 roadbuilders came across numerous obsidian arrowheads from sands deposited beneath a solid layer of glacial clay which was eight to nine feet thick. The strata was at least twenty thousand years old and excavated near Aurora in St Louis County in Minnesota. Aurora in St Louis County can be seen in the Cook County map.

Minnesota. Stearns County

The skeleton of a huge man was found in a mound on the Beckley Farm in Lake Koronis in 1896. This giant though was buried with the remains of an extinct American horse. It is an interesting proposition to put forward as to whether it was the giant's mount as it was the size of a draught horse. When did the American horse become extinct? Some researchers state that it never did in fact and vestigial herds cross bred with Spanish horses that were brought over. Lake Koronis in Stearns County can be seen on the Kanabec County map.

Minnesota. Stevens County



The skeletons of men of more than ordinary size were found in Moose Island Lake prior to 1896. Moose Island Lake does not exist anymore as it and the other lakes around it have dried up. They were originally five to eight miles south of Donnelly in Stevens County in Minnesota.

On 9th October 1933 the bones of a Caucasian man were found in a grave in Browns Valley in Traverse County in Minnesota. Artifacts discovered with him bore no relation to Yuma or Folsom types normally found in this period around twelve thousand years ago. This was no Indian or Mongoloid type. Browns Valley in Traverse County is on the Stevens County map.

Minnesota. Wabasha County

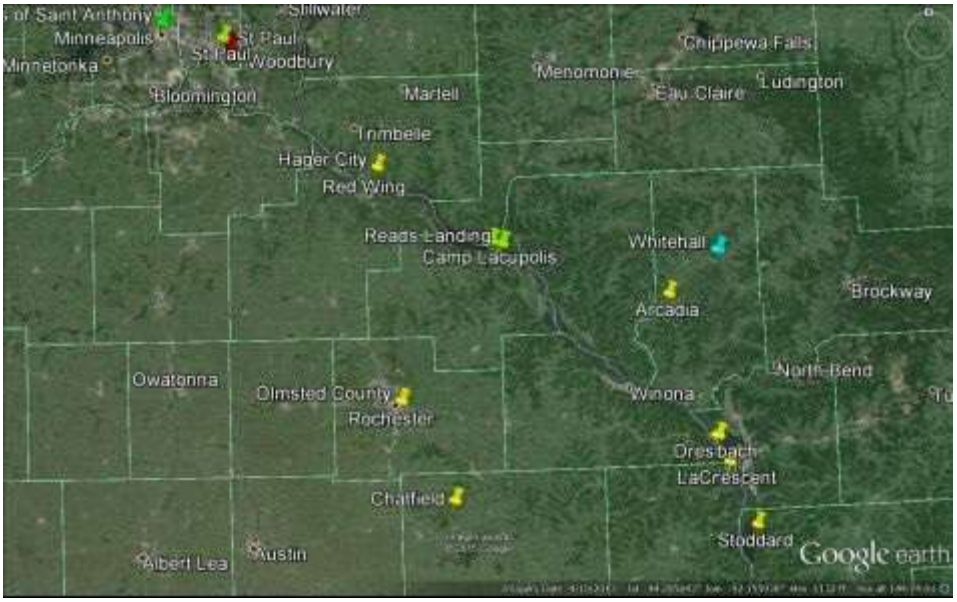
On the Minnesota / Wisconsin border at Camp Lacupolis in Wabasha County in Minnesota a stone elongated pyramid was found that was one hundred and two feet long. The structure was covered partially by Highway 61 on the banks of the Mississippi River. The orientation is north-south.

One and a half miles from Camp Lacupolis is Reads Landing, also in Wabasha County, where an identical elongated stone pyramid to the pyramid there, has also been found on the banks of the Mississippi River. The orientation is east-west though.

During the nineteenth century two brothers decided to enlarge their brick business in Dresbach in Winona County. To do so they were forced to remove a number of large Indian mounds. In one of the Earthworks they removed bones of men over eight feet tall. The bones were so old that they crumbled on exposure to the air. Was Minnesota the land of the Giants? Large skillets were also found here.

Minnesota. Winona County.

“The History of Winona County” 1883 records that some men were digging in Mineral Bluff in Dresbach in Minnesota about one hundred and fifty feet above the Mississippi River when they discovered a human skeleton that was reported to be ten feet long with all parts in proper proportions. In the skull was a copper hatchet as well as a dart or arrow head that was nine inches long. Dresbach in Winona County is on the Wabasha County map.



Minnesota. Wright County

Unusually large skeletons of seven people were found buried head down in an eroded mound in Clearwater. The skulls had receding foreheads and teeth that were double all the way around. This is called double dentition and has been reported with other giant remains as well. Remember the giants in California? The bodies were buried head down. This is more unusual. Clearwater in Wright County can be seen in the Kanabec County map.

Site. United States. Minnesota. Anoka County. Blaine. 93.1324w, 45.1658n. 93w45n.

Site. United States. Minnesota. Clay County. Ulen. 96.332w, 47.078n. 96w47n.

Site. United States. Minnesota. Cook County. Lake Lujenida. Lake Lujenda. Nr Kelso River. Little Bear Dolmen. 90.907432w, 47.918899n. 90w47n.

Site. United States. Minnesota. Douglas County. Brandon. 95.598w, 45.965n. 95w45n.

Site. United States. Minnesota. Douglas County. Solem. Kensington Rune Stone. 95.666w, 45.814n. 96w47n.

Site. United States. Minnesota. Fillmore County. Chatfield. 92.271w, 43.753n. 92w43n.

Site. United States. Minnesota. Grant County. Cormorant Lake. 95.959w, 45.8965n. 96w46n.

Site. United States. Minnesota. Grant County. Erdahl. 95.816w, 45.958n. 95w45n.

5,000 BC-4,000 BC. Minnesota. Hennepin County. Falls of Saint Anthony. 93.274w, 44.990n.93w45n.

Site. United States. Minnesota. Houston County. LaCrescent. 91.307w, 43.826n. 91w43n.

Site. United States. Minnesota. Itasca County. 93.56w, 47.54n. 93w47n.

Site. United States. Minnesota. Kanabec County. Mora. 93.297w, 45.772n. 93w45n.

Site. United States. Minnesota. Kandiyohi County. Norway Lake. 95.1049w, 45.3101n. 95w45n.

Site. United States. Minnesota. Kandiyohi County. Norway Lake. 95.1120w, 45.3141n. 95w45n.

Site. United States. Minnesota. Koochining County. Nr Pelland on the Rainy River. McKinstrey Mounds. 93.58564w, 48.52339n. 93w48n.

Site. United States. Minnesota. Koochining County. International Falls.

93.40308w, 48.60845n. 93w48n.

9,000 BC-8,000 BC. Minnesota. Marshall County. Agassiz Lake. Agassiz Pool.

Site. United States. Minnesota. Marshall County. Warren. 96.7727w, 48.1970n. 96w48n.

Site. United States. Minnesota. Morrison County. Little Falls. 94.367w, 45.9822n. 94w45n.

Site. United States. Minnesota. Olmsted County. 92.45w, 44.010n. 92w44n.

9,000 BC-8,000 BC. United States. Minnesota. Otter Tail County. Pelican Rapids. 96.056w, 46.692n. 96w46n.

Site. United States. Minnesota. Pennington County. Thief River Falls. 96.181w, 48.118n. 96w48n.

Site. United States. Minnesota. Pine County. Pine City. 92.970w, 45.823n. 92w45n.

Site. United States. Minnesota. Polk County. Climax. 96.78w, 47.77n. 96w47n.

Site. United States. Minnesota. Polk County. Crookston. 96.614w, 47.773n. 96w47n.

Site. United States. Minnesota. Polk County. Crookston. 96.614w, 47.773n. 96w47n.

Site. United States. Minnesota. Ramsey County. St Paul. 93.030w, 44.925n. 93w44n.

Site. United States. Minnesota. Ramsey County. St Paul. Indian Mounds State Park. 93.05575w, 44.94673n. 93w44n.

United States. Minnesota. St Louis County. Aurora. 92.237w, 47.530n. 92w47n.

Site. United States. Minnesota. Stearns County. Lake Koronis. Beckley Farm. 94.736w, 45.329n. 94w45n.

Site. United States. Minnesota. Stearns County/ Pope County. Brooten. 95.152w, 45.500n. 95w45n.

Site. United States. Minnesota. Stevens County. Moose Island Lake. 96.038w, 45.5687n. 96w45n.

Site. United States. Minnesota. Traverse County. Browns Valley. 96.833w, 45.595n. 96w45n.

Site. United States. Minnesota. Wabasha County. Camp Lacupolis. 92.114w, 44.410n. 92w44n.

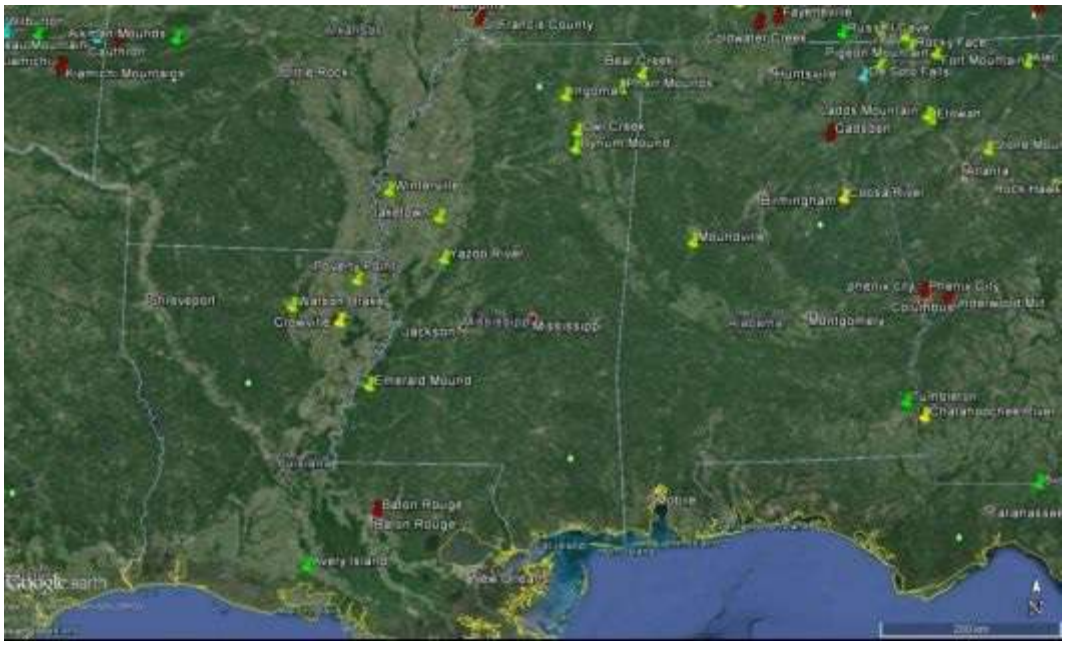
Site. United States. Minnesota. Wabasha County. Reads Landing. 92.077w, 44.4028n. 92w44n.

Site. United States. Minnesota. Winona County. Dresbach. 91.343w, 43.895n. 91w43n.

Site. United States. Minnesota. Winona County. Dresbach. Mineral Bluff. 91.3478w, 43.9012n. 91w43n.

Site. United States. Minnesota. Wright County. Clearwater. 94.0485w, 45.4191n. 94w45n.

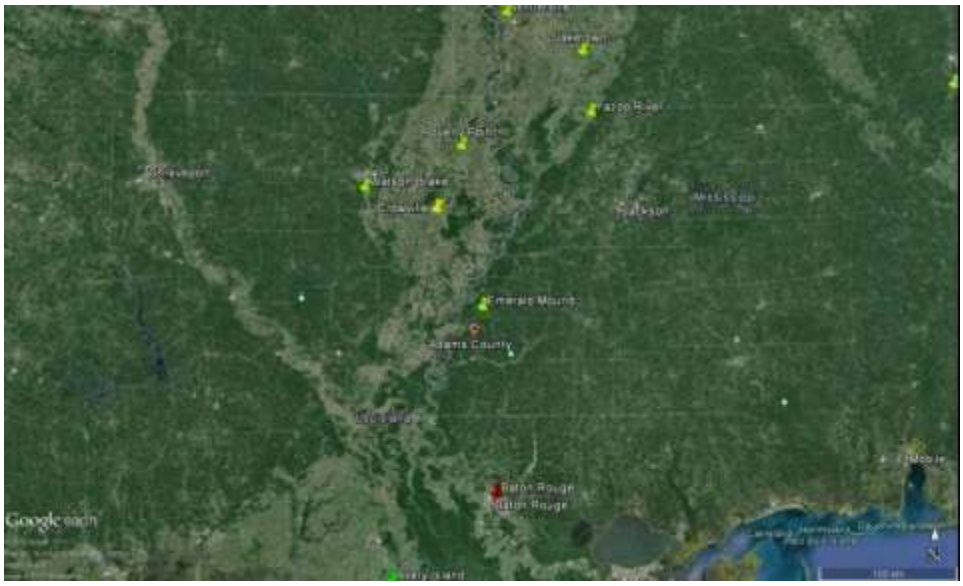
Mississippi.



In the United States Ice Age marine features are present along the gulf coast east of the Mississippi River, in some places at altitudes of two hundred feet. Is this evidence of massive tsunamis around 9,000 BC to 8,000 BC?

Mississippi. Adams County

Emerald Mound, originally called Selzertown Mound, in Adams County in Mississippi is one of the largest mounds or pyramids in the United States. It is a flat-topped earth structure rising thirty-five feet and covering eight acres. The measurements are seven hundred and seventy feet by four hundred and thirty-five feet. There are two smaller mounds at each end of the long axis. There used to be an encircling ditch as well as well as six other mounds that have been ploughed under. The summit of the main mound is sixty-five feet above the surrounding area.



Mississippi. Chickasaw County

Near Davis Lake in the Tombigbee National Forest in Chickasaw County are the Owl Creek Mounds. One of the mounds here is in the shape of a crescent whilst the others were traditional large platform mounds.

The Bynum Mound Site near Houston in Chickasaw County in

Mississippi covers six acres and is over two thousand years old. There are six conical burial mounds here ranging from five feet to fourteen feet high.In Mound A the remains of a woman were found placed between two parallel burned oak logs. There were ornamental copper spools at each of her wrists as well as the remains of two adult males and a child. In the largest mound, Mound B, a log lined crematory pit was found. Inside it were nine polished greenstone celts arranged in an L-shaped pattern along with human remains, both cremated and unburned. Copper ear spools were also found as well as nineteen chert projectile points.

Mississippi. Humphreys County

At the Jaketown site near Belzoni in Humphreys County there are two large mounds. The site was occupied from 1750 BC to 1500 AD. There were smaller much older mounds nearby that had been destroyed by ploughing as well as being used for road fill. The largest platform mound, Mound B, is twenty-three feet in height with a base of one hundred and fifty feet by two hundred feet. There is a projection on its eastern side that was a ramp to the summit. To it northeast is Mound C which is a fifteen foot high platform mound. Jaketown is on the Chickasaw County map.

Mississippi. Itawamba County

There is a complex of eight mounds at the Pharr Mounds Site near Tupelo that cover over ninety acres. They range from fifty-five feet by sixty-five feet wide by seven feet tall to two hundred feet in diameter with a height of six feet. The two tallest mounds are eighteen feet tall with one being one hundred and fifteen feet in diameter and the other being one hundred and five feet by one hundred and fifteen feet. This appeared to have been a trading site with human remains being found, some cremated, as well as trade goods including Great Lakes copper and greenstone, galena and mica from other remote places. There were fire pits and low clay platforms at the base of the mounds. The Pharr Mounds Site is in Itawamba County on the Chickasaw County map.

Mississippi. Tishimongo County

There is a square, flat-topped mound at Bear Creek near Tishomingo in Mississippi. The mound was originally eight feet high by eighty-five feet across at the base. Bear Creek in Tishimongo County is on the Chickasaw County map.

Mississippi. Union County

Ingomar Mounds on Highway 96 are over two thousand years old. There are fourteen earth works here which have been reduced in size by three to five feet by ploughing. The site covers sixty-three acres. Ingomar Mounds in Union County is on the Chickawaw County map.

Mississippi Washington County

There are twelve major Moundbuilder sites at Winterville in Washington County. These date prior to 1400 AD and are flat-topped rectangular mounds of various sizes. All of the mounds are arranged around a central plaza that is forty-three acres in size. At the centre of the plaza is Mound A which is fifty-five feet high. Originally there were twenty-three mounds but no signs of permanent occupation indicating that it was a mainly ceremonial site. Winterville in Washington County is in the Chickasaw County map.

Mississippi. Yazoo County

The Yazoo River in Mississippi was called Yazoo-ok-hinnah, the “River of Ancient Ruins” by the Indian inhabitants of the area. Yazoo County is in the Chickasaw County map.

Site. United States. Mississippi. Adams County. Emerald Mound / Selzertown Mound. Nr Stanton. 91.247222w, 31.635833n. 90w32n.

Site. United States. Mississippi. Chickasaw County. Tombigbee National Forest. Owl Creek Mounds. 88.921111w, 34.056667n. 88w34n.

Site. United States. Mississippi. Chickasaw County. Tombigbee River. Nr Houston. Bynum Mound. 88.9463w, 33.89796n. 88w33n.

Site. United States. Mississippi. Humphreys County. Nr Belzoni. Jaketown. 90.487026w, 33.237095n. 90w33n.

Site. United States. Mississippi. Itawamba County/ Prentiss County. Nr Tupelo. Pharr Mounds. 88.416715w, 34.466488n. 88w34n.

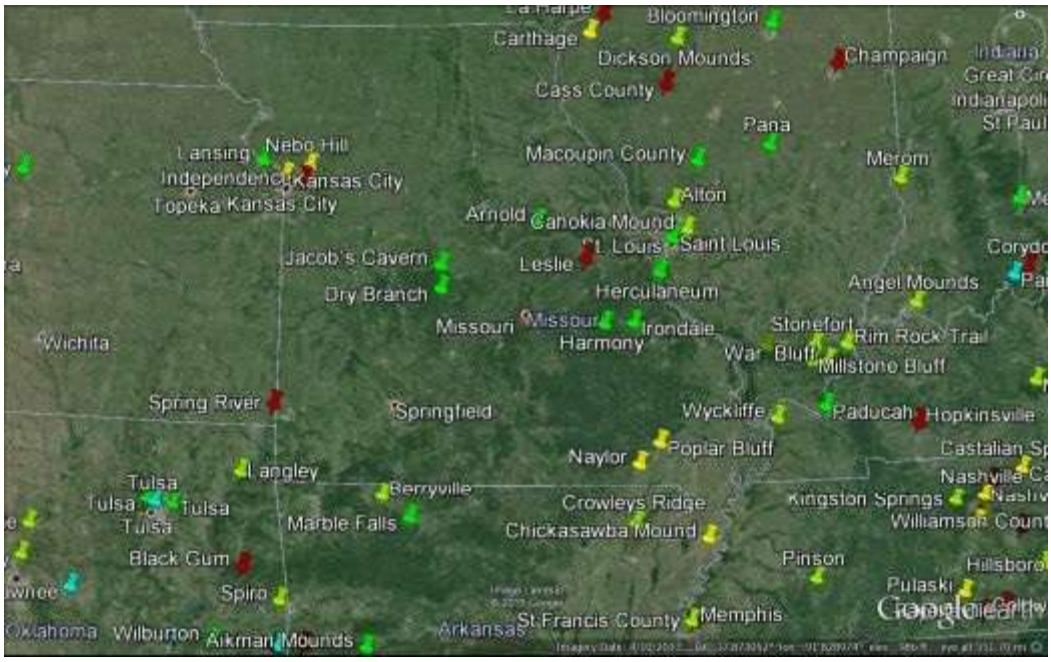
Site. United States. Mississippi. Tishomingo County. Nr Tishomingo. Bear Creek Mounds. 88.229976w, 34.634847n. 88w34n.

Site. United States. Mississippi. Union County. Nr Ingomar. Ingomar Mounds. 89.051727w, 34.397105n. 89w34n.

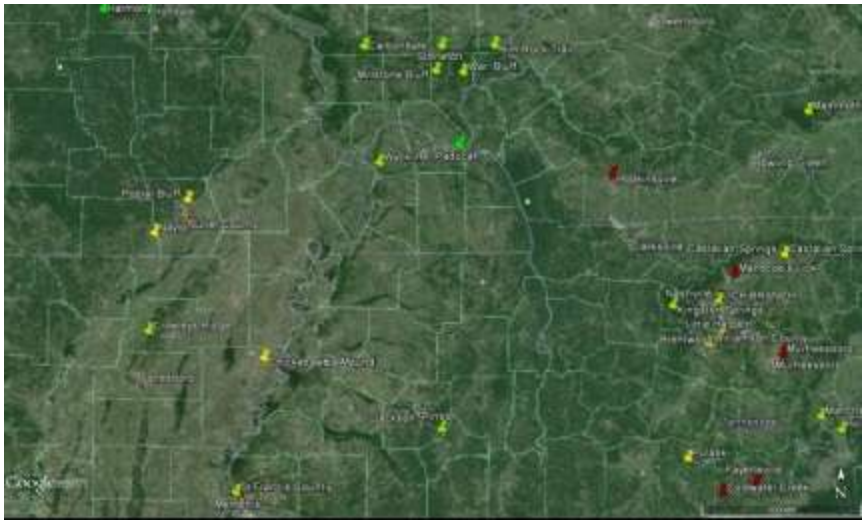
Site. United States. Mississippi. Washington County. Winterville. 91.06111w, 33.485833n. 91w33n.

Site. United States. Mississippi. Yazoo County. Yazoo River. 90.50w, 32.75n. 90w32n.

Missouri.



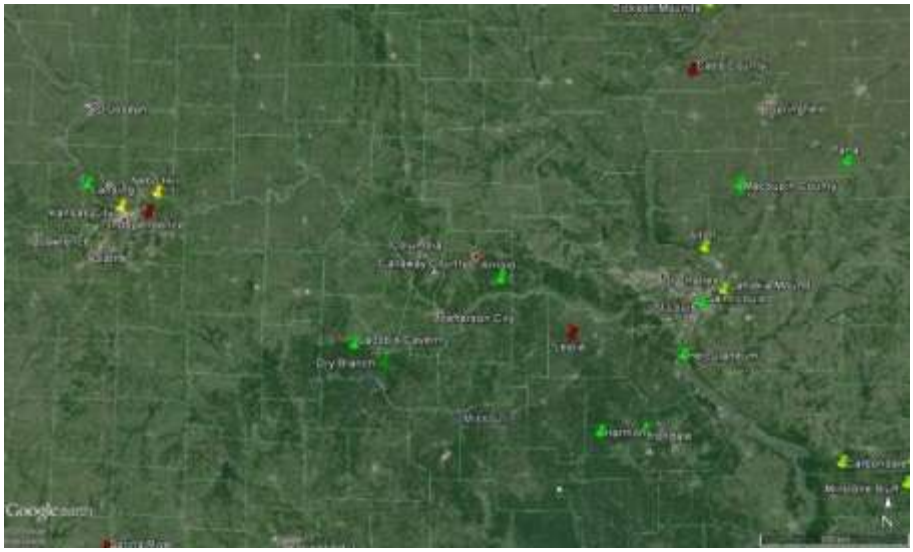
Missouri. Butler County



On the Koehler Farm near Poplar Bluff in Butler County in Missouri numerous relics of the mound builders were found. The skeleton of a woman was found with a pottery water bottle made of clay and ground river mussel from the Little Black and Black Rivers. There was also evidence of a house that was fifteen by twenty feet that had been burned down. It was estimated that this house stood between 800 AD and 1,000 AD. Also found on the

Koehler farm were an estimated one hundred skeletons of the former inhabitants who ranged in height from five feet six inches tall to seven feet eight inches. How rare are our giants? Koehler also reported that there was a large temple mound in his soybean field which was seventy-five feet in diameter and thirty feet high. There were also three other mounds west of the temple mound. Digging here started in 1893 by the Bureau of American Ethnology of the Smithsonian Museum. There was also an article in the "Sedalia Democrat", page 13, Sedalia, Missouri. Thursday, October 1st 1964.

Missouri. Callaway County

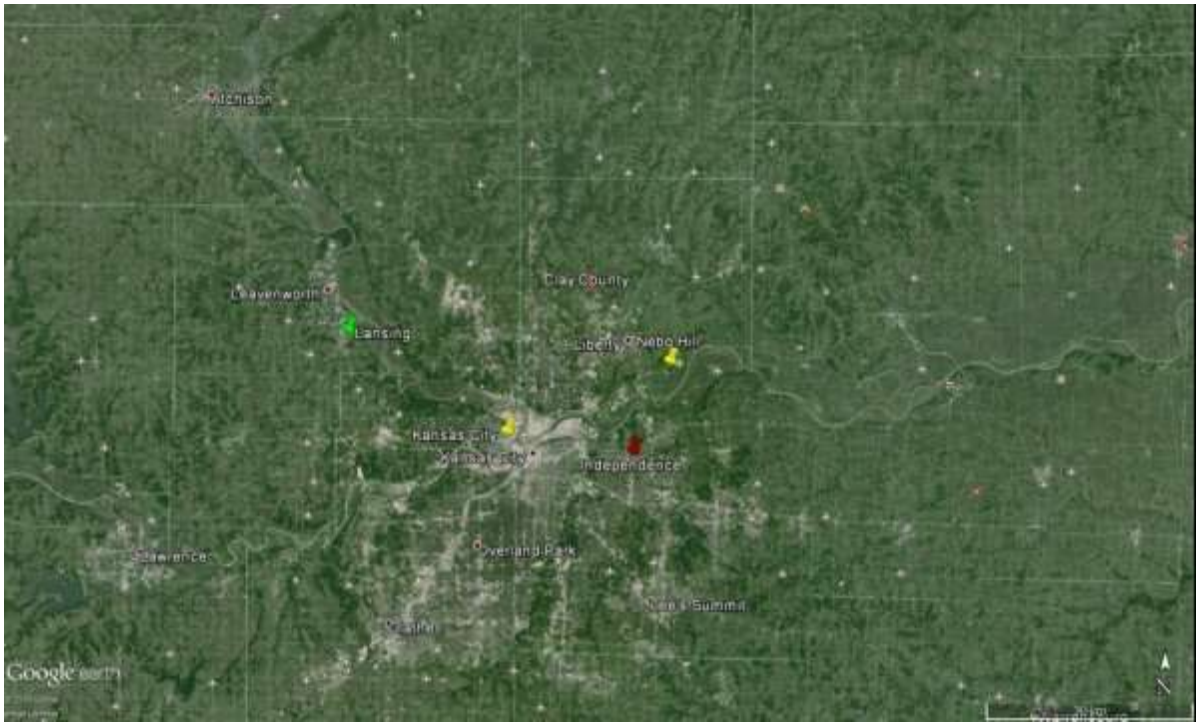


Thirty-five different types of shoes dating back 8,000 years have been found in the Arnold Research Cave in Callaway County. They were made of a woven yucca-like material called rattlesnake master. The leaves were dried and shaped into cording that was woven like modern day espadrilles. There were sandals with pointed toes, round-toed slip ons, some had round cup heels like bedroom slippers and others were sling backs. Some moccasins were cushioned with grass. There were grass lined deerskin mocassins as well as woven grass sandals. The shoes were very durable as twenty of the thirty-five found were nearly complete or complete. Only the moccasins were made of leather. The average size was about ten and a half inches or size eight and a half.

Arnold Research Cave also known as Saltpetre Cave is in a sandstone

outcrop around two miles north of Portland.

Missouri. Clay County



In “A History of Clay County, Missouri” published in 1888 Judge E. P. West discovered in his research a number of conical–shaped mounds in Clay County in Missouri. Judge West wrote that he had found two skeletons in one mound whose bones were enormous. This was in 1875. The head bones that had not rotted away were monstrous in size and one jaw was double the size of a civilized person according to the Judge. The bodies were sitting up and amongst them were stone weapons that were different to those known to be in use by the aboriginal Indians of the land. Could this be the Nebo Hill Mounds Site on the edge of the Missouri River in the south of Clay County? This is the latitude and longitude that I shall use here as the site was meant to be on the Missouri Bluffs of Clay County.

Missouri. Franklin County

It has been reported that there are the remains of a Celtic iron mine near

the village of Leslie in Franklin County in Missouri. A honeycomb of tunnels were found that went even further than a modern one at the site. Rude stone implements were also found here and over one thousand of them had been found on the margin of the mine. The mine is on Big Creek which is a branch of the Bourbois River. Big Creek in Franklin County is in the Callaway County map.

Shortly before World War II a farmer's plow turned up a small, badly worn coin that bore Greek letters as well as what appeared to be a portrait of Alexander the Great and on the opposite side a goat. This was near Independence in Missouri. Independence in Jackson County is on the Clay County map.

Missouri. Jefferson County

A pair of footprints discovered in 1817 were found in limestone deep in the ground in a quarry and appeared to be wearing moccasins. The stone that the footprints were in was originally reported to be stuck onto the outside of the chimney of the house of John Honey in Herculaneum in Missouri.

Stylized drawings of elephants on deer bone segments have been found in Jacob's Cavern near Versailles in Morgan County. Elephants were supposed to have disappeared from here before people arrived. You also can only carve

fresh bone without it splitting the bone and messing things up. Jacob's Cavern in Morgan County is on the Callaway County map.

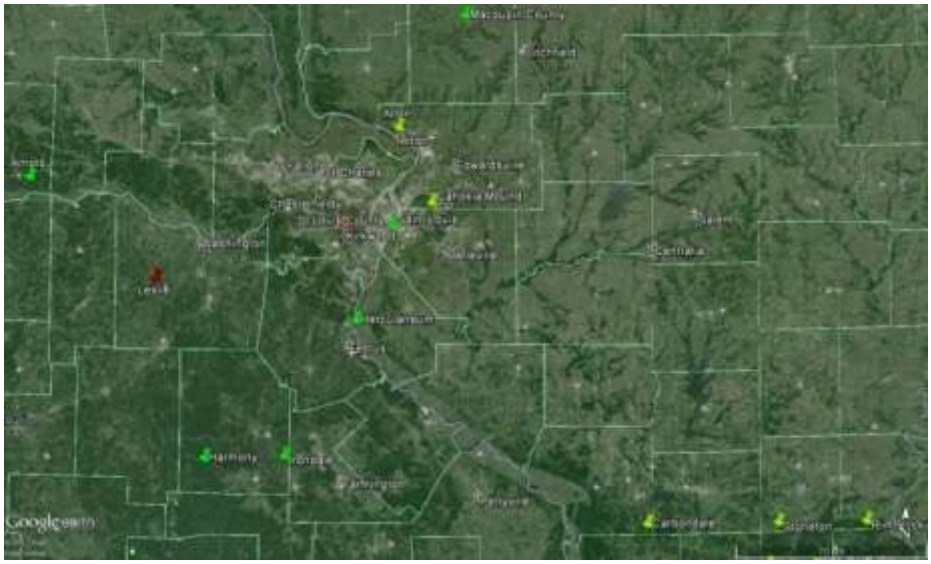
Missouri. Miller County

Dr R. W Booth was engaged in iron mining about three miles from Dry Branch, a station on the Saint Louis and Santa Fe Railroad. At a depth of eighteen feet below the surface the miners found a human skull with portions of the ribs, vertebral column, and collarbone. There were two flint arrowheads of the most primitive type, imperfect in shape and barbed. Also a few pieces of charcoal. The skull crumbled to dust to the touch and some of the other bones broke into small pieces and partly crumbled away. Enough was preserved though to prove that they were human bones. Some fifteen or twenty days later at a depth of twenty-four feet below the surface other bones were found. A thigh bone, a portion of vertebra and several pieces of charred wood, the bones belonging to the first found skeleton. The bones rested in both cases on a fibrous stratum suspected to be a layer of coarse matting. This lay upon a floor of soft but solid iron ore that retained the imprint of the fibres. This indicates that the filled cavity had originally been a sort of cave and that the supposed matting was probably a layer of twig, rushes or weeds that were used as a bed as the fibremarks cross each other irregularly. The ore bed in which the remains were found and part of which seems to have been formed after human occupation lies in the second or Saccharoidal sandstone of the lower Silurian period between 395 and 435 million years ago, 395,000,000 BC to 435,000,000 BC. The remains of the man were found separated by six feet, at levels of eighteen feet and at twenty-four feet. Had the rock shelter been broken in half where the man lay? This discovery was printed up in 1880 in "Scientific American". Remember that at times geology, especially in the nineteenth century, was a matter of conjecture. There is a mention of an iron mine called the Booth Bank Iron Mine that was two and a half miles from Dry Branch near Central Township in Franklin County. There was also a Dry Branch possibly on an abandoned railway line near Lakeside in Miller County. This is nowhere near the Saint Louis and Santa Fe Railroad route which ran from Windsor in Missouri to Paula Junction. There was also a continuation of this line from Windsor to Eldon where there is a junction that goes south past Dry Branch. There could be confusion over railroad names as they changed frequently in the nineteenth

century as one would go bankrupt and then be taken over by another railroad company.

There is no railway line, past or present, in the Dry Branch in Adair County. After five hours of internet searching using very specific mapping systems we are no closer to a solution so I will use the Miller County Dry Branch which comes closest.

Missouri. Saint Louis County



Human footprints were found in a greyish-blue crinoidal limestone slab about two hundred feet wide and extending along the west bank of the Mississippi for three miles just south of Saint Louis, Missouri. The mass of limestone was tubular in shape and contained encrinites, echinites and other fossils. They seem to have been left by a man standing erect in a natural position and were clearly visible in the nineteenth century when the river was low. They exhibited every muscular expression including the swell of the heels and the toes. The feet are quite flattened but the muscular marks are delineated with great precision. Immediately before the feet lies what appears to be the impression of a scroll or roll of parchment two feet long by one foot in width that was originally impressed into the soft clay many millions of years ago. Some say 345 million years ago during the Mississippian age.

In a quarry northwest of Saint Louis and just across the Mississippi river from Alton, Illinois, is an amazingly clear pair of side-by-side footprints. One

set of footprints to the south and this set to the northwest?

Missouri. Washington County

In 1816 a set of fossilized footprints was discovered in secondary period limestone near Harmony. Harmony is seventy-four miles southwest of St Louis. Who was wandering around here and when? Harmony in Washington County is on the St Louis County map.

"American Antiquarian", 13:179-180,1891, states that previously on the farm of William D. Huff near Irondale in Washington County in Missouri there were hundreds of human and other footprints set into what was called a soft, yellowish, bastard limestone. As well as the human footprints there were also numerous prints of bears, deer, turkeys and every other animal that used to inhabit the area. It appeared as if the impressions were made into wet mud that had become stone. The age was unknown. Curiousity and souvenier hunters quickly removed them from the site. Irondale is only eighteen miles due east of Harmony. What are all of these footprints running across Missouri?

395,000,000 BC. Site. United States. Missouri. County unknown. Dry Branch. 92.612049w, 38.241001n. 92w,38n.

Site. United States. Missouri. Butler County. Nr Poplar Bluff. Nr Naylor. Koehler Fort / Koehler Farm. 90.627920w, 36.585914n. 90w36n.

6,000 BC. Site. United States. Missouri. Callaway County. Nr Portland. Arnold Research Cave. 91.742340w, 38.734292n. 91w38n.

Site. United States. Missouri. Clay County. Nebo Hills.94.411w, 39.198n. 94w39n.

Site. United States. Missouri. Franklin County. Leslie. Big Creek. 91.209w, 38.408n. 91w38n.

Site. United States. Missouri. Jackson County. Independence. 94.416w, 39.091n. 94w39n.

Site. United States. Missouri. Jefferson County. Herculaneum. 90.375w, 38.275n. 90w38n.

Site. United States. Missouri. Morgan County. Nr Versailles. Jacob’s Cavern, or Jacob’s Cave. 92.83563w, 38.34659n. 92w38n.

345,000,000 BC. Site. United States. Missouri. Saint Louis County. Saint Louis. 90.225w, 38.580n. 90w38n.

Site. United States. Missouri. Saint Louis County. Saint Louis. 90.255w, 38.845n. 90w38n.

Site. United States. Missouri. Washington County. Harmony. 91.003w, 37.827n. 91w37n.

Site. United States. Missouri. Washington County. Irondale. 90.6725w, 37.835278n. 90w37n.

Montana.

Around 15,000 BC a glacial ice dam that had blocked the Clark Fork River in Montana created Lake Missoula. This dam had failed at least forty times and caused horrendous floods. One of the Lake Missoula floods over where Portland is now would have covered it in four hundred feet of water.

Mr. Masse states that there was a local terrestrial meteor impact around 1,200 BC in the Badlands of northern Montana.

Montana. Carbon County

In November 1926 in a coalmine called Eagle Number Three in the Bearcreek Mutual Coal Mine there was the discovery of an enormous pair of human molars that could only have belonged to giants in strata thirty million years old. On November 7th 1926, fossil hunters in the coal beds of the Bear Creek Field, near Billings, Montana, found a human tooth, the enamel of which had turned to carbon and the lime of the roots to iron by seepage petrification and was the second molar of a human being. The mineral matrix had formed itself around the tooth. Dr. J. C Siegfridt of Bear Creek who has been collecting fossils for the University of Iowa as well as other institutions

found the tooth. The coal deposit is in the Fortunian Formation, lowest of the Eocene formations. There were prolific fish scales and sharks teeth in the stratum. Dr. Siegfriedt had found ganoids, a kind of fish scale and shark's teeth in the strata. The "New York Times" reported this, November 8, 1926. Bear Creek is on the Montana State map.

Montana. Mineral County

In 1903 the ruins of a large Stone Age community were reported to have been found at Fish Creek near Alberton in Mineral County. From one burial mound came the remains of a man nine feet in length. The skeleton of a woman, nearly the same height as the man, was found nearby as well as the skeleton of an animal resembling a dog but the size of a small horse. The area has been extensively vitrified and it now possesses very strange geologic forms in it. The site was found by Professor S. Farr and his group of Princeton University students who had come across a group of burial mounds. Fish Creek was believed to be near Alberton. Fish Creek is on the Montana state map.

Montana. Park County

The remains of an infant human were found near Wilsall in Park County as well as Clovis Era tools. These were found on the Anzick Farm. The artifacts, spear points, biface cores, bone foreshafts and others, up to one hundred items, were covered with red ochre. In Europe and the Middle East red ochre was put on items associated with burials so the infant child must have been quite an important burial or sacrifice. The site is one mile south of Wilsall in a sandstone outcrop on Flathead Creek. DNA testing showed that the little boy was an ancestor of modern American Indians. Wilsall in Park County is visible on the Carbon County map.

30,000,000 BC. Site. United States. Montana. Carbon County. Near Billings. Bearcreek. 109.158w, 45.161n. 109w45n.

Site. United States. Montana. Mineral County. Near Alberton. Fish Creek. 114.698394w, 46.925446n. 114w47n.

11,000 BC. Site. United States. Montana. Park County. Near Wilsall, near Livingston. Anzick Site. 110.643780w, 45.982246n. 110w45n.

Nebraska

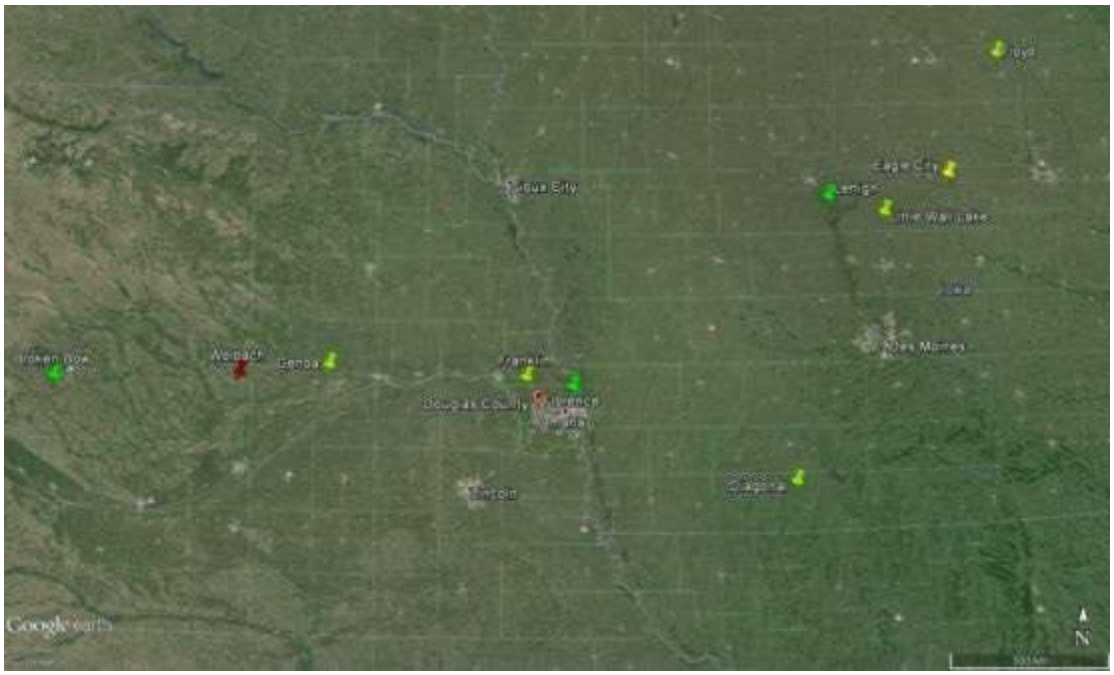
The remains of a small civilization that was wiped out by the last Ice Age was reported to have been found in Nebraska. The particular quote does not mention where though.

Out on the Great Plains of Nebraska there are baylike features that are called rainwater basins that are up to four miles long. There are hundreds of them and they are elliptical, shallow and flatbottomed with rims that overlap other bays. These bays unlike the Carolina ones point to the northeast rather than the northwest pointing towards the northern part of Lake Michigan. Would this indicate that an impact in the Lake Michigan area might have created an impact stream in this area from its debris? These date from around 10,000 BC to 9,000 BC.

Nebraska. Custer County

West of Broken Bow is a one mile wide impact crater caused by an explosion similar to a 120 megaton blast. This was dated to 1,200 BC and is twelve miles west of Broken Bow in Custer County.

Nebraska. Douglas County



Professor Gilder discovered various skeletal parts and eight human skulls of a primitive type in a loess hill north of Florence prior to 1906. The skulls were found under a layer of burnt clay and are low browed, inferior, with supercilliary ridges thick and protruding, the distance through the temples narrow and the frontal eminence of forehead receding more than a *Neanderthal's*. There was a low arch to the skull that was not the result of binding. The canine teeth are weak and barely distinguishable from the incisors. The stature was six feet with massive femora. There were flint implements and chips found with the bodies. Later Moundbuilder burials of a more modern type of human were found above the burnt layer.

Nebraska. Frontier County

Lime Creek Man left tools of bone and stone dating back 40,000 years, 38,000 BC, from the third Interglacial period. This was at Red Smoke near Lime Creek near Stockville in Frontier County. Red Smoke is on the main Nebraska map.

Nebraska. Greeley County

During 1926 some children exploring a cave near Wolbach, Nebraska, found a lump of corroded metal that was later found out to be a Carthaginian coin. There was a hole drilled in its top. What is it about Carthaginian coins with holes in their tops? Was this so that they could be worn as amulets? How many other Carthaginian coins with holes drilled into their tops have been found in North America? The answer is four. Wolbach in Greeley County is on the Douglas County map.

Nebraska. Nance County

A Mr Blackman was reported to have discovered the remains of a prehistoric community near Genoa in Nance County in Nebraska. On the site of a large Indian mound underground circular rooms were found that were circular in shape and up to sixty feet in diameter. Under the former earth floors of these rooms were ashes, human remains, flint implements and other artifacts. Genoa in Nance County is on the Douglas County map.

Nebraska. Washington County

Professor Robert. W. Gilder of Omaha, Nebraska, found artifacts such as jugs, carvings, charred sticks, clay pipes, fish-hooks, shell ornaments and elk horn combs in the famous Buffalo Wallows near Franklin in Washington

County. Gilder postulates that the wallows were originally the entrances to caves in which he has found the artifacts. These caves have subsided and been used later by the buffalos. These artifacts and caves date from before the last Glacial Period or the late Tertiary. These caves were filled with Earth and torn up by the waves of the last Cataclysm. Franklin in Washington County is on the Douglas County map.

The fossilized remains of rhinoceroses, hippopotamuses and zebras in swimming positions along with many other animals were found in Nebraska. Why were they all swimming? What were zebras doing here? Were they involved in one of the massive tsunamis at the end of the last cataclysm?

Site. United States. Nebraska. Custer County. near Broken Bow. 99.777327w, 41.342773n. 99w34n.

Site. United States. Nebraska. Douglas County. near Omaha. Florence. 95.960278w, 41.336111n. 95w34n.

38,000 BC- 37,000 BC. Site. United States. Nebraska. Frontier County. Near Stockville. Lime Creek. Red Smoke. 100.270w, 40.398n. 100w41n.

Site. United States. Nebraska. Greeley County. Wolbach. 98.3945w, 41.3968n. 98w41n.

Site. United States. Nebraska. Nance County. Genoa. 97.7309w, 41.4488n. 97w41n.

9,000 BC-8,000 BC. Nebraska. Elkhorn Valley. Washington County. Nr Washington. Franklin. Nebraska Wallows. Buffalo Wallows. 96.301w, 41.3898n. 96w41n.

Nevada

Lake Bonneville which was a massive glacial lake crested and covered over twenty thousand miles between 23,000 BC and 22,000 BC. This was where Utah, Nevada and Idaho join together. The Great Salt Lakes are where this lake used to be.

There is massive evidence for meltwater flooding in the Gulf of California beyond the mouth of the Colorado River that must have come in an enormous surge down the Colorado River Valley . This was around ten thousand BC.

Lake Lahontan in Nevada at its peak around 12,700 years ago had a surface area of 8,500 square miles centred on the Carson Sink and included Pyramid Lake where it was 900 feet deep and five hundred feet deep over the Black Rock Desert. By 8,000 BC it had largely disappeared as had numerous other megalakes around the world. Bones of horses, elephants and camels have been found in the Lahontan sediments. A spear-point was also found in these sediments as well.

At Astor Pass a large gravel pit from the period of Lake Lahontan was found to contain the skeletal remains of *felix atrox* a species of lion extinct since the last Ice Age. The remains of the same species of lion were also found in the La Brea tar pits making them contemporary to each other.

Mr. Val LaMarche of the University of Arizona specifically mentioned

the year 1,627 BC as being a year with a particularly striking frost indicating a major weather variation. This was deduced from bristle cone pine dendrochronology. LaMarche had analyzed bristlecone pines from the White Mountains along the California and Nevada borders in the United States.

Stunted fossil tree rings were found in the Sierra Nevada that indicated that a climatic period similar to a nuclear winter had occurred around 1,626 BC.

Nevada. Carson City County

Inmates working in a quarry whilst building the State Prison in Carson City in Nevada during the nineteenth century found fossilized tracks of mammoths, horses, deer and wolves, smaller quadrupeds, and numerous large birds. There were also repeated tracks of footsteps the same as man. The tracks were in six series each with alternate left and right tracks. There were 13 of them 19 inches long by 8 inches wide at the ball and six inches at the heel. In another case the tracks were 21 inches long by 7 inches wide and could have only been made by giants. The others were of a smaller size,

possibly of a woman. The average step was from 3 feet 3 inches to 2 feet 3 inches and a pace was 6 feet 6 inches to 4 feet 6 inches. The site was excavated in the summer of 1882. The tracks occur in series and are nearly all in the same horizon in Upper Pleiocene stone dating between 2,000,000 BC and 7,000,000 BC. On August 27 1882 geologist Joseph Le Conte read a paper on the investigation at the prison to the California Academy of Science where he proposed that the tracks were those of giant sloths who for some unknown reason were walking upright though there were no tail grooves in the sandstone from the creatures tails which they would have had to have used to keep their balance as they walked in what was an unnatural posture for them. Some of the tracks even showed signs that the feet were shod by some sort of shoe. A giant sloth cobbler? The find was reported in “Nature”, April 19, 1883 and were described to the California Academy of Science by Charles Dayton, C.E.

Nevada. Churchill County

In 1940 the body of a man was discovered at the Grimes Point Archeological Area near Fallon in Churchill County. The body stank with a musty, thick sweetness that clings to the back of your throat according to one witness. The body was lying on a fur blanket, dressed in a robe made from twisted strips of rabbit pelt and hemp cords, wearing leather moccasins and with a skillfully woven twine mat sewn around his head and shoulders. Another mat was placed beneath him. There was still skin left on his back and shoulders as well as a tuft of straight, dark hair. Spirit Cave man was about 45 years of age when he died and 1.75 metres tall or 5 ft 10 inches. Initially thought to be two thousand years old it was found that he was in fact over seven thousand years old after radio carbon dating much later when better dating techniques were available.

Thirteen miles east of Fallon, Nevada, the Wheelers, working for the Nevada State Parks Commission, were surveying possible archaeological sites to prevent their loss due to guano mining. Upon entering Spirit Cave they discovered the remains of two people wrapped in tule matting. One set of remains, buried deeper than the other, had been partially mummified (the head and right shoulder). The Wheelers, with the assistance of local residents, recovered a total of sixty-seven artifacts from the cave. The mummy was

approximately 9,400 years old, 7,400 BC, older than any previously known North American mummy. The mummy exhibits Caucasoid characteristics resembling the Ainu of Japan, as well as a possible link to Polynesians and Australians that is stronger than to any Native American culture. Had this person due to his Ainu similarities sailed to North America using the North Pacific Current that flows from Japan to North America. Had this voyage been done intentionally or accidentally? Had it been done more than once?

Nevada. Clark County

In 1954 charcoal that was extracted from under an ash bed at Tule Lake in Clark County in Nevada was found to be 23,800 years old. Eventually this date was moved back to around thirty-two thousand years ago. This charcoal was in ancient campfires. Stone tools as well as the bones of mammoths, camels and horses were also excavated here.

It was reported in the "Galveston Daily News" 26th October 1930, that Dr Mark Harrington on an expedition to Gypsum Cave in Clark County Nevada discovered relics dating back thirty thousand years. Bones of a giant ground sloth as well as horses and camels were found here. The cave is three hundred feet long and one hundred and twenty feet wide and contains six rooms.

Evidence of human occupation was found such as painted dartshafts, torches, stone points, yucca fibre string and other artifacts that were mixed up with giant ground sloth dung. Even the reddish-brown hair of the giant ground sloth was found. Other sources state that the remains were only 8,500 years old.

Nevada. Lincoln County

"American Antiquarian", 4:78, 1881, mentions that in Lincoln County, Nevada near the junction of the Virgin River and the Colorado River, where Lake Mead is now, a strange artifact was found in a salt deposit below the Belding Ledge cap rock. This was six miles north of the river junction. This is actually Clark County and not Lincoln County. Under a layer of salt was found a fragment of a prehistoric mat or garment with a piece of wood attached to it. It is believed that it was made from a type of tree fibre and was obviously very ancient..

Nevada. Eureka County

In July, 1877 a fossil human tibia about 36 inches long was found near

Eureka in Spring Valley. The bone was many feet below the surface of the ground embedded in quartzite. This would have belonged to a giant. Four men looking for precious metals noticed an odd object protruding from a rock. It was a human leg neatly broken off above the knee. From knee to heel it was 99 centimetres long indicating that it came from a man of 3.65 metres and it was enclosed completely in quartzite. When the surrounding hard dark red quartzite stone was chipped away the specimen was black with carbonization and was composed of a leg broken off four inches above the knee, the knee cap and joint, the lower leg bones and the complete bones of the foot. The length from knee to heel measured 39 inches thus making the owner twelve feet tall if his proportiona are the same as ours. The rock in which the bones were found was from the Jurassic period over 185 million years old.

Nevada. Mineral County

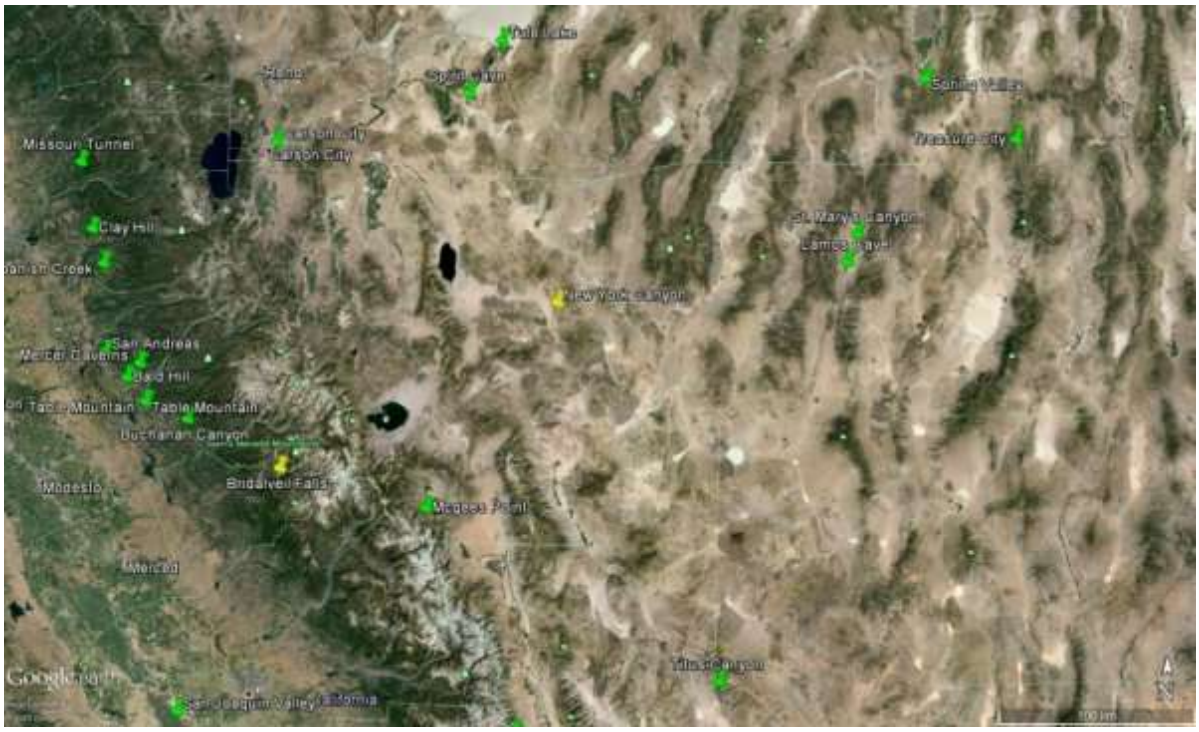
Near Job's Peak in the East Humboldt Range, 25 miles southeast of Lovelock in Churchill County there is a stone pyramid that has been somewhat disarranged in recent decades by earthquakes. Local legend is that

red-haired giants who had arrived in the area from Mount Shasta just before the cataclysm built it. Oddly enough the remains of red haired giants have also been found in the area. New York Canyon near Luning in Mineral County can be seen in the Eureka County map.

Nevada. Nye County

In 1938 Professor Luther S. Cressmann of the University of Oregon came across two hundred pairs of sandals woven from fibres in the Lamos Caves. They were over nine thousand years old and were of very high and modern craftsmanship circa 7,000 BC. No sources indicate a more exact location. All google references are to an original reference which is in itself unfound. There is a Lamos between Table Mountain and Morey Peak which is half way between them and at the same latitude as Table Mountain at the edge of Salt Lake.

One million years ago there were cave dwellers in St Marys Canyon in Nye County that fashioned weapons of stone, reared animals and buried their dead in jute baskets. The dead were mummified before being buried in their jute baskets. Wasn't Mitochondrial Eve, our alleged common ancestor, supposed to have existed 850,000 years later than this? In Africa? Who are all of these people? Modern theory states that no one had inhabited the Americas prior to 30,000 BC. We shall meet a lot more ancient Americans and they will eventually be found to have arrived from a lot of different areas other than from Siberia via the land corridor called Beringia which is now the Bering Strait. Others may have travelled over the Aleutian island chain and some now theorize that others came across the Atlantic from Africa and Southern Europe.



Nevada. Pershing County

In 1922 a mining engineer and Geologist named John Reid was looking

for fossils in Fisher Canyon in Pershing County. He was astonished to find the cast of the rear half of a human shoe in solid rock. The shoe's sole was clearly outlined in the rock. There was visible stitching and around the edge of the sole ran a well-defined sewn thread which had attached the welt to the sole. Inside this another line of stitches was evident and in the centre of the heel was an indentation just as would be caused by wear. A Geologist from Columbia University in New York and three professors from the American Museum of Natural History attested that the fossil was from the Triassic period of 213 to 248 million years ago and they all agreed that it was the most remarkable imitation of a shoe. Microscopic examination by the Rockefeller Institute discovered by virtue of the intricate twists and warps of the thread used in the stitching that it appeared conclusive that this was a fossil of a manmade object. The object was found prior to 1922. 1922 was when the photo was published. There was even an indentation exactly as such would have been made by the bone of the heel rubbing upon and wearing down the material of which the sole was made. The Triassic period of strata in which it was found is 213 to 248 million years old. Other reports stated that John Reid found the shoeprint before 1917.

It was reported that Albert E. Knapp found the imprint of a fossilized shoeprint on January 25, 1927 in limestone of the Triassic period. The fossil was lying amongst some loose rocks and on later examination appeared to be a layer of a heel of a shoe, which had been pulled from the balance of the heel by suction. The print of the shoe was found in a coal seam. The impression of the sole was so clear that even traces of strong thread are visible. Faint traces of stitches are still visible. The limestone is calcareous of the Triassic period of 195,000,000 BC to 225,000,000 BC.

There is clear evidence of finely wrought double stitching and in places the twist of the thread could be clearly seen. The thread is also much smaller than any used by modern shoemakers. Incidentally there are minute crystals of sulphide of mercury throughout the spaces of the shoe sole that could have only been deposited there by waters that carried them in solution when the rock was still plastic.

This is another version of the earlier Fisher Canyon shoeprint. If there were two alleged discoverers how many feet were trudging through Fisher Canyon?

Twenty-five miles east of Lovelock a footprint was found in a Carboniferous vein in Tertiary strata in Cow Canyon in Pershing County. It

was of a graceful human foot of a well-balanced and agile human being. The print was thirty million years old, 30,000,000 BC. Other sources state that the prints were in strata two hundred million years old. How wild are these dates?

In February and June 1931, skeletons were found near Lovelock Cave in the Humboldt Lake bed. The first of these was 8.5 feet tall and appeared to have been wrapped in a gum-covered fabric similar to the Egyptian manner. The second was almost ten feet tall. This is real giant country and ancient legends confirm this. These giants were regarded as red-haired.

Eighty miles north east of Reno there is Lovelock Cave. Guano miners found large numbers of giant human skeletons here in the nineteenth century. The cave is on the Humboldt Sink. The remains were of mummified red-haired giants under stratum four feet deep. The local Piute people had talked of these red-haired people that they hated that the Piute and the other tribes that they were fighting at the time ceased hostilities long enough to wage war on the redheads who were called the Is-Te-Cahs. The battle lasted for years with huge casualties on both sides until finally the last of the giants were driven back to where they had come from, the Pitt River area near Shasta Lake and Mount Shasta, California. The large bones and mummies were of people 6.5 feet to 8 feet tall.

In September 1939, there was the discovery of a seven foot seven inch tall skeleton on the Friedman ranch near Lovelock.

Another report states that the mummified remains of giants have been found in Lovelock Cave since 1912. These giants were reported as being red haired as well. Lovelock Cave was also called Horseshow Cave, Sunset Guano Cave and Indian Cave.

A gravel pit at Perth near Lovelock has yielded giant mummies and artifacts. The giants had red hair. A lot of people must have been making up consistently similar stories in this area.

Nevada. Washoe County

A prayer for rain inscribed into rock in the Carthaginian Punic language has been found on the shore of Massacre Lake in Washoe County in Nevada. The meaning is “May the clouds spew forth rain”.

Local Indians maintain that there are caves on and near the pyramid on Pyramid Lake in Washoe County that still contain bodies of giants and their articles.

Nebraska. White Pine County

In November 1869, the trace of a screw 5.08 centimetres long was found in the Abbey Mine in Treasure City in Nevada. The marks of the thread were still clearly visible and perfectly showed the spiral formation. The strata were several million years old. It was a ten million year old tapered threaded iron screw embedded in feldspar, which is a crystalline constituent of Granite. Some sources state that the screw print was 21,000,0000 years old. White Pine County is in the Nye County map.

2,000,000 BC. Site. United States. Nevada. Carson City County. Carson City. 119.73729w, 39.15989n. 119w39n.

7,400 BC. Site. United States. Nevada. Churchill County. Fallon. Spirit Cave/ Grimes Point Archeological Area. 118.6389w, 39.40190n. 118w39n.

Sites. United States. Nevada. Churchill County. Tule Lake. 118.458w, 39.639n. 115w36n.

Site. United States. Nevada. Clark County. Nellis AFB. Gypsum Cave. 114.900199w, 36.223924n. 114w36n.

Sites. United States. Nevada. Clark County. Nr Virgin River. Lake Mead. 114.335w, 36.557n. 114w36n.

185,000,000 BC. Site. United States. Nevada. Eureka County. near Eureka. Spring Valley. 116.0066w, 39.4972n. 116w39n.

Site. United States. Nevada. Mineral County. East Humboldt Range. Nr Luning. New York Canyon. 118.1031w, 38.4857n. 118w39n.

7,000 BC-6,000 BC. Site. United States. Nevada. East Nevada. Nye County. Lamos Cave.116.458576w, 38.682496n. 116w38n.

1,000,000 BC. Site. United States. Nevada. Nye County. Bronco Mts. St. Mary's Canyon. 116.4026w, 38.8046n. 118w40n.

213,000,000 BC. Sites. United States. Nevada. Pershing County. Fisher Canyon. 118.077w, 40.2478n. 118w14n.

195,000,000 BC. Site. United States. Nevada. Pershing County. Fisher Canyon. 118.077w, 40.2478n. 118w14n.

30,000,000 BC. Site. United States. Nevada. Pershing County. Cow Canyon. 118.736097w, 40.622435n. 118w40n.

Site. United States. Nevada. Pershing County. Humboldt Lake. 118.613w, 39.991n. 118w40n.

Site. United States. Nevada. Pershing County. Lovelock Cave. 118.5582w, 39.9626n. 118w40n.

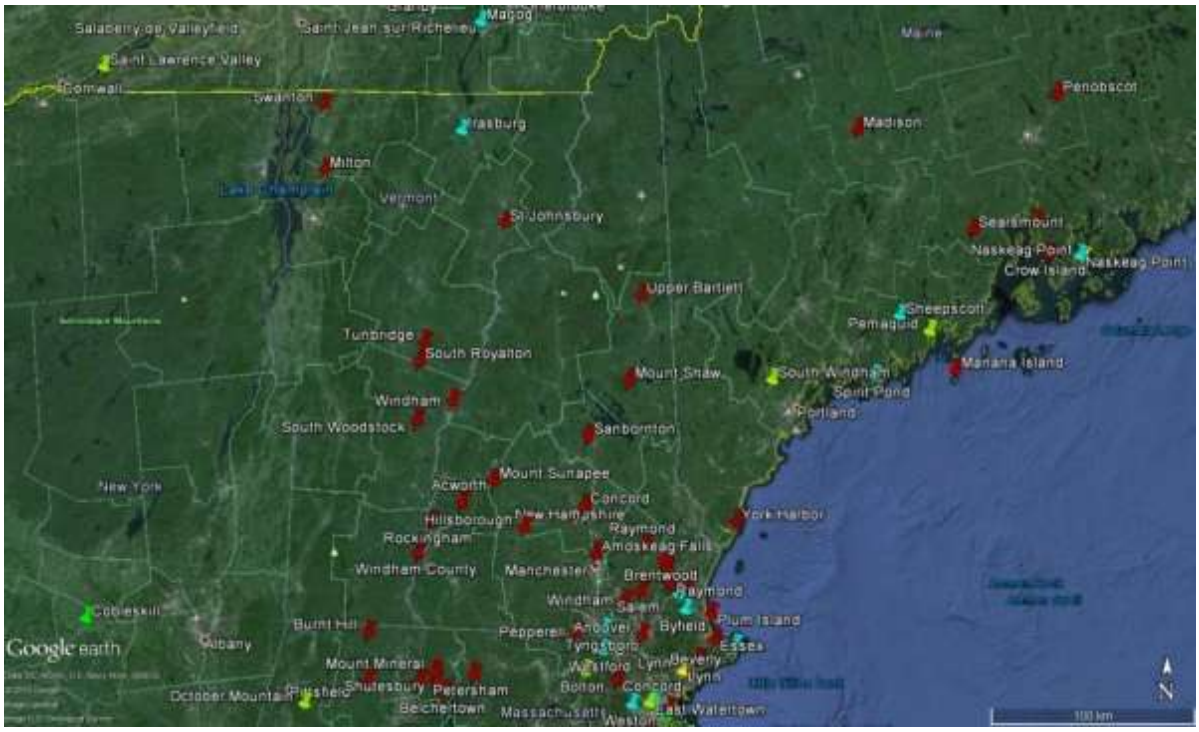
Site. United States. Nevada. Pershing County. Perth. 118.513839w, 40.129781n. 118w40n.

Site. United States. Nevada. Washoe County. Massacre Lake. 119.598846w, 41.658169n. 119w41n.

Site. United States. Nevada. Washoe County. Pyramid Lake. 119.501882w, 39.980276n. 119w39n.

10,000,000 BC. Site. United States. Nevada. White Pine County. Treasure City. 115.481815w, 39.227430n. 115w39n.

New Hampshire.



Yes, I know, I am repeating myself. But I might not have opened this book anywhere else before. I wanted to read about New Hampshire first. So skip over it. A tremendous explosion, the type that hopefully we shall never see again, hurled rocks found only in Labrador in Canada onto mountains in New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Connecticut to the southeast and Wisconsin to the southwest which are in geographical terms the same distance away from Labrador. Was this an impact explosion like that caused by a meteor or an ejective explosion caused by volcanic activity? This happened between 10,000 BC and 9,000 BC.

New Hampshire. Belknap County

These directions do not make sense though there are numerous references to them from very old sources. There were the remains of an ancient stone fort near Sanbornton in Belknap County in New Hampshire. In the colonial period it was already ruined and only the traces of stone walls two to three feet high and three feet wide were found. The internals of the walls were of clay, shells and gravel as well as other detritus and the external surface was covered with stones. The length of the structure was two hundred and fifty feet north to south. Crystals cut into the shape of pyramids were also found

here. Was this a religious site rather than a fort? The remains were on the west side of the Winnipiseogee River near the head of Little Bay. Many of the stones had been removed to create the mill dam nearby. There was a massive U-shaped structure here that resembled a U within a U with its straight ends pointing towards the river. There were three lines of stones running south from this. The modern spelling is Winnepesaukee River. Sanbornton is on the Carroll County map.

New Hampshire. Carroll County

Five miles southwest of Ossipee near Tuftonboro in Carroll County there is an apparent sacrificial stone on top of Mount Shaw that is virtually identical to one found at Mystery Hill.

There is a dolmen, a large stone placed on four short legs, found here in Upper Bartlett in Carroll County. It sits along route 302 about one mile west of Glen upon a small rise to the left of the road. The boulder is 3.7 metres wide. It appears to have been placed on its little legs by man, not nature.

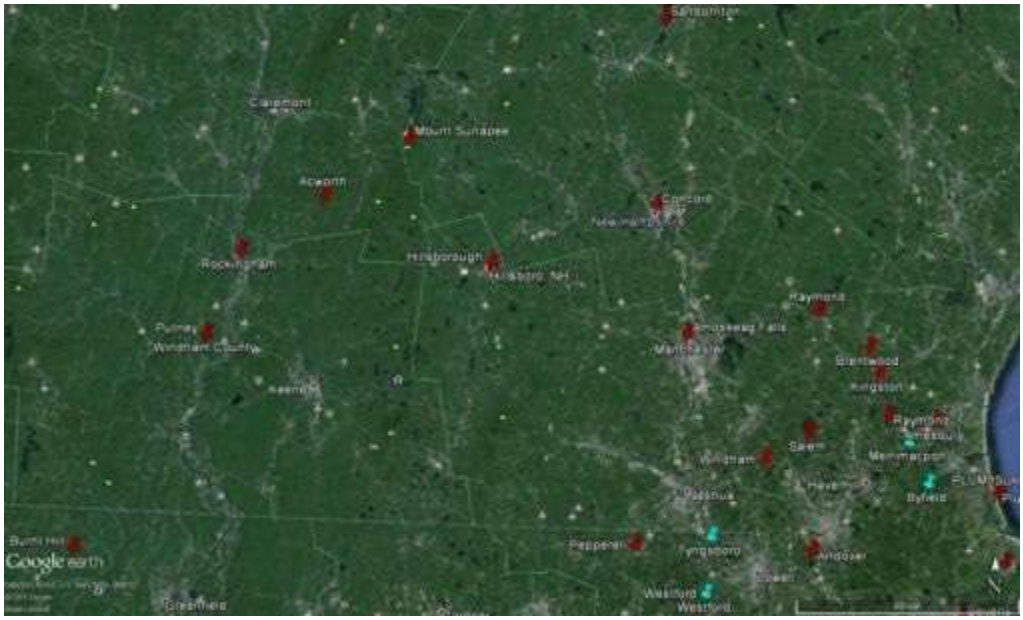
New Hampshire. Hillsborough County

On a man made mound in Hillsboro in Hillsborough County in New Hampshire is a twelve foot tall monolith which seems to be associated with a row of boulders located nearby.

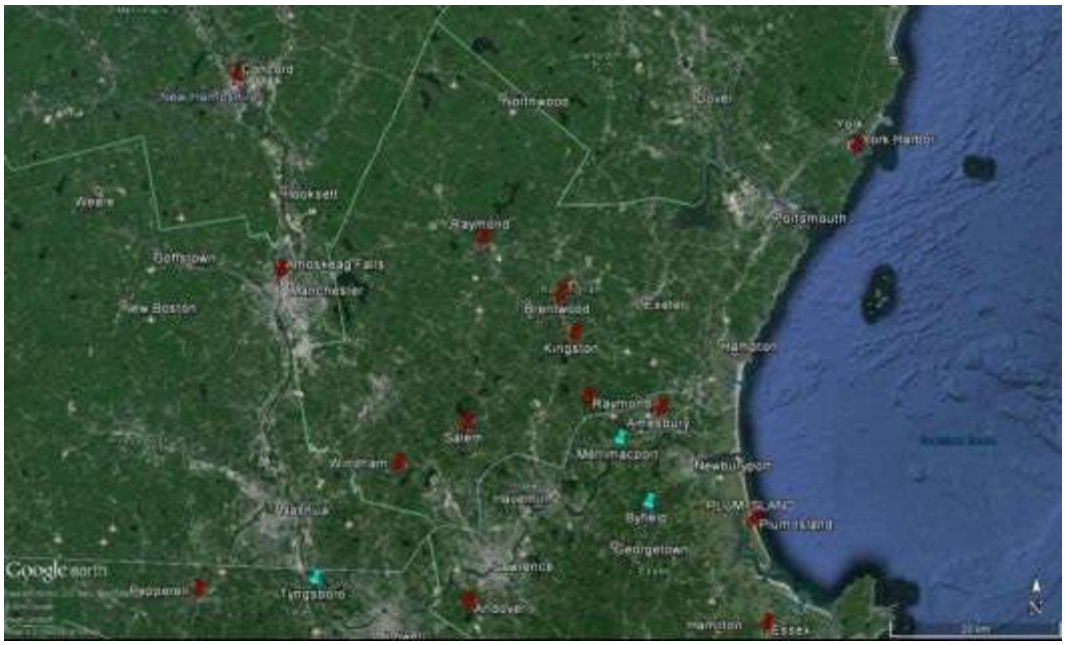
At Amoskeag Falls in Manchester in Hillsborough county in New Hampshire a Greek oil lamp dating back to 600 BC was found in 1948.

In 1870 whilst excavating the foundations for a new railway station in Concord, New Hampshire, an ancent sword was discovered by Mr Lyman R. Fellows. Barry Fell deduced that it was a Celtic sword with an Iberian inscription. Other sources state that it is a Roman sword and that the Iberic inscription is actually a presentation award in the Latin language of Rome.

On Mount Sunapee in New Hampshire a dolmen, a line of boulders, an earth-covered bee-hive chamber as well as a strange ship carving were discovered in September 1967. Concord and Mount Sunapee are on the Hillsborough County map.



New Hampshire. Rockingham County



Mystery Hill is five miles northeast of Salem on top of Pattee's Hill, a 245-foot high eminence. Near New Salem, forty miles north of Boston, on a New Hampshire hilltop there are some major unknown origin features. These are twenty-two cells composed of uncemented granite slabs that sprawl across the hill. The major features include a flat-topped " Sacrificial Stone", rimmed by a rock-hewn gutter. Below the stone a passage leads into a long y-shaped more than man high chamber from which a resonant shaft rises to a sacrificial stone. This has been suggested to be a voice tube to the faithful above. The big uncemented stone building blocks suggest Europe's megalithic culture but appear disorderly. Radiocarbon tests by James P. Whittal, Jnr, indicate an age of 3,000 years and suggest Iberian, Spanish-Portuguese, technology of the period. This is indicated by tools and pieces of pottery. Other datings for the site indicate 3,500 BC for its construction. Other suggestions are the Vikings, Irish monks, Phoenicians and early colonists building root cellars. The structures are not neatly buried but sit on a hill that is bare granite outcropping where there are no soils to bury anything in. There is a carving of a gazelle in toto. There is an axe similar to a Minoan Labrys or double axe. The stone lined well might be an incomplete mineshaft. Mystery Hill apparently was a system for determining the exact locations of solar, lunar and Pole Star events and to include the annual equinoxes and solstices. In 1975 ancient stone inscriptions in Celt-Iberian, Punic and Ogham script were deciphered and translated and date to 800 BC.

These include votive stones and others with Iberian-Punic offerings on them. These travelers might just have been visiting and not constructing though. On the first day of winter, December 21, every year the Sun sets on the Winter solstice monolith when viewed from a platform at the centre of the complex. This standing stone was also found to be lined up with the Pole Star Thuban around 2,000 BC and in on the main central axis from which other alignments were determined. The site sprawls over an acre and there is a natural cave system under it. Near the east end of the complex there is a shaft about 18 feet deep with walls of stone that are curved on three sides and flat on the fourth. From the bottom of the pit remarkable crystals have been recovered that do not occur within one hundred miles of here. There are also dolmens and beehive houses here. Some reports state that the site and its environs actually covers thirty acres. Other sources state that Iberic or Iberian text has been found relating to the god Bel, the Celtic sun god.

A pre-Columbian bronze spearpoint was discovered in Brentwood in Rockingham County in New Hampshire. Bronze requires tin and copper. There is no tin in Eastern North America but plenty of copper. The nearest source for tin is either Spain or Cornwall.

There are stone structures in Kingston in Rockingham County in New Hampshire similar to those of Mystery Hill nearby. Salem and Kingston are only ten miles apart.

A stone chamber in Newton in Rockingham County in New Hampshire yielded a date of 1100 AD from a charcoal sample and a shelf built into the rear wall of the chamber resembled shelving in the Oracle Chamber at Mystery Hill only ten miles away. Mystery Hill is much older than this period so there might have been various occupation levels here. This is a corbelled, long-barrowed chamber.

There are structures near Raymond in New Hampshire similar to those of Mystery Hill.

There are also two stone circles one hundred feet apart in Raymond in Rockingham County in New Hampshire. The circles are comprised of flat stones nine to eleven inches in diameter surrounded by a semi-circle of stones two to three feet long. One of the stones has five parallel tool marks on it as does another stone in the other stone circle place in almost the same position. Fifteen stones have drill holes in them apparently to move them.

A bronze shield was reported to have been discovered in Windham in Rockingham County in New Hampshire.

New Hampshire. Sullivan County

Three stone beehive cells stand on a hilltop here named Kennedy Hill near Acworth in Sullivan County. The above ground beehive structures are built of heavy, flat slabs of granite. The entrances are very small and the beehives themselves are not large enough for a grown man to stand up in. These beehive structures are as mysterious as the other beehive structures across the United States. Acworth in Sullivan County is on the Hillsborough County map.

Site. United States. New Hampshire. Belknap County. Winnisquam. Sanbornton. 71.517w, 43.504n. 71w43n.

Site. United States. New Hampshire. Carroll County. Nr Tuftonboro. Mount Shaw. 71.273w, 43.741n. 71w43n.

Site. United States. New Hampshire. Carroll County. Upper Bartlett. 71.200138w, 44.103338n.71w44n.

Site. United States. New Hampshire. Hillsborough County. Hillsboro. 71.895w, 43.114722n. 71w43n.

Site. United States. New Hampshire. Hillsborough County. Manchester . Amoskeag Falls. 71.472778w, 43.002222n. 71w43n.

Site. United States. New Hampshire. Merrimack County. Concord. 71.538056w, 43.206667n. 71w43n.

Site. United States. New Hampshire. Merrimack County. Goshen / Newbury. Mount Sunapee. 72.074167w, 43.3136118n.72w43n.

3,500 BC. Site. United States. New Hampshire. Rockingham County. Nr Salem. Mystery Hill. 71.2071w, 42.8428n. 71w42n.

Site. United States. New Hampshire. Rockingham County. Brentwood. 71.0737w, 42.9779n. 71w42n.

Site. United States. New Hampshire. Rockingham County. Kingston. 71.0534w, 42.9365n. 71w42n.

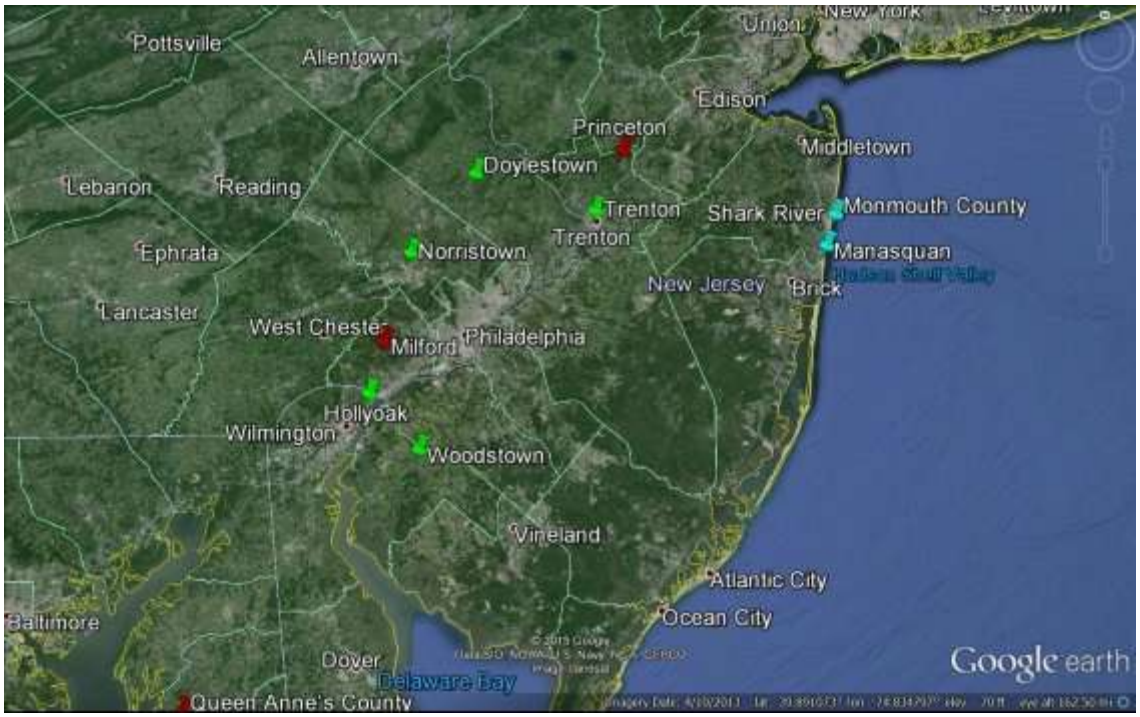
Site. United States. New Hampshire. Rockingham County. Newton. 71.034444w, 42.869444n. 71w42n.

Site. United States. New Hampshire. Rockingham County. Raymond. 71.183333w, 43.036111n. 71w43n.

Site. United States. New Hampshire. Rockingham County. Windham. 71.3041w, 42.8005n. 71w42n.

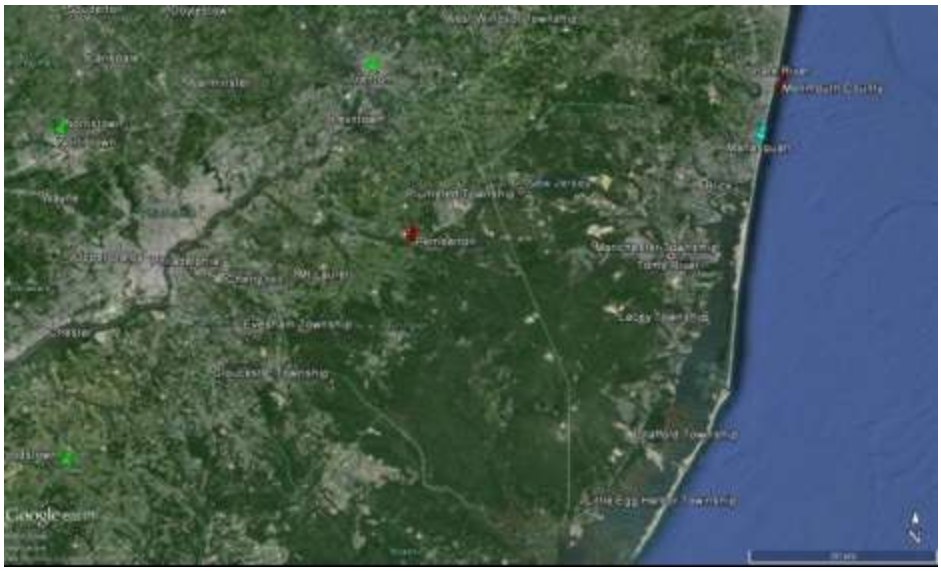
Site. United States. New Hampshire. Sullivan County. Acworth. 72.2598w, 43.2204n. 72w43n.

New Jersey.



An oceanographic survey conducted by Bell Telephone Laboratories stated that a one hundred and eighty kilometre wide submerged strip of land found off the New Jersey coast was dry land between five to fifteen thousand years ago. Fossils of zooplankton foraminifera that thrive in freshwater lagoons were found here.

New Jersey. Burlington County



Mr Samuel R. Gaskill of Pemberton in Burlington County in New Jersey discovered an odd item in 1859. The item was an unusual axe with what were apparently ten alphabetic characters inscribed around the outer edge. A drawing of this axe, which is now lost, was published in a book in 1861. Over one hundred years later the characters were identified as Tartessian from the Atlantic coast of Spain. Pemberton is fifteen miles up the Rancocas Creek from the Delaware River, both of which were much larger and navigable in the pre colonial period. The axe was six inches by four inches in size and made of sandstone. Bary Fell translated the markings as Tartessian in the Iberic language stating “Stand firm, on guard, parry, close in and strike”.

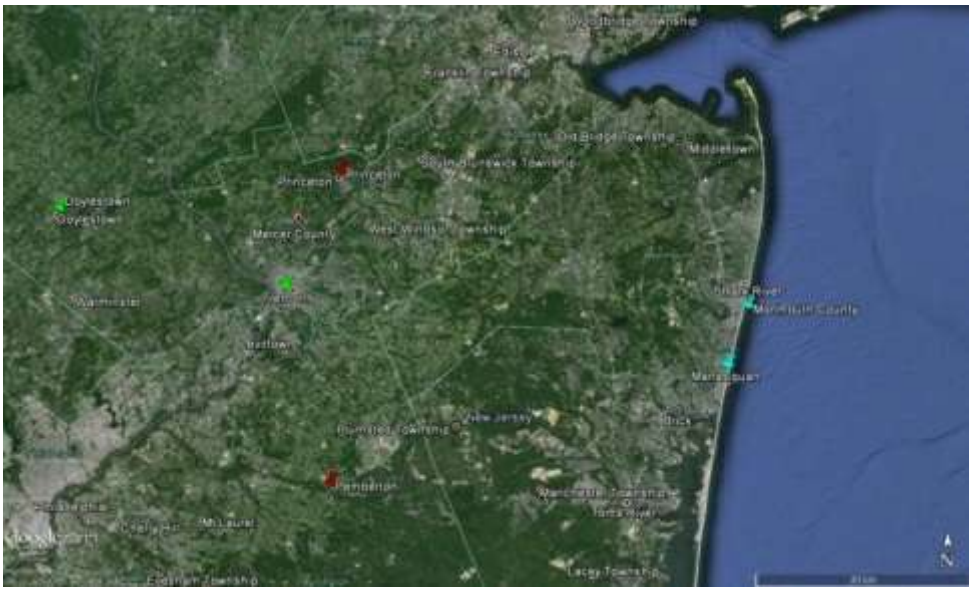
New Jersey. Mercer County

Roman coins were found in Princeton in Mercer County in New Jersey around 1970.

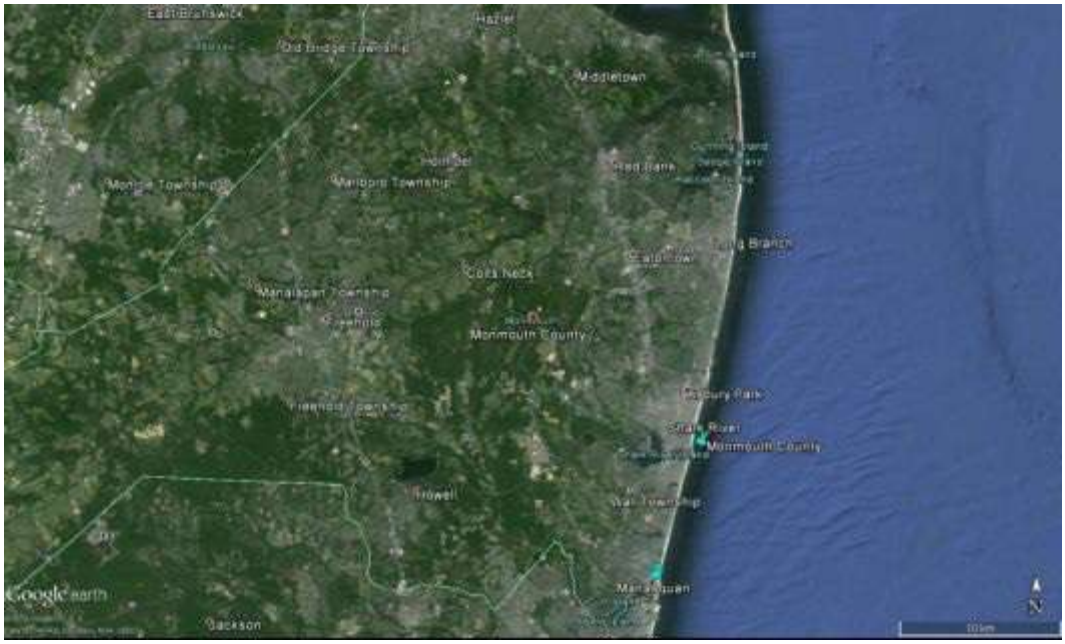
On December 1st 1899, Ernest Volk, a collector working for the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology at Harvard University discovered a human femur in a railroad cut south of Hancock Avenue within the city limits of Trenton. The femur was lying on a small ledge 91 inches below the surface and was in undisturbed sand. Was part of the left femur of a human being that had been cut off square at one end. The cellular structure had been gouged out to enlarge the opening and it had been perforated in two places. The thoroughly fossilized implement was obviously used as a handle for something. On December, 7, 1899, Volk returned to the cutting and 24 feet west of where he found the femur he found two fragments of part of a human skull, part of the parietal. The remains lay well under glacial gravel thus putting the Trenton femur back into the Pleistocene. The stratum was from the Sangamon Interglacial and was 107,000 years old, 107,000 BC. The exact location is unknown as Hancock Ave does not show up in Trenton though there is a Hancock St which does not have a railway line near it though.

At a Railroad cut near the station at Trenton, New Jersey, on April 18, 1884, Dr C. C. Abbot, in a place in the gravel at a depth of fourteen feet from the surface found a portion of the right side of a human under jaw prior to 1885. In the same gravel deposit the doctor had also found a human tooth in 1882, about twelve feet from the surface not far from where the jaw part was discovered. Numerous rudely made stone implements were also found in the same strata. A mastodon tusk was found not far from where the human remains were found.

Paleolithic implements from before the Glacial Period have been found near Trenton in glacial gravels.



New Jersey. Monmouth County



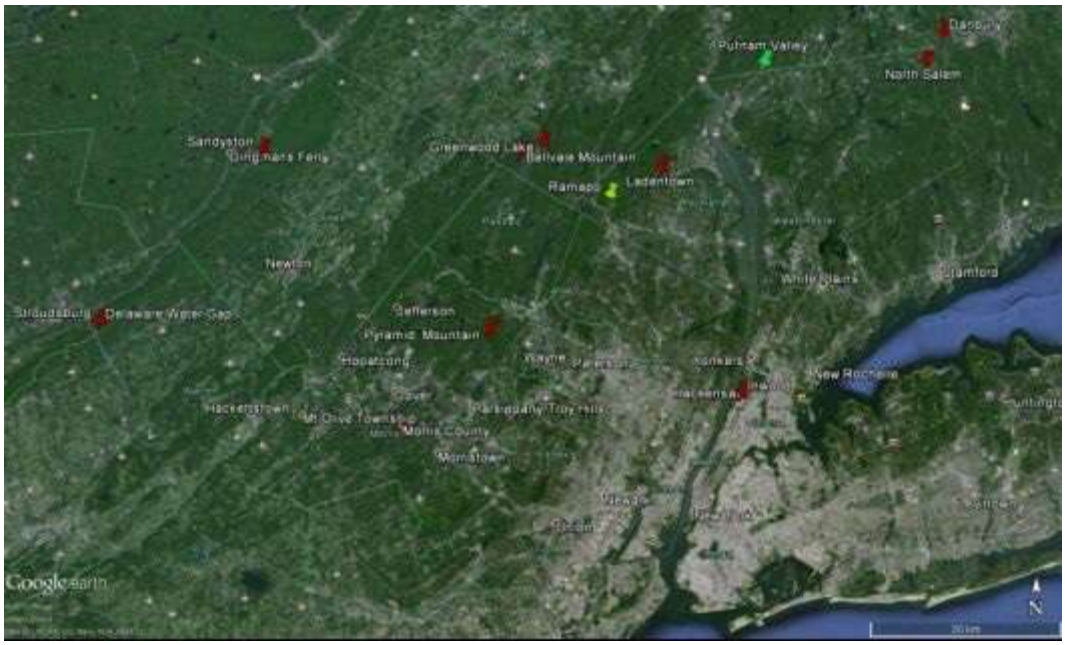
Copper, iron and brass artifacts were reported to have been discovered in Manisquan in Monmouth County in New Jersey. It was reported that a Viking ship wreck had been discovered in the sands as well. A report in the "Chicago Tribune" September 19th, 1960, stated that Hurricane Donna washed part of an old ship ashore the previous Monday. The wreck was

resting on the property of Albert Maraziti only a block from the beach. The section was forty feet long by twenty feet wide and made of at least three kinds of wood that was covered with three layers of copper sheathing. There was no keel and all of the bronze and iron fittings were handmade. The design appeared to have been circa 1400 AD.

During the summer of 2000 Mr Nelson E. Jecas was diving in the Atlantic Ocean in Monmouth County off New Jersey when he discovered an unusual circular stone. He found that one side was incised with a Knights Templar cross and a small hole drilled near the edge. The object was three inches wide and seemed to be an ornament or a badge and was made of granite. Was this off Shark River as well?

It was reported that in April 15th 2004 an ancient artifact was found in the Redbank River, also called the Shark River, around ten miles south of Sandyhook in Monmouth County by Mr Nelson Jecas. Sources state that the object was four inches long and carved from a reddish stone and depicted a woman atop a man engaged in sexual intercourse. Authorities on antiquities regarded the find as from Roman Egypt in the third century AD. The object was fifteen feet below the surface and weighing about eighteen ounces. Was somebody just wandering around with a rare Roman antique and lost it off the beach? I would be so angry with myself if I was even stupid enough to take a Roman figurine to the beach and then lose it. The 2000 AD find by Mr Jecas would obviously not be confused with the 2004 AD find. Had he made two ancient discoveries in the same area?

New Jersey. Morris County



Tripod Rock stands in Kinnelon in Morris County in New Jersey. Long believed to be a glacial erratic it actually resembles a dolmen standing on three legs. The gneiss boulder is six metres long by three metres wide and 2.5 metres thick. It weighs one hundred and twenty-seven tons and there is a peculiar triangular crest running along the length of its top. The whole boulder is balanced on top of three smaller stones around one metre in diameter raising the boulder about half a metre above the bedrock. The point of contact between the main bolder and its support stones forms a 3-4-5 triangle. Twelve metres northwest from Tripod Rock are three boulders that form a triangle. The two largest boulders are perched partially on smaller stones.

New Jersey. Rockland County

On a hilltop high above the Ramapo Pass in Rockland County in New Jersey there is a massive complex of stone walls that covers over two hundred acres of ground. There are also gigantic elliptical mounds, circular stone piles and the apparently haphazard stone walls. Some of the eight stone piles vary in diameter from 43 to 45 feet and from three to four feet high. There are eight smaller mounds as well running from twenty to forty-three feet in diameter and three to four feet high. One large one was sixty feet in

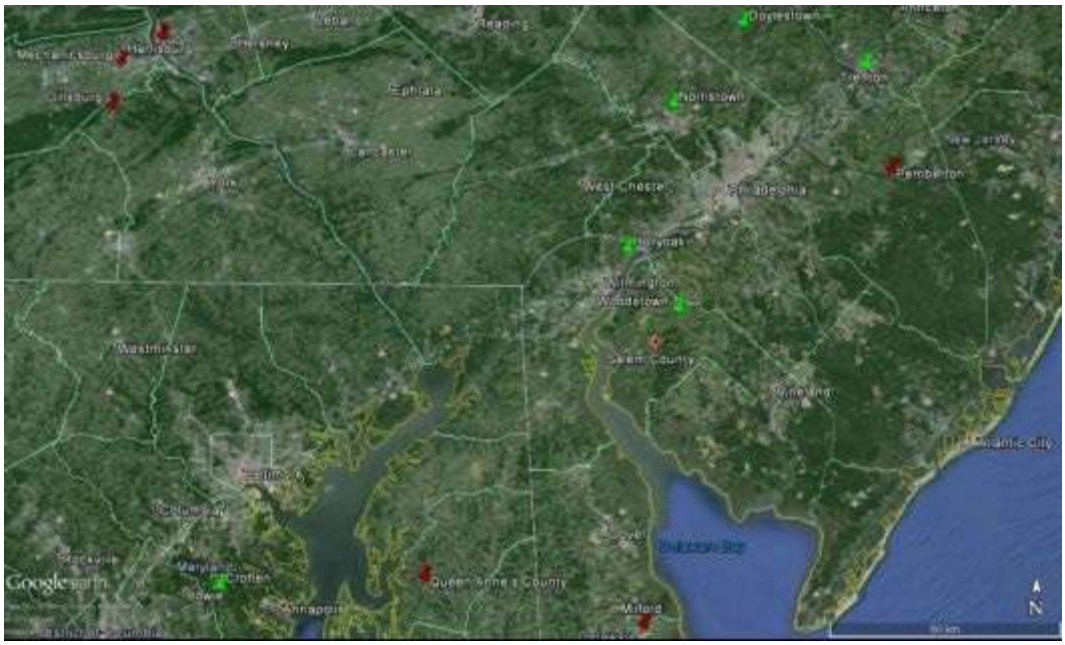
diameter. Another one was eight feet high and several had circular or rectangular depressions in them. The site overlooks not only the Ramapo Valley but the Eastern Great Valley as well. There were numerous old roads leading up to it that were lined with stones giving the appearance of processional pathways. Ramapo Pass in Rockland County is on the Morris County map.

New Jersey. Sussex County

There is an underground stone chamber at Sandyston in Sussex County in New Jersey that was formed by a natural crevice in the bedrock. The roof was created by capping the crevice with thirteen large flat stones and then earth and brush covering the roof. The subterranean structure is twenty-five feet long. The back of the chamber opened up into a large room though others disagree. Thirty feet north of the underground chamber is a small rock shelter and possibly an underground chamber whose roof has collapsed. Perhaps the large room was in this tunnel?

One hundred yards south of the chamber is the Bevans Rockshelter which is an Indian site. Sandyston is on the Morris County map.

New Jersey. Salem County



The “Antiquarian” 1:178, 1879, has an article about forty-six elliptical or circular water-worn pebbles that were each about the size of a silver dollar that were dug up from a depth of twenty inches below the surface. On each side near the centre was a small circular depression which resembled the commencement of a perforation. Each of the pebbles on one side only had a scratched or pecked character of which only three are duplicated. Apparently they did not resemble ancient Greek, Phoenician and Cypriot letters. This was at Woodstown in Salem County.

New Jersey. Sussex County

F Dayton Staats was surface hunting in the area of the Delaware Water Gap in New Jersey and discovered an inscribed stone. It appeared to be an elongated pebble tool from the late Woodland Period according to Edward Lenik, a New Jersey archeologist. There appeared to be several incised lines on the reverse side of the stone with three incised letters in the centre that resemble the English ThE with the H in lower case and the other two letters in uppercase. Barry Fell noted that this was upside-down and was actually Iberic script written in the language of Andalusia in Spain. It was an amulet for good luck in love meaning to arouse desire, to pick. Others had been found in Spain from the second century BC. It was also reported that another inscribed stone with Iberian script was also found in the same area not far from the first one. The Delaware Water Gap in Warren County is on the Sussex County map.

Site. United States. New Jersey. Burlington County. Pemberton. 74.685498w, 39.970819n. 74w40n.

Site. United States. New Jersey. Mercer County. Princeton. 74.6672w, 40.3574n. 74w40n.

107,000 BC. Site. United States. New Jersey. Mercer County. Trenton. 74.7577w, 40.2135n. 74w40n.

Site. United States. New Jersey. Mercer County. Trenton. 74.7577w, 40.2135n. 74w40n.

Site. United States. New Jersey. Monmouth County. Manasquan. 74.036886w, 40.113032n. 74w40n.

Site. United States. New Jersey. Monmouth County. 74.0038w, 40.1870n. 74w40n.

Site. United States. New Jersey. Monmouth County. Shark River. 74.0038w, 40.1870n. 74w40n.

Site. United States. New Jersey. Morris County. Pyramid Mountain Natural Historical Area. Kinnelon. Tripod Rock. 74.390589w, 40.958376n. 74w40n.

Site. United States. New Jersey. Rockland County. Ramapo. 74.163143w, 41.151329n. 74w41n.

Site. United States. New Jersey. Sussex County. Sandyston. 74.813514w, 41.2136n. 74w41n.

Site. United States. New Jersey. Salem County. Woodstown. 75.326233w, 39.650178n. 75w39n.

United States. New Jersey. Warren County. Worthington State Forest. Delaware Water Gap. 75.117879w, 40.969686n. 75w40n.

New Mexico.

In New Mexico and Colorado the remains of round towers the same as those found in Ireland are very abundant. They are also from the same period in the Middle Ages as the Irish ones.

Early in 1975 Dr Stanley Rhine of the University of New Mexico announced his discovery of humanlike footprints in strata 40 million years old in New Mexico. Nobody mentioned where.

There are very fresh volcanic lava flows in the San Jose River valley in New Mexico to validate Indian legends from the same area of a river of fire. These lava flows date from around 9,000 BC.

New Mexico. Bernalillo County

Flint points found in Sandia in Bernalillo County were dated to 25,000 years old. Sandia man at the latest was making leaf shaped spearheads during the last retreat of the glaciers 25,000 years ago, 23,000 BC. The remains of primitive horses were also found along with those of early man.

Sandia Cave is in Las Huertos Canyon in the Sandia Mountains. Human remains here have been dated as 19,000 years old, 17,000 BC.

Implements of advanced type, Folsom Points, were discovered beneath a layer of stalagmites 25,000 years old. Folsom blades were found embedded in travertine a quarter of a million years old. Fire hearth and leaf shaped points have also been found. The artifacts are cemented in the crust under the stalagmites. Sandia is on the main New Mexico map.

New Mexico. Curry County

From 1932 onwards projectiles similar to the Folsom ones were found on the border between Texas and New Mexico and west to Naco in Arizona. They are from ten to twelve centimetres long, 4.8 inches, and date back at least to 8,000 BC to 11,000 BC. They were able to penetrate the skull bone of a mammoth. First found in 1932 these thin flint blades were first discovered in Blackwater Draw near Clovis by a highway construction company. Human remains were later found in 1936 and 1937 that dated back to 9,000 BC. These were fluted flint spear points that were larger and longer and in fact earlier than the Folsom spearpoints. Some scientists reckon that these remains actually date back to 11,500 BC. Blackwater Draw is near the Texan border on the main New Mexico map.

New Mexico. Grant County

The “El Paso Herald” 19th April 1915, reported that the skeleton of a human that was eight feet tall was found near Silver City in Grant County in New Mexico. The thigh bone of this man was two inches longer than that of an ordinary man and the jaw bone was large enough to fit over the jaw of the same ordinary man. The forehead receded from the eyes like an ape and was found encased in baked mud. Near the stone was a stone weighing twelve pounds which from its shape was assumed to be a club. The wooden handle was rotted away and there were marks on the stone that indicated that it had been bound to a wooden handle with tongs.

New Mexico. Hidalgo County

During 1892 surveyors plotting the international boundary between Mexico and the United States happened across a gigantic earthwork that they established was an incredibly old dam. The structure was five and a half miles long from north to south and would have contained an area of five miles long by one mile wide. The dam is eleven miles east of the Arizona line in the Animas Valley. This is pretty amazing when you see it on Google maps. Hidalgo County is on the Grant County map.

Animas Valley Dam

New Mexico. Otero County

In a small cave near Rough Canyon in Fort Bliss Military Reservation forty eight kilometers south of Alamogorodo in New Mexico eleven human hairs were found that dated back 55,000 years, 53,000 BC. This is well before humans were supposed to live in this part of the Americas. Pendejo Cave is twenty-one kilometres east of Orogrande. A pendant, an awl-knife and a serrated knife were found as well as finger and palm prints possibly dating back to this age as well. Prior to the last cataclysm this was an area of lakes where now extinct elephants, bison, camels and horses grazed. This cave was inhabited by man around 50,000 BC until 10,000 BC. The remains of extinct animals and human hair have been found here as well as remains of basketry, crude stone and bone tools. What appears to be a pendant has also been found. The most amazing discoveries are clay-lined firepits with what are apparently human finger and palm prints impressed in the clay.

World sea levels were around eighty metres or 262 feet below present levels in this period.

The White Sands National Monument near Alamogordo contains 176,000 acres of white alabaster that was originally gypsum precipitated as arid winds dried up an inland sea. There are sandal prints here that were made by giants who could have only made the impressions when the muddy sediment of the primeval oceans was about to harden. In the fall of 1932, Ellis Wright, a government trapper, reported that he had found human tracks of unbelievable size on the west side of White Sands. There were 13 tracks crossing a narrow swag, pretty well out between the mountains and the sands. Each track was 22 inches long and from 8 to 10 inches wide. The print was perfect and the instep was even plainly marked. Other tracks of the same type and size have been found since. Other reports state that the tracks were of sandaled feet.

New Mexico. San Juan County

In both San Juan County and McKinley County in New Mexico is mysterious Chaco Canyon which was where the Anasazi set themselves up over one thousand years ago. This was the centre both ceremonial and physical of the Anasazi people. There were fourteen “Great Houses” in this area which were constructed of superbly crafted masonry. These structures rose four to five storeys and all according to one formalized floor plan. The fourteen structures stood in a levelled area two miles wide by nine miles long with the largest complexes at the centre. In the “Great Houses” there were literally hundreds of finely plastered rooms with high ceilings that were organized into suites with the largest ones at the front. On average every twenty-nine rooms there was a kiva which was a sunken ceremonial circular pit sunk down twelve to fifteen feet into the ground. The kivas were made of plastered dry stone with a bench fashioned around the inside of the hole with a small hole in the centre of the kiva. This hole was called a sipapu or navel by the Hopi Indians. Ladders were used to enter the kiva. These were the largest buildings in North America until the nineteenth century. Around 1130 AD a fifty year drought occurred. The complex was created between 900 AD and lasted until around 1150 AD when the Anasazi disappeared.

Incidentally between 1080 AD and 1150 AD there was a massive volcanic eruption nearby when the Sunset Crater erupted in Arizona spreading lava flows for many kilometres in several directions. Did this eruption start the equivalent of a nuclear winter in the area and thus wipe out the crop growing

abilities of the Anasazi.

At a nondescript ancient ruin in Flora Vista in San Juan County in 1910, across the Animas River, a local boy discovered two small stone tablets bearing untranslatable hieroglyphics. One of them bore two skilful little sketches of elephants as well as the heiroglyphics.

A jug found on Shiprock Mountain in San Juan County bore the sketch of an elephant on it indicating that it may well be precataclysmic otherwise who would have seen the elephant to have recorded it? Unless elephants or mammoths were around much later. Shiprock Mountain is only sixty-eight kilometers from Flora Vista where other elephant inspired artifacts were found.

The "New York Times" 11th February 1920, reported that an old burial ground near Mesa Rica in San Miguel revealed skeletons of enormous size. Luciana Quintana on whose ranch the skeletons were discovered found two stones covered with mysterious inscriptions and underneath them the skeleton of a woman who would have been twelve feet high. The forearm was four feet long and teeth from the lower jaw ranged in size from that of a hickory nut to the largest walnut. The chest circumference was seven feet. Remember that I only report them. You can work out what to do with them. Mesa Rica in San Miguel County is on the Otero County map.

New Mexico. Socorro County

Gran Quivira in Socorro County in New Mexico is a ruined city that was abandoned over seven hundred years ago. It was built originally by the Anasazi or the Mogollon people. The site covers two square miles with walls up to eight foot thick and forty foot high as well as several hundred feet long. Originally there was an aqueduct supplying water to the city but now there is no water for forty miles around. When the Spanish arrived and built a mission here it was already in ruins. Gran Quivira in Socorro County is on the Curry County map.

New Mexico. Union County

Also in New Mexico are the discoveries of Folsom Points or Folsom Projectiles, which were found near the remains of Folsom Man who lived

13,000 to 14,000 years ago, 11,000 BC to 12,000 BC. They left a deep wound in the form of a neat slot. They are of stone, only five centimetres or two inches long and similar to a lance-shaped leaf. They were not arrowheads or lance points or javelin tips yet they were motivated with exceptional force of penetration and used for hunting big game. How they were fired is unknown. Folsom Man was hunting the now extinct straight horned Taylor's Bison with his peculiar spearheads grooved on the sides like a bayonet.

The remains of Folsom Man were discovered in 1926 in Wild Horse Gulch near Folsom. A flint that had been artificially shaped into a spearpoint was discovered deep in clay alongside the bones of an Ice Age bison. Later that same year another flint spear was found wedged in the ribs of another Ice Age bison. This spear point in the bison dated to 9,500 BC.

New Mexico. Valencia County

There is a large inscription that is carved into the side of an eighty-ton boulder on Hidden Mountain, also called Mystery Mountain, near Los Lunas and not far from the Rio Puerco. The script is Old Hebrew with a few Greek

letters mixed in. The stone appears to have the Decalogue carved into it, the Decalogue being a shortened form of the Ten Commandments. The rock was originally discovered in the 1880s and then rediscovered in 1938. The form of Hebrew writing was only rediscovered in the last one hundred years. There are nine lines of one hundred and eighty letters which are a quarter of an inch deep on an exceptionally hard basalt rock. Basalt has a Moh scale rating of six and up. Also found here was an astronomical petroglyph depicting a solar eclipse which occurred at 3.00 PM on the fifteenth of September, 107 BC. It is also reported that there is an equinox observation site on the eastern slopes of the mountain as well as numerous other inscriptions apparently in a rare form of ancient Hebrew. It has been alleged that there are ruins on top of the mountain as well as numerous petroglyphs. One source states that there is an astronomical map on top of the mountain as well. Los Lunas in Valencia County is on the Union County map.

23,000 BC-22,000 BC. Site. United States. New Mexico. Bernalillo County. Nr Bernalillo. Cibola National Forest. Las Huertas Canyon. Sandia Cave. 106.4026w, 35.2551n. 106w35n.

11,500 BC. Site. United States. New Mexico. Curry County. Clovis. Blackwater Draw. 103.32458w, 34.277874n. 103w34n.

Site. United States. New Mexico. Grant County. Silver City. 108.2801w, 32.7701n. 108w32n.

Site. United States. New Mexico. Hidalgo County. 108.8793w, 31.3658n. 108w31n.

53,000 BC. Site. United States. New Mexico. Otero County. Fort Bliss. Nr Orogrande. Rough Canyon. Pendejo Cave. 105.8866w, 32.3956n. 105w32n.

Site. United States. New Mexico. Otero County. White Sands. 106.3256w, 32.7872n. 106w32n.

Site. United States. New Mexico. San Juan County / McKinley County. Chaco Canyon. 107.9610w, 36.0607n. 107w36n.

Site. United States. New Mexico. San Juan County. Flora Vista. 108.071w, 36.7900n. 108w36n.

Site. United States. New Mexico. San Juan County. Shiprock Mountain. 108.8363w, 36.6868n. 108w36n.

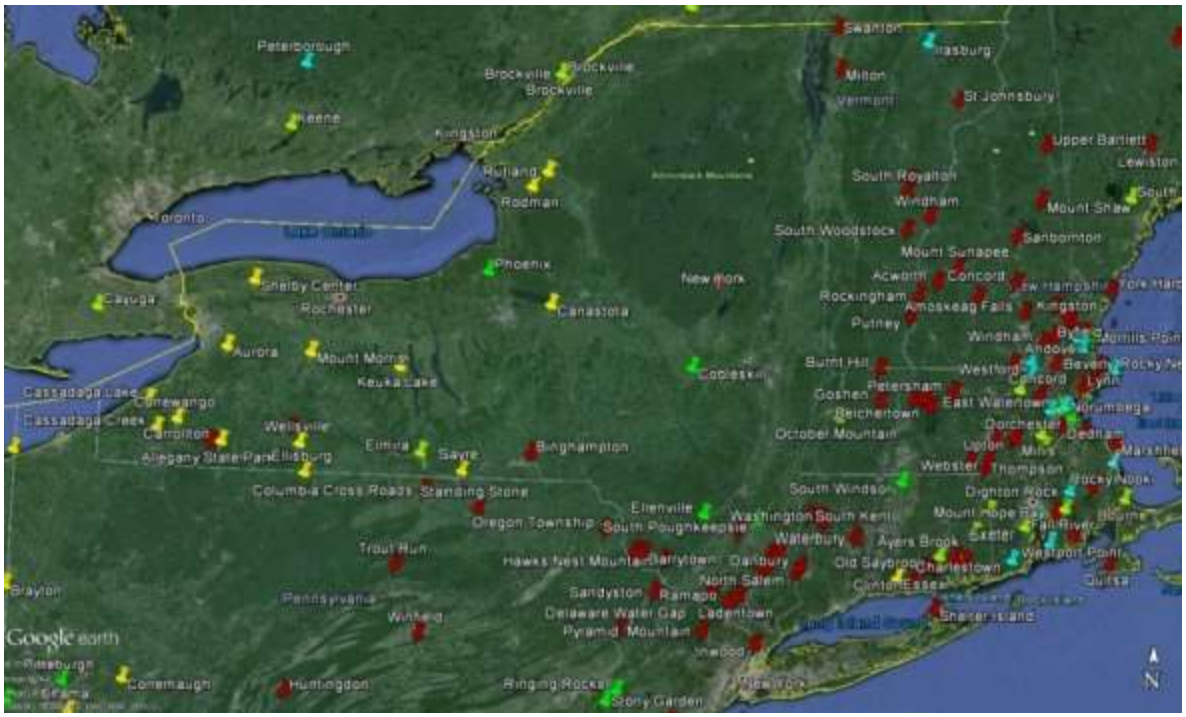
Site. United States. New Mexico. San Miguel County. Mesa Rica. 104.223w, 35.238n. 104w35n.

Site. United States. New Mexico. Socorro County. Gran Quivira. 106.09188w, 34.25989n. 106w34n.

12,000 BC-11,000 BC. Site. United States. New Mexico. Union County. Folsom. 103.9179w, 36.8453n. 103w36n.

Site. United States. New Mexico. Valencia County. Hidden Mountain. Los Lunas. 106.9998w, 34.7819n. 106w34n.

New York State.



New York State. Allegany County

The 1879 history of Allegany County noted a circular mound between

Philip's Creek and the Genesee in the village of Belmont. The mound was several feet high and fifteen feet or so in diameter and disgorged very large human bones when the railroad was built here in 1849 and 1850.

In 1975 William Johnson was hiking along the Genessee River bed in Belfast in Allegany County in New York State. He discovered a dense granular stone that measured two inches by three inches and what attracted his attention were two lines of inscribed script. Dr Barry Fell translated this as Celtic script stating "Confirmation: I have pledged to pay in full". The stone is called the Genesee Inscription.

During the nineteenth century it was reported that human skulls with horns growing from them were discovered in Wellsville in Allegany County in New York State. Horns in skulls? We will meet them again later.

New York State. Broome County

In 1973 a young boy discovered an unusual metal urn in his front yard following a rain storm. Investigation showed that the urn was Phoenician-Egyptian from around 600 BC. The urn was found near the confluence of the Susquehanna River and the Chenango River. The urn is of a type described as terra sigilata with a typical southern Iberian head of the goddess Tanit on the upper panel and a palmette design on the neck and base of the urn. The boy and his father spent several hours excavating the small metal urn from muck and stones which initially looked like a cone but when washed revealed an urn with several figures on it. The urn weighs about a pound and appears to be a hollow cast bronzelike piece five inches in height by three inches in width. The figures are in bas relief.

New York State. Cattaraugas County

There used to be a ruin near Carrolltown in Cattaraugas County called Fort Limestone whose rough figure eight enclosed about five acres of land. In 1851 the removal of a stump turned up a mass of gigantic human bones. Some were enormous indicating that the skeletons were up to eight feet tall.

In the Allegany State Park in Cattaraugus County in New York State near Salamanca an inscribed stone was found that Barry Fell translated as referring to King Zari. The report does not mention the language that the stone was in and states that it was residing in a warehouse in Allegany State Park in 1997.

A twelve-foot high elliptical mound in the Conewango Valley held eight skeletons of giants. Most crumbled but a thigh bone was found that was 28 inches long. Exquisite stone points, enamelwork and jewelry were also found. This was during the Nineteenth century. This was noted by T. Apoleon Cheney in “Illustrations of the Ancient Monuments of New York”. Cattaraugus and Carrolltown are on the Allegany County map.

New York State. Cayuga County

Sometime before the Twentieth Century a Mr Charles P. Pierson whilst digging a cellar on his farm found the skeleton of a giant near Aurora in Cayuga County in New York State. Was this the land of the giants? Or at least one of their lands? Nevada seemed very popular as well. Aurora in Cayuga County is on the Allegany County map.

New York State. Chautauqua County

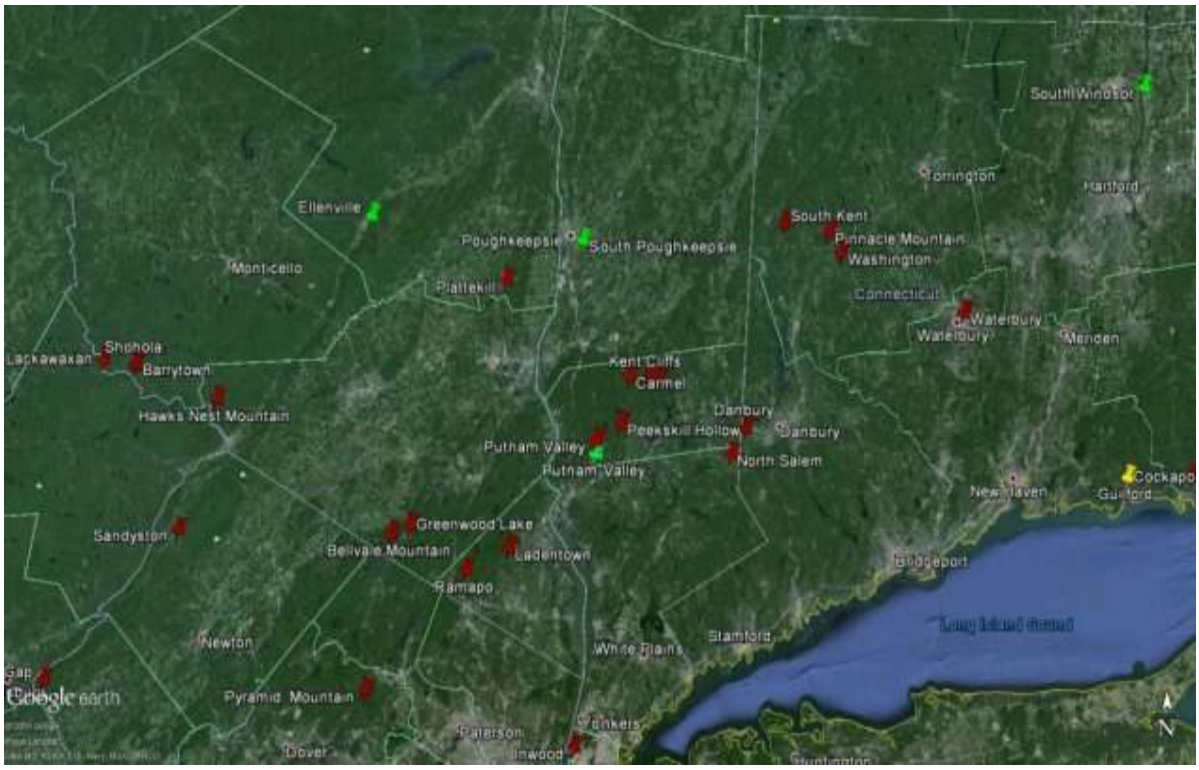
During the Nineteenth century a skeleton seven foot five inches tall with an unusually thick skull was found near Cassadaga Creek in New York State.

Inside a very old mound near Cassadaga Lake during the Nineteenth century some large skeletons were found that were examined by medical gentlemen. One measured nearly nine feet. What is it with the numerous alleged giant remains found in New York State? Cassadaga Creek and Cassadaga Lake in Chatauqua County can be seen in the Allegany County map.

New York State. Cheming County

Henry Schoolcraft in the mid 1800s reported the existence of an ancient set of earthworks called Fort Hill near Elmira in Cheming County in New York State. The site is three miles west of Elmira on the south side of the Chemung River with a small ravine separating Fort Hill from a nearby mountain. Ascent up Fort Hill was barely wide enough for one person for the first two hundred feet and then wide enough for two people for the next two hundred feet when it then widens again. On top of the hill is an embankment that is two hundred and seventy feet long and six to nine feet wide at the top and overall shaped like a gigantic curve.

New York State. Dutchess County



There is a standing stone in South Poughkeepsie in Dutchess County in New York State that has been there since pre-colonial times. The stone stands at the base of an eighty foot tall hill equidistant between the Hudson River and Wappinger Creek around one mile south of Poughkeepsie. It measures five feet eight inches in height, is rectangular and made of limestone. Originally it was nine feet tall but three feet of earth fill was put around the base to level this section of the property. It appears that there is another six feet of stone beneath the ground. According to Salvatore Trento the stone points towards an ancient ceremonial site nearby and also nearby a slab inscribed with a European script that was used two thousand five hundred years ago rests in a field wall. The menhir leans at 76 degrees which tilts it towards the top of the highest hill in the area. Half a mile along this path towards the hill an inscribed stone was found set into a colonial field stone wall. These were the same markings described as Celtic Iberian. Two miles from the Poughkeepsie Stone along the same route is the mouth of the Wappinger Creek Inlet. This was directly opposite an Indian sacred site called the Danskammer Point where the Algonquins used to dance on the edge of the Hudson River.

New York State. Jefferson County

In the mid 1800s giant human skeletons were found near Rodman in Jefferson County.

In the mid 1800s giant human skeletons were found near Rutland. Also near Rutland was an ancient fortified site on the farm of Mr Gregg which had a trench cut across the base of a peninsula between two forks of Sandy Creek with a steep hill serving as an embankment for the rest of the enclosure.

New York State. Livingstone County

During 1820 an Indian Mound as they were called then over one hundred feet in diameter and from eight to ten feet high was demolished in Mount Morris in Livingstone County in New York State. Arrowheads, a brass kettle, what appeared to be rude medals, a pipe and knives as well as other articles were found in it as well as a number of skeletons. One skeleton was enormous and the jawbone was so large that an Adam Holslander who was the tallest man in the settlement put it mask-like over his own chin and jaw.

Mount Morris in Livingston County is on the Allegany County map.

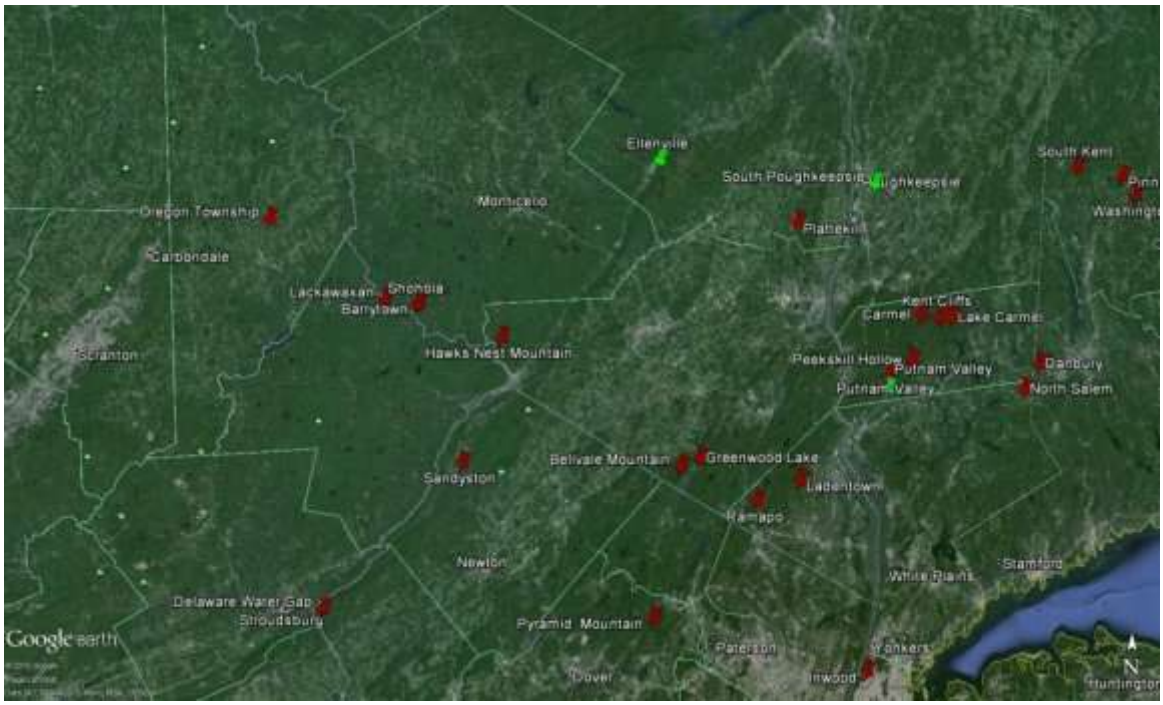
New York State. Madison County

When the rail link was being built in the nineteenth century five giant skeletons, one more than eleven feet tall, were excavated near Canastota in Madison County. Canastota in Madison County is on the Jefferson County map.

New York State. Nassau County

In Autumn 1894 a civil engineer for the City of New York named Alexander Chenoweth was digging in a high knoll near his home in Inwood on the northwestern tip of Manhattan Island when he discovered a huge inscribed stone. The stone was found one foot down and had been quarried and shaped having been split top and bottom as well as having a hammered and pitted surface. The stone is three feet long by two feet in width and thickness. There were strange markings on it that some researchers thought were Viking. Later examination showed that the markings were a vowelless form of Ogam writing that was used by Iberian Celts around 800 BC. Inwood is on the Orange County map.

New York State. Orange County



Northwest of Greenwood Lake is Bellvale Mountain in Orange County in New York State. An MARC field worker named Richard Grando found an inscribed stone weighing two hundred pounds in the midst of a forest thicket on Bellvale Mountain. Three sides of the stone were worked smooth and on one of the corners were several deep U-shaped grooves that had been cut in an orderly fashion. This is believed to be Iberian-Celtic script.

In the Dutchess Quarry near Florida in Orange County in New York State is an ancient cave site. There was a large lake here that became a swamp as ice masses melted twelve thousand years ago. In the early 1960s George Walters and William Ehlers began excavating a cave on Lookout Mountain. The mountain is six hundred and sixty feet high and the cave is at the five hundred and eighty foot level on its northwestern side. In the cave which is twenty feet wide by seventy feet long there were caribou bones and they were twelve thousand years old. The cave appeared to be a summer camp and a Clovis Point was found in it.

In a natural valley pass near Greenwood Lake in Orange County in New York is a perched rock along with a semicircle of stones on the edge of an exposed limestone ridge. The perched rock is six foot by five foot by three foot and rests upon rounded stones. Near the perched stone are six cubical blocks of limestone that were arranged in a semi-circle. One of the stones is marked with deep vertical slashes flanked by a symbol like a flattened X.

This is the same as the markings on a stone found near Danbury in Connecticut that is near a slab-roofed chamber. The vertical marks are believed to be a form of script that is three thousand years old.

On the summit of Hawks Nest Mountain above the Delaware River near Port Jervis there are three large rocks that are perched on top of smaller rocks. These could be identified as glacial erratics or rocks deposited by glaciers. How did the glacier deposit these three rocks weighing several tons each to balance on top of smaller rocks like legs, like underneath dolmens, and then put them in a triangular pattern? There is also a man-sized depression that appears to be artificially constructed as well. Salvatore Trento believes this to be an astrological site with sight lines to prominent features in the area. The rocks are one thousand feet above the Delaware River on an exposed knoll and is the highest point in this area.

There was an ancient three acre earth fort about one and a half miles west of Shelby Center that covered the remains of seven and eight foot tall skeletons. The skulls were well developed in front, broad between the ears and flattened on top. This was well before the twentieth century. Shelby Center in Orleans County is on the Jefferson County map.

New York State. Oswego County

The “Syracuse Herald American” 3rd April 1983, reports that four miles north of the village of Phoenix in Oswego County in New York State hundreds of arrow heads, stone flakes and stone tools were discovered on a knoll that provides a view of the Oswego River and was a prehistoric hunting site. The artifacts are believed to be eleven thousand years old. Phoenix in Oswego County is on the Jefferson County map.

New York State. Putnam County

Around five to seven miles north of Putnam Valley near Kent Cliffs in Putnam County in New York State there are scores of long-barrowed chambers that are built of stone. These stone chambers were recorded as having already been in the area before colonization. There are estimates that there are over one hundred of these strange structures in the area. Many of the stones used are many tons in weight, much more than would be used in root cellars. It has been reported that there are over fifty stone slab roofed prehistoric chambers in this area.

In 1976 Salvatore Trento and a team of MARC volunteers discovered unusual ruins in Putnam Valley. There is what is described as a mammoth wall complex enclosing an area of five hundred yards with the walls rising to a height of sixteen feet in places. Inside these walls are two collapsed slab-roofed chambers and several stone-lined pits. Trento also describes ten corbelled stone chambers that are long-barrowed scattered on both sides of one and a half miles of rural byway. The average width is ten feet with a height of six and a half feet and a length of twenty-seven feet. These are not root cellars.

One hundred yards north of the car park at the Putnam Valley Elementary school on the intersection of Oscawana Lake Road and Kramers Pond Road

are ancient stone ruins. There is a large double slab chamber and near it are several massive stone walls and boulders placed upon others. The masses of granite appear too large have been quarried in the colonial period. On the northern section of this enclosure are two more dry stone walls with the southern section standing alone which measures eight feet wide along the top and fourteen feet wide at the base with the walls standing six feet. One of the walls runs for fifty feet and the other runs for sixty-seven feet before converging to form the extreme southern corner of the enclosure. Where the walls join squarely crudely hewn stones weighing up to two thousand pounds were piled twelve feet high.

In the Clarence Fahnestock Memorial State Park off Dicktown Road near Carmel in Putnam County in New York State are four stone chambers and a large elliptical stone wall. There is a swamp nearby. In the area are stone piles as well as slab stone chambers.

On Clear Pool Road near Lake Carmel in Putnam County in New York State there are two stone slab chambers just off the road that leads to a summer camp. There are also two stone slab chambers off Colesheare Rd nearby.

Off Peekskill Hollow Road near Lake Oscawana in Putnam County, New York, are several isolated stone chambers built of massive blocks of stone. They are also found along Bryant Pond Road.

New York State. Rockland County

Near the hamlet of Ladentown in Rockland County in New York State on top of a peak named Circle Mountain are three rocks that are perched on bedrock at the edge of a cliff. Viewed from above they form a triangle with equal sides of 10.4 feet. One of the larger stones which was two times larger than the other stones was originally perched on top of three smaller stones at the apex of the triangle. Ladentown in Rockland County is in the Putnam County map.

New York State. Sullivan County

Five miles down the Delaware River from Lackawaxen is a conical pile of stones towering seven feet above a base boulder that stands around one

hundred yards from the banks of the Delaware River. Nearby are two toppled similar piles. Just across the Delaware River in Shohola, Pennsylvania, is the Universe Stone that is on the axis formed by the three piles of stone in Barryville. Shohola Creek in Sullivan County is in the Orange County map.

New York State. Schoharie County

In the mid-1970s tools closely resembling the European Acheulian were found in strata 70,000 years old based on glacial geology, 68,000 BC. There is a complete sequence here from the Acheulian equivalent up to an archaic equivalent. Timlin was named after its discoverer. There was a biface stone tool cuture here when others were flake or core types. One example was a hand-axe embedded in a bovine leg bone that was discovered in the dig. Flaked stones that were interpreted as projectile points, scrapers and hand-axes were found. The tools resemble those of the Upper Acheulean type in Europe. The Timlin Site is in Cobleskill in Schoharie County in New York State. The Timlin Site in Schoharie County is on the Broome County map.

New York State. Sussex County

Stones found in Shelter Island on the eastern end of Long Island in New York State resemble inscribed Iberic stones found in Mechanicsburg in Pennsylvania. Professor Barry Fell translated them as describing coastal voyages. Shelter Island in Sussex County is on the Nassau County map.

New York State. Ulster County

There are mysterious stone tunnels in Ellenville in Ulster County in New York State. The tunnels are along Berne Road. There are tunnels carved out of the ridge that were carved out using pick and wedge mining and nobody knows when they were carved. Several of them have water in them. Indications are that they were used for mining copper. A few of the tunnels are six feet wide by four foot high and run for up to five hundred feet.

There is an odd structure south of the village of Plattekille that is built like a dam and consists of two stone walls joined at an obtuse angle. It is one hundred and fifty yards long and eight to ten feet tall at its highest part. The

structure is four foot wide and built across a stream at the outflow from a swamp which would have submerged around one hundred acres. The top is pitted with rectangular openings. The early settlers discovered the dam in the eighteenth century. The structure is called Indian Dam but was not built by Indians. The dam or wall was built at the source of a stream called the Platte Kill. Plattekille in Ulster County is on the Putnam County map.

New York State. Westchester County

On the lawn of the old firehouse in North Salem there is a five-legged dolmen the same as those scattered over Western Europe. The dolmen weighs ninety tons and is granite and twelve feet across and is supported on five small marble pegs. It is south of the corner of Keeler Lane and Titicus Road near the old fire station. The stone weighs two hundred thousand pounds and rests on top of a few conical stones forming what appears to be an isosceles triangle with a base twice of what is called the megalithic yard. The pink granite stone, which is not natural to the area, is sixteen feet by fourteen feet by ten feet. Other reports state that stone slabs inscribed with Ogam writing have been found near here and aerial photography has shown circular impressions with diameters over one hundred yards wide that were only visible from the air.

Also in North Salem is a large drywalled stone chamber on a property that had been owned by the same family since 1685 who recorded that the structure was there twenty years before the barn was built in 1720. There is no history of who constructed it and at one stage a previous owner tried to store ground crops in it over winter but they rotted within months indicating that it was never constructed as a root cellar. Barry Fell discusses the discovery of the white limestone head of horse that was found in the immediate vicinity of the stone chambers. This horse head is very similar to Carthaginian style horse heads found in Leptis Magna in Libya. North Salem in Westchester County is on the Orange County map.

New York State. Yates County

In the early 1800s a conical burial mound at Keuka lake was found to contain several skeletons up to seven feet in height which were measured by

a Doctor from Penn Yan. Keuka Lake in Yates County is on the Allegany County map.

In 1938 newpapers reported that there was a mysterious array of of vertical stone slabs, walls and other ancient constructions covering an area of fourteen acres on the summit of a six hundred foot tall promontory out into Keuka Lake. The site had been discovered in the 1880s. Local Indians stated that the site was there when the first Indians arrived in the area. Over the years local farmers hauled away the all of the cut stone slabs for their barns and homes. The slabs themselves were eight feet wide and two feet high and had been originally set in circles, squares and arcs. In the northwest corner of the bluff was a large standing stone that was eight feet high by three and a half feet wide. The only things at the site now are two water filled excavations and a few stones along nearby fields. This was at Bluff Point near Jerusalem in Yates County.

Site. United States. New York State. Allegany County. Belmont. 78.02534w, 42.2272n. 78w42n.

Site. United States. New York State. Allegany County. Wellsville. 77.9479w, 42.10n. 77w42n.

Site. United States. New York State. Broome County. Binghamton. 75.911667w, 42.10222n. 75w42n.

Site. United States. New York State. Cattaraugus County. Carrollton. 78.651667w, 42.108333n.
78w42n.

Site. United States. New York State. Cattaraugus County. Salamanca. Allegany State Park. 78.651667w, 42.108333n. 78w42n.

Site. United States. New York State. Cattaraugus County. Conewango Valley. 79.0609w, 42.2408n. 79w42n.

Site. United States. New York State. Cayuga County. Aurora. 78.641w, 42.738n. 76w42n.

Site. United States. New York State. Chautauqua County. Cassadaga Creek. 79.244w, 42.172n. 79w42n.

Site. United States. New York State. Chautauqua County. Cassadaga Lake. 79.329w, 42.355n. 79w42n.

Site. United States. New York State. Chemung County. Elmira. Fort Hill. 76.868449w, 42.092561n. 76w42n.

Site. United States. New York State. Dutchess County. South Poughkeepsie. 73.900156w, 41.675889n. 79w42n.

Site. United States. New York State. Jefferson County. Rodman. 75.9410w, 43.8512n. 75w43n.

Site. United States. New York State. Jefferson County. Rutland. 75.801w, 43.949n. 75w43n.

Site. United States. New York State. Livingstone County. Mount Morris. 77.877001w, 42.722996n. 77w42n.

Site. United States. New York State. Madison County. Canastota. 75.7513w, 43.0802n. 75w43n.

Site. United States. New York State. Manhattan Island. Nassau County. Inwood. 73.745833w, 40.619167n. 73w40n.

Site. United States. New York State. Orange County. Bellvale Mountain. 74.332222w, 41.208611n. 74w41n.

Site. United States. New York State. Orange County. Greenwood Lake. 74.28972w, 41.2225n. 74w41n.

Site. United States. New York State. Orange County. Hawks Nest Mountain. Lifting Rocks. 74.7283w, 41.4210n. 74w41n.

Site. United States. New York State. Orleans County. Shelby Center. 78.418w, 43.1818n. 78w43n.

9,000 BC. Site. United States. New York State. Oswego County. Phoenix. 76.320w, 43.290n. 76w43n.

Site. United States. New York State. Putnam County. Kent Cliffs. 73.753006w, 41.452717n. 73w41n.

Site. United States. New York State. Putnam County. Lake Oscawana. 73.81854w, 41.383654n. 73w41n.

Site. United States. New York State. Putnam County. Carmel. 73.798803w, 41.458556n. 73w41n.

Site. United States. New York State. Putnam County. Lake Carmel. 73.730383w, 41.453270n. 73w41n.

Site. United States. New York State. Putnam County. Putnam Valley. 73.873889w, 41.335833n. 73w41n.

Site. United States. New York State. Rockland County. Ladentown. 74.0675w, 41.185833n. 74w41n.

United States. New York State. Sullivan County. Barryville. Shohola Creek. 74.911111w, 41.4775n. 74w41n.

68,000 BC. United States. New York State. Catskill Mountains. Schoharie County. Cobleskill.Timlin Site. 74.484w, 42.6779n. 74w42n.

United States. New York State. Sussex County. Shelter Island. 72.350833w, 41.078056n. 72w41n.

Site. United States. New York State. Ulster County. Ellenville. 74.378536w, 41.716340n. 74w41n.

Site. United States. New York State. Ulster County. Plattekill. 74.0727w,

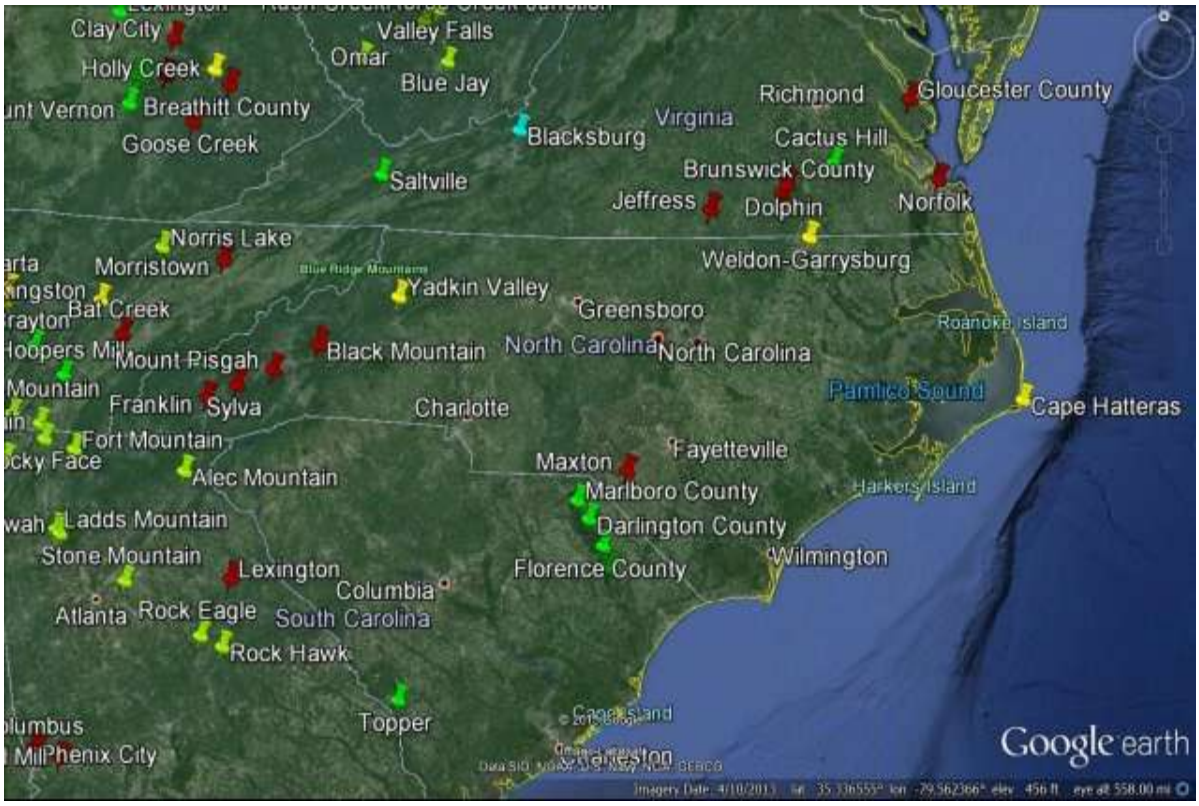
41.6116n. 74w41n.

Site. United States. New York State. Westchester County. North Salem. 73.57152w, 41.33417n. 73w41n

Site. United States. New York State. Yates County. Keuka Lake. 77.071w, 42.652n. 77w42n.

Site. United States. New York State. Yates County. Keuka Lake. Bluff Point. 77.124167w, 42.5625n. 77w42n.

North Carolina.

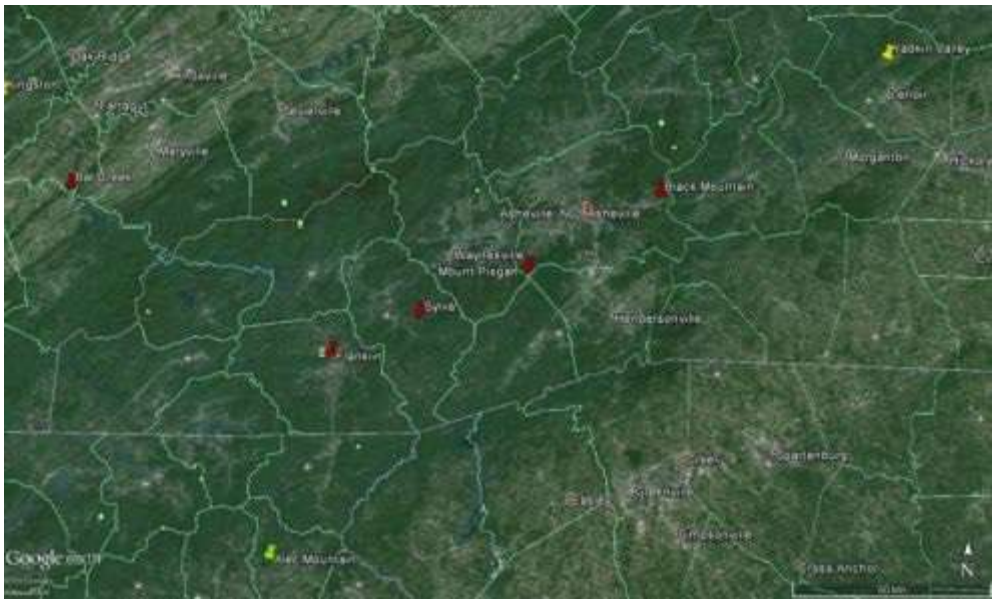


My God, here we go again. Sorry. Someone might have opened the book here. Don't you when you are browsing in a book shop? What? You start at the beginning? I doubt it.

There are great meteorite craters found in the Carolinas, Georgia and Virginia dating from ten to twelve thousand years ago, 10,000 BC to 8,000 BC. The Carolina Bays for example are elliptical and average half a mile in diameter with elevated rims and depressions 25 to 50 feet deep. The Carolina Bays have also been called the Carolina Craterfield. In 1931 the authorities in the two adjacent states of North Carolina and South Carolina decide to try out a new photogrammetric survey and commissioned a company specializing in aerial photography to undertake the task. The stretch between Florida and Cape Hatteras and its hinterland were exposed to the aerial camera. When the films were enlarged and examined in the stereo-comparator they created a sensation. The pilots who saw the pictures were startlingly reminded of the battlefields of the 1914-1918 War. Huge circular or oval shapes sometimes overlapping that could be clearly identified as enlarged mud filled craters caused by the impact of gigantic boulders characterized all the pictures. The existence of the Bays had been completely unknown in the flat marshy land that was traversed by troughs or bays. The origin of the bays was now

suspected. There were three thousand such troughs. Half of them are longer than 1,300 feet and more than one hundred are longer than 5,250 feet. They cover an elongated ellipse of 63,500 miles. Only a small portion of this is on land. The rest is on the fragmented coastal strip. All the longitudinal axes are parallel indicating that the fragments must have consisted of boulders traveling parallel to each other. Even though the craters are 11,000 years old most of the troughs still display remains of the thrust wall in the Southeast. The boulders must have come from the Northwest. The cause of the craters or bays was attributed to the Carolina Meteorites. Because the bays are elliptical as well as circular indicates that the descents and angles of impact must have differed considerably. Only a very large and disintegrating celestial body could have done this. A meteorite shower, if one were large enough would have produced identical holes, either circular or oval, not mixed. A descending and exploding large cosmic body could only produce the Carolina Bays. When the nucleus is traveling ahead of the tail of fragments the craters overlap. Another theory is that the bays were formed by masses of ice ejected from the area of the Great Lakes and that is why no meteoric masses have been found in them. In some of the bays on the low rims for the bays are shallow and elliptical generally with their end points parallel to each other meteoric black glass fragments have been found that are the same as the meteoric glass fragments found in Clovis sites before their disappearence. The sand around the bay rims is white as well and this indicates massive exposure to heat as the sand was blasted away from the impact zone. There are over one hundred thousand meteor craters concentrated along the Georgia, Florida, Virginia and North and South Carolina coasts but also extending North and South indicating a great meteor swarm once struck the area.

North Carolina. Buncombe County



During 1967 a young boy searching for geological specimens in a stream near Black Mountain in Buncombe County found a blackened silver coin found out later to be a Roman coin from the period of 253 AD to 268 AD. What is with the line of Roman Era relics?

North Carolina.Caldwell County

In 1883 numerous skeletons were found in the Yadkin River Valley in Caldwell County in North Carolina. Five mounds were discovered in an area called Happy Valley around Patterson. On the T. Nelson Farm in a mound that was only eighteen inches high sixteen skeletons were found in various positions with some squatting, some reclining, with others in small stone sepultures of water-worn rocks. In the centre was a large skeleton standing upright in a large stone cist. This seated skeleton would have had a standing height of seven feet. Stones that were pitted and shaped like disks were found as well as celts, crude bones, soapstones pipes and black paint made from moulded nuts and charcoal. On the W. D. Jones Farm from a mound thirty-two feet in diameter and three feet deep twenty-six skeletons were excavated as well as celts, disks, shell beads, food cups, crescent -shaped pieces of copper, pipes, red and black paint, broken pottery and charcoal. Caldwell County is on the Buncombe County map.

On the farm of Rev. T. F. Nelson in Caldwell County in North Carolina were conical stone chambers that were covered by mounds. They had been

placed in circular pits about thirty-eight feet in diameter which had been excavated to a depth of three feet. They were made by layering flat stones with the best edge inwards and the next layers of stones resting on these. Three iron chisel-like objects were found in the Nelson Mound in Caldwell County in North Carolina. The age of the objects is unknown. There was also a report that an iron celt or axe head was found there as well.

North Carolina. Dare County

In the murky depths off Cape Hatteras it was reported that there is a ten-mile long wall composed of huge cut stones on the seabed of the Atlantic Ocean. How long has it been there?

North Carolina. Jackson County

When the first white settlers arrived in Sylva in the west of the state they found a large rock covered in peculiar inscriptions. The Cherokee Indians

could not explain the big rock with the funny scratchings. They were there when the Indians first entered the area. The older petroglyphs appear to be Phoenician and Sanskrit and appear to be directions to water. Later glyphs appear to be doodles. The ages of the markings vary greatly. The rock is a large soapstone boulder and it is covered literally with drawings and glyphs. The local Cherokee Indians regarded it as ancient and said that the markings were created by Judaculla, the Great Lord of the Hunt who had seven fingers on his hand. The Indians regarded the place as extremely sacred. The site is on Caney Fork. The name that the Cherokee Indians used for the Milky Way is “Where the dog ran”. In ancient times the people in the south had a corn mill from which meal was stolen again and again. In due course the owners discovered the thief, a dog who ran off howling to his home in the north with the meal dripping from his mouth as he ran and leaving a white trail where he ran which is now the Milky Way. Jackson County is on the Buncombe County map.

North Carolina. Macon County

Near Iola Creek which is northwest of Franklin, the county seat of Macon County in North Carolina, there are numerous prehistoric mica mines. In one of these mines in the nineteenth century unusual objects were discovered. Most of the mines in the area were just openwork pits but this one was a shaft about fifty feet deep. At the forty foot mark there is a short adit or horizontal tunnel. Inside this adit were found several ancient iron implements of different types including an axe head. The ancient American Indians were not supposed to have manufactured iron though we have evidence in Ohio and other places of prehistoric iron furnaces. The objects resembled saws, hoes, tongs and other unidentified objects. This was prior to 1875. Iola Creek in Macon County is on the Buncombe County map.

North Carolina. Northampton County

Workmen opening a way for the railroad between Weldon and Garrysburg in April 1874 found a veritable catacomb of skeletons of giants. The skulls were nearly an inch thick. The teeth were filed sharp with the

enamel perfectly preserved. A femur as long as the leg of an ordinary man was found with the stature of the body being eight or nine feet. Near the heads were sharp stone arrows, some mortars and the bowls of pipes of soft soapstone. The teeth of the skeletons were as large as those of horses. The bodies were packed closely together, laid tier on tier. There was no discernible egress or ingress to the mound. Weldon-Garrysburg in Northampton County is in the Dare County map.

North Carolina. Robeson County

In 1951 a Roman coin was found in in a ploughed field near Maxton. This coin dated from 288 AD and was from the reign of Maximianus Herculius, 284 AD to 305 AD. The coin was found in a ploughed field by a Cherokee landowner named Jerry Maynor. The coin is a tetradrachm of billion, a copper-silver alloy, nineteen millimetres in diameter and struck in Alexandria in Egypt. The obverse shows the emperor and the reverse shows Nike, Victory, and two signs to the lower left read “year 4” of the reign which is 288 AD. Maxton in Robeson County is in the Dare County map.

North Carolina. Transylvania County

Hundreds of ceramic objects have been found in Transylvania County depicting humans in tight fitting coveralls with some sitting in what appear to be armchairs. Camels and other animals that resemble hippopotami and rhinoceroses have also been found. We could possibly explain the camels, even the men in armchairs but not the hippos or the rhinos unless the artist had been to Africa as these two species were never native to the Americas. The statues were obviously of great age and to fake them all would only leave you in the position of town fool which is usually not a desired choice even in quiet country towns. Transylvania County is on the Buncombe County map.

Site. United States. North Carolina. Buncombe County. Black Mountain. 82.3216w, 35.6175n. 82w35n.

Site. United States. North Carolina. Caldwell County. Yadkin Valley. Nelson Mounds. 81.558w, 35.989n. 81w35n.

Site. United States. North Carolina. Dare County. Cape Hatteras. 75.52w, 35.207n. 75w35n.

Site. United States. North Carolina. Jackson County. Blue Ridge Mountains. near Sylva. Judaculla Rock. 83.110127w, 35.301249n. 83w35n.

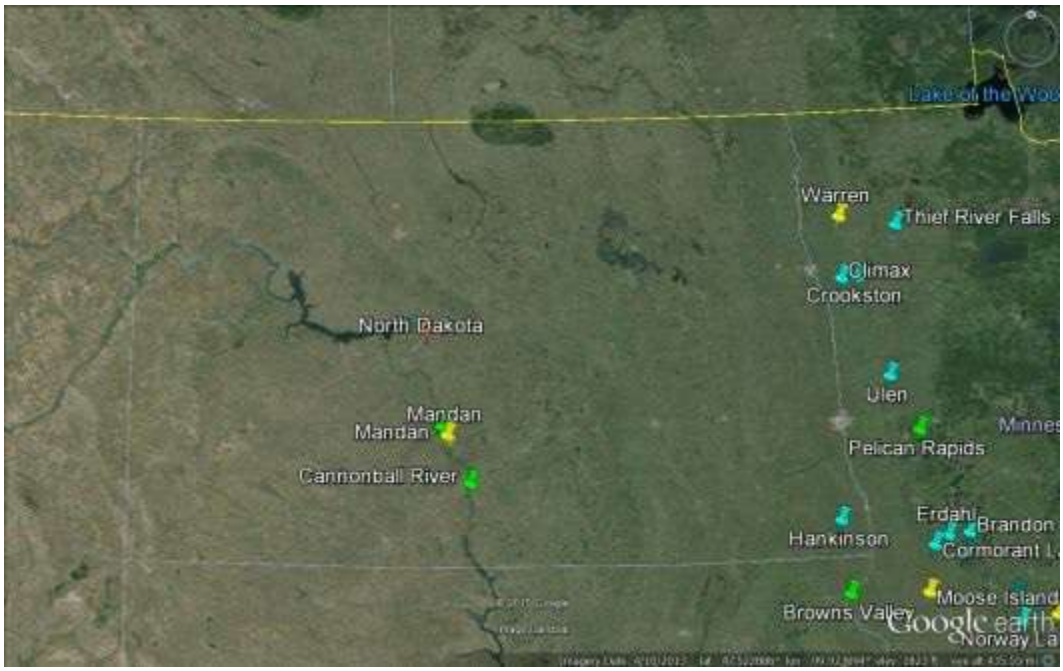
Site. United States. North Carolina. Macon County. Nr Franklin. Guyer Mine. 83.400w, 35.195n. 83w35n.

Site. United States. North Carolina. Northampton County. Weldon-Garrysburg. 77.578w, 36.442n. 77w36n.

Site. United States. North Carolina. Robeson County. Maxton. 79.349w, 34.736n. 79w34n.

Site. United States. North Carolina. Transylvania County. Mount Pisgah. 82.7563w, 35.4254n. 82w35n.

North Dakota.



North Dakota. Morton County

It has been reported that two miles from Mandan on the bluffs near the junction of the Hart River and Missouri River was an ancient cemetery covering one hundred acres that contained the skeletons of a giant race as well as of animals that appear as if they were piled full of dead bodies. The ground has the appearance of having been filled with trenches piled full of dead bodies.This site was just east of the Fort Lincoln Road. The mounds were eight to ten feet tall and up to one hundred feet long and were filled with bones, broken pottery, flint and stones. Five miles above Mandan on the opposite side of the Missouri was another vast graveyard. Local Indians indicated that these graveyards were here before the white man. The report of this cemetery is alleged to have been in an issue of the local newspaper, " The Pioneer". The find was also reported in "Scientific American" 48:296, 1883.

Five miles north of Mandan in the same report it stated that there was another giant cemetery five miles north of Mandan on the opposite side of the Missouri River.

There are peculiar spherical rocks near the Cannonball River that are

arranged in random patterns. Their origin is unknown. They are similar to those found at Rock City in Kansas. The cannonballs are found from the junction of the Cannonball River with the Missouri and then north along the west bank of the Missouri to Fort Rice.

There are peculiar spherical rocks near Mandan that are arranged in random patterns. Their origin is unknown. They are similar to those found at Rock City in Kansas.

North Dakota. Richland County

During a prolonged drought that struck southeastern North Dakota from 1934 to 1936 a small buried stone cairn was exposed on the Madenwaldt Farm two and a half miles north of Hankinson in Richland County in North Dakota. Inside the cairn or rock pile were a pair of virtually identical iron harpoons each inscribed with different runic characters. One of them bore the marks of the Hanseatic League, a North German trading and mercantile league, from the thirteenth to the fifteenth century.

Site. United States. North Dakota. Morton County. Near Mandan. 100.8316w, 46.7657n. 100w46n.

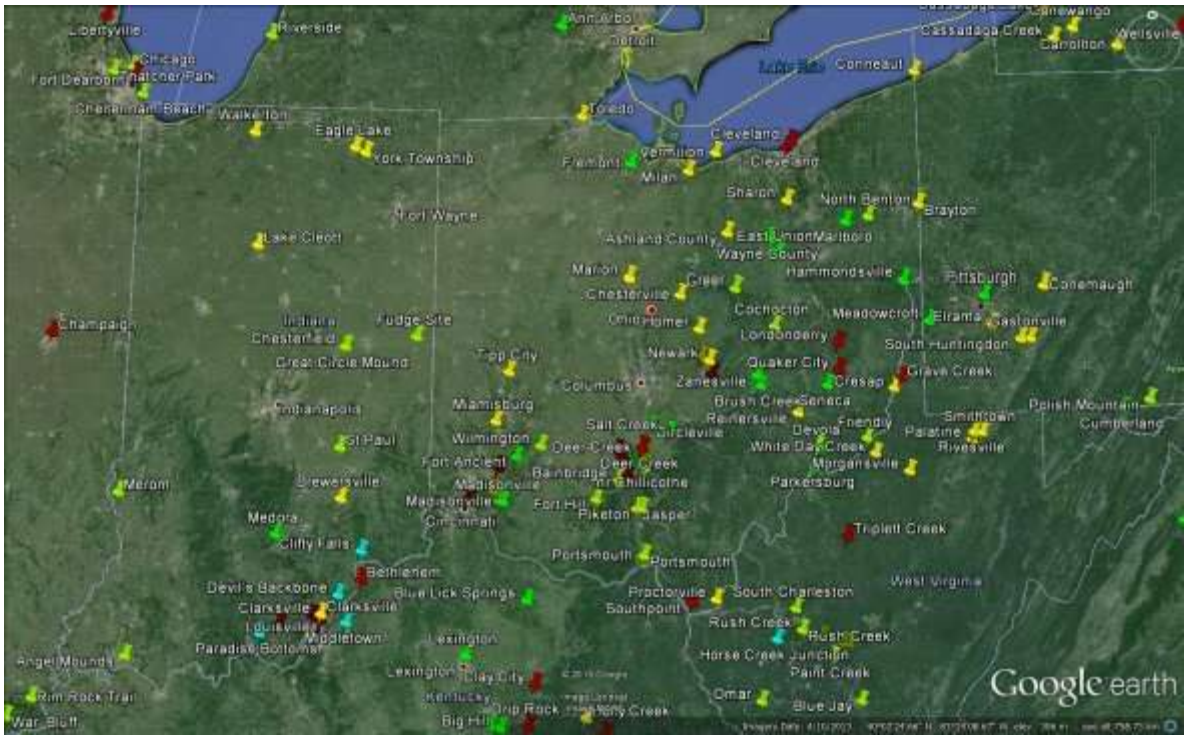
Site. United States. North Dakota. Morton County. Near Mandan. 100.9166w, 46.948n. 100w46n.

Site. United States. North Dakota. Morton County. Cannonball River. 100.606828w, 46.432803n. 100w46n.

Site. United States. North Dakota. Morton County. Mandan. 100.886w, 46.826n. 100w46n.

Site. United States. North Dakota. Richland County. Hankinson. 96.897w, 46.114n. 96w46n.

Ohio.



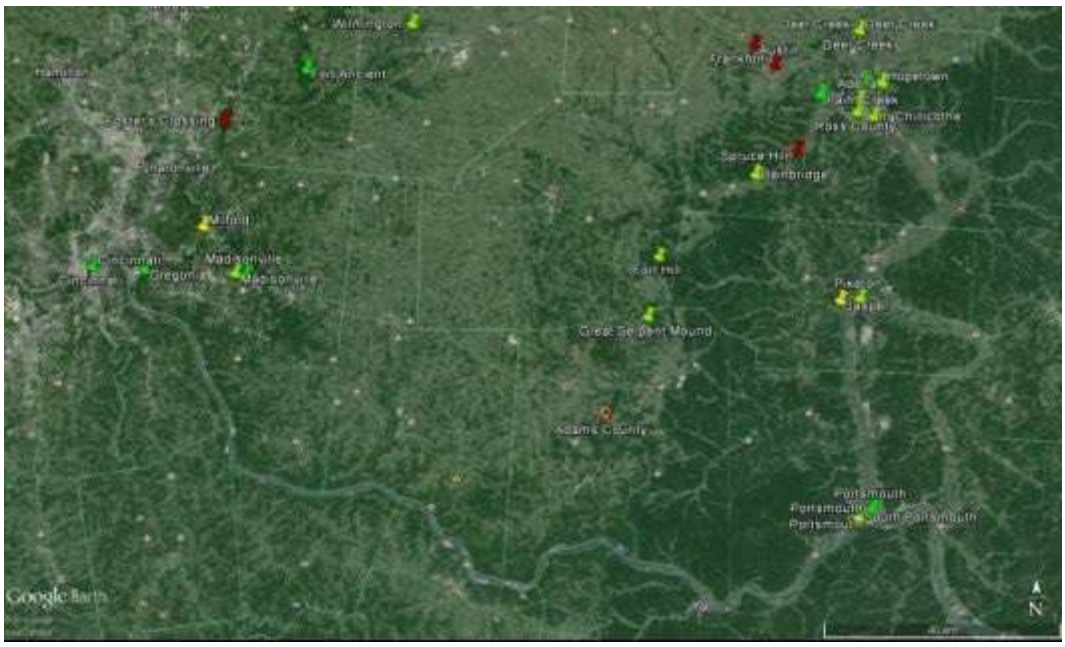
There were reported to be more than ten thousand tumuli, pyramids, and from one thousand to fifteen hundred enclosures erected by the Moundbuilders in Ohio. The mounds were not cones but four-sided pyramids their sides like the Egyptian pyramids corresponding with the cardinal points of the compass.

On November 14, 1891 Mr Putnam excavated into a mound 500 feet long, 200 feet wide and 28 feet high. Near the centre of the mound at a depth of 14 feet the massive skeleton of a man encased in copper armour was found. The head was covered by an oval shaped copper cap. The jaws had copper mouldings. The arms were dressed in copper while copper plates covered the chest and stomach and on each side of the head, on protruding sticks were wooden antlers ornamented with copper. The mouth was stuffed with pearls of immense size but much decayed and around the neck was a necklace of bear's teeth set with pearls. At the side of the skeleton was a female skeleton. Not our first piece of copper armour recorded either. This was reported in the December, 17th, 1891, issue of "Nature". The only thing that was not reported was the location.

An article in the "Cincinnati Commercial Gazette" of 26th September 1889 states that during major excavations of eleven mounds in southern Ohio over the previous two months the body of a man eight feet tall was found

alongside the body of a panther. Just below the skeleton of the giant man and laying on a layer of buried stones was the skeleton of a medium-sized person who had the remains of a necklace comprising 147 bone and shell beads. The shell beads were made from the thick part of conch and pyrula shells which must have been carried from the Atlantic Ocean.

Ohio. Adams County



Seventeen miles southeast of Hillsboro near Locust Grove there is an incredible ground sculpture that is one quarter of a mile long, 20 feet wide and 5 feet high. It is an obvious representation of a snake. There is an abstract quality to the head though that resembles a snake eating an egg. The tail ends in a spiral and the body writhes in seven humps across a wooded ridge. The serpent mound is 1,254 feet long and built of flat river stones of uniform sizes that were combined with clay to bond them together. Archeo-stronomers have determined that the Great Serpent Mound faces the constellation of

Draco or the Dragon. The Serpent Mound itself is set on a peninsula within a four mile wide circular area of layered bedrock that was shattered in the distant past by a meteorite! Some researchers believe that this was around five thousand years ago. Other sources say two hundred and forty million years. At the base of the Great Serpent Mound a large stone monolith has also been found. An interesting feature of the area is the frequency of lightning strikes which are more than the average for the area. Serpent Mound is on the banks of Brush Creek on the top of a meteoric impact site. Some say that it is not a serpent but a gigantic sperm attacking an egg. It certainly looks like a comet or meteor and it is interesting that it is perched on a bluff above the meteor crater. The building of the giant serpent on the edge of a recent meteor crater could well validate that comets and meteors hitting the earth were regarded as flying serpents in the remote past. There were massive meteor bombardments around 3,000 BC.

Ohio. Ashland County

During the nineteenth century Mr George W. Hill, M.D., dug a skeleton of unusual and large size out of a mound in Ashland County. Ashland County is on the Lucas County map.

Ohio. Ashtabula County

The bones of gigantic men were found in mounds in the eastern part of the village of Conneaut in an extensive burying ground near the Presbyterian Church. Some of the skulls had the capacity to admit the head of an ordinary man. The burial ground covered four acres and was in the form of an oblong square. The burial plots were arranged running from north to south. There were between two to three thousand graves here originally and on the opening of some of them in 1800 the bones were found to be black which on exposure to air soon crumbled to dust.

Official reports are that Aaron Wright in 1800 AD homesteaded in the mound builder area near New Salem, later called Conneaut, in Ashtabula County in Ohio. A mound builder burying ground covering four acres was here in what would become the village. It was estimated that there were two to three thousand graves here arranged in regular rows. The bones were black

and crumbled to dust on excavation. Amongst the skeletons were the skeletons of much larger individuals with skulls capable of admitting the head of an ordinary man as well as massive jaw bones. Bones of upper and lower limbs were also found that were of the same proportions relative to the skulls and jawbones. It had been reported that there had been two parallel circular walls with a ditch between them on a hill near the Conneaut River. This was called “Fort Hill”.

In other parts of Ashtabula County giant remains were also found in the nineteenth century.

Ohio. Clermont County

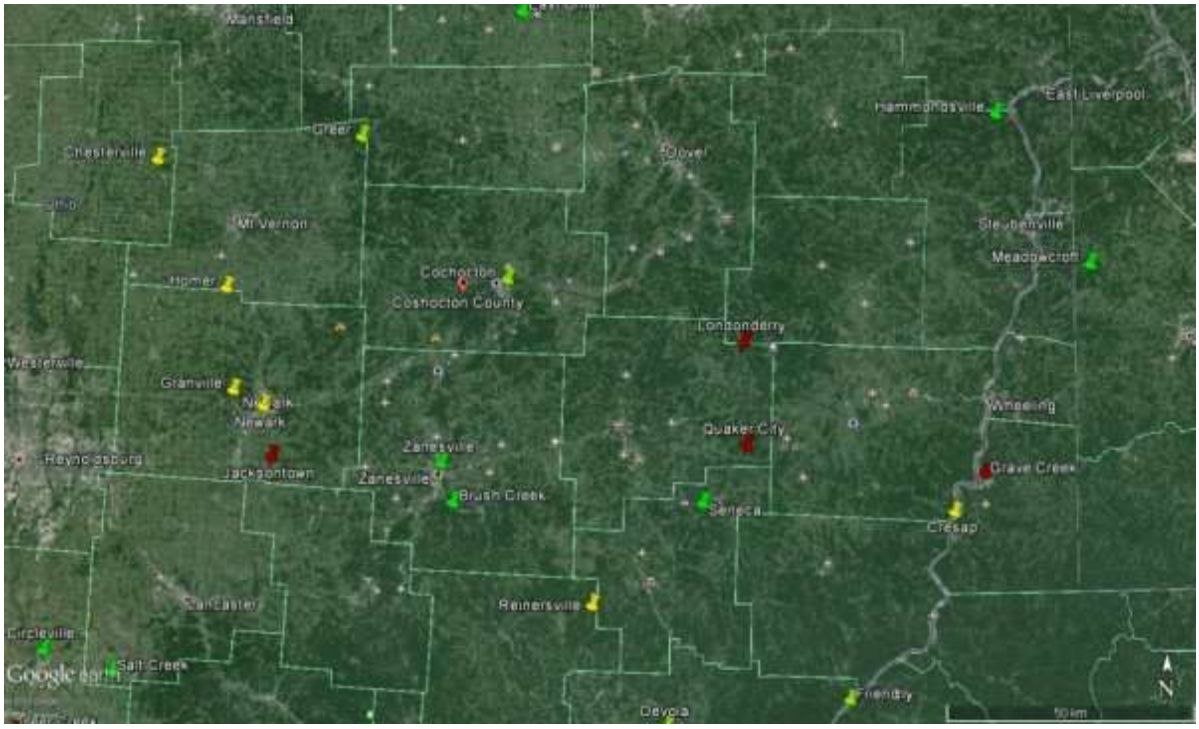
About twenty miles north of the mouth of the Little Miami River, near Milford, was a large site that has now disappeared completely. The base and left side walls of the structural complex were two thousand feet long. In 1823 a map of the East Fork Works was produced by Major Isaac Roberdeau, head of the Bureau of Topographical Engineers, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The map of the site shows what at first appears to be a giant Hanuka candlestick for nine candles inside a large structure that looks like a big waterjug or an ancient oil lamp that was only visible from the air. Milford is on the Lawrence County map.

Ohio. Clinton County

"American Antiquarian", 4:40-48, 1881, has a report of strange objects excavated from a mound called the Sparks Mound on the road from Wilmington to Harveysburg about three and a half miles from Wilmington. The mound was on the west side of the Wilmington and Waynesville Pike near Todd Fork. There were other mounds here as well. Sparks Mound was on the Sparks Farm and was forty feet north to south and forty-five feet wide east west. After opening the mound at a depth of three feet was a six inch layer of charcoal and ashes amidst which were skeletons. The skeletons were buried with the heads to the centre and radiated from the centre like the spokes in a wheel. The skeletons were of all ages. At the centre of the mound was a truncated cone-shaped mass two feet high and four feet in diameter and composed of burnt clay. Directly west was a vault that was nine feet long by three feet wide and was filled with charcoal and ashes. Inside this was a skeleton within whose left hand was a tablet now called the Wilmington Stone. The tablet is of Waverley sandstone and was three and seven eighths of an inch wide and four and seven eighths of an inch long and half an inch thick. On one side are five deep and three shallow grooves. The stone was originally called the Richardson Stone as Mr J. M. Richardson discovered it on January 31st 1879. On the reverse of the stone is a very complex carving of what looks like a writhing maze with strange animal heads interspersed with circles and lines and an odd looking centreal item that could be a zucchini flower or a phallic symbol or even a vaginal symbol when reversed. We will never know as we know very little about the Adena or Mound Builders. Several other engraved stones were found in the mound as well. One showed a man in buckskins holding two strange items like a long handled shovel and another item like a pick. Behind him is an almost rectangular mass of squares filled with intricate tracery and what looks like a computer mouse coming from it to the left of the man. Some say that this is a butterfly. We know that it is not a computer mouse but merely looks like one. This item has a two indents in it, one at the top and the other at the bottom which looks like it was originally fixed to something like a handle. Another engraved stone with similar indentations was also found. This one has a long-haired female in the centre who is facing left at a giant lizard or alligator standing on a tree trunk or limb. Behind her is a tiger with stripes with a snake sitting in front of it that is looking back at the tiger with its tongue out. The female seems to be

dropping balls onto the ground. People have read numerous things into these complex images and you can google them any time for a good look and to form your own opinion. Do they resemble writing or just very intricate decoration? Wilmington in Clinton County is in the Adams County map.

Ohio. Coshocton County



In the issue of the “Gentleman’s Magazine” of August 1837 it was reported that an unusual and ancient burial ground was found near Cochocton in Coshocton County in Ohio. There were remains of wood around the bodies indicating the use of coffins. What was really unusual was that the bodies were no more than four and a half feet tall down to three feet tall. No metallic aritfacts or ceramics were found with them.

Ohio. Cuyahoga County

In October 2006 Daniel Byers was sweeping a suburban high school in suburban Cleveland Ohio for lost jewelry and old coins with his metal detector. He discovered a delta-shaped pendant at a depth of eighteen inches. The artifact is 2.4 inches long by 1.5 inches wide with a single perforation at

its top. It weighs 1.4 ounces and is made of bronze and a design seems to be carved into it instead of moulded into it. On one side is the image of a shirtless male in a pose similar to dancing with long locks of hair hanging beneath a type of headgear. He has a belted skirt around his waist which is slim and a pectoral around his shoulders. To the right of the figure is what appears to be an inverted question mark partially contained inside a semi-circle. Some epigraphers believe this to be Linear A writing from Crete and that the figure resembles the “Prince of the Lilies” painted on walls in the palace of Knossos. Linear A was only used between 1900 BC and 1700 BC. On the opposite side of the object is a double headed axe which is a Minoan or Cretan symbol. We have met the labrys a few other times as well. Cleveland in Cuyahoga County is in the Ashtabula County map.

Ohio. Erie County

In the 1879 “History of Huron and Ohio Counties” by W. W. Williams, there is mention of three well defined earthworks that were from two to four feet tall near Milan in Erie County. Large trees were growing upon some of these embankments and there were mounds near these forts which contained human bones that there just thrown together as if a large number of bodies had been thrown together at one time. The skull bones were larger than the modern average and all showed marks of violent death. Amongst the skulls, vertebrae, arm and leg bones were stone pipes and fragments of burnt clay. The bodies were also larger than those of modern man. Milan in Erie County is in the Ashtabula County map.

Ohio. Guernsey County

In 1978 a cuneiform tablet was found near Quaker City in Ohio. The Sumerian text was translated by Professor David Owen of Cornell University and states that it had been composed by a man named Ur-e’e in the month of Dumuzi in what approximates as the year 2,030 BC. It stated that the ensi or ruler of Karidza was elevated. This is a similar age to Chief Joseph’s cuneiform tablet and the Hearn artifact.

A strange artifact was found in Londonderry in Guernsey County in Ohio sometime in 1943 or 1944. The object is an iron mask that was found half

buried in the ground during a house demolition. The object was found by Fred Wayble and is nine inches long by five inches wide at the eyes and appears negroid. It has a prominent nose and a faint mouth and resembles a death mask. Is it a modern, meaning nineteenth century death mask or a prehistoric iron mask? Quaker City and Londonderry are in Guernsey County on the Coshocton County map.

Ohio. Hamilton County

Prior to 1993 a Roman sword was found four feet below the surface on the banks of the Ohio River in Cincinatti, Ohio. Cincinatti in Hamilton County is in the Clermont County map.

In 1826 a well was being dug near the Ohio River in North Cincinnati when from 94 feet down a buried tree stump was brought to the surface which showed the marks of an axe. The axe marks were deep and well cut indicating the use of a sharp and durable blade. Embedded in the top of the stump was an advanced oxidized wedge of iron and the layer that the stump came from was between 50,000 and 75,000years old, 73,000BC-48,000 BC. Do civilizations come and go?

The “Cincinnati Enquirer” 15th July 1891 reports that there were numerous discoveries in Madisonville which is now a suburb of Cincinnati in Hamilton County in Ohio. In the mounds in the area it was reported that there were rows upon rows of grinning skulls. Woven cloth was also found that the article stated was similar to that of Assyria or Babylonia in texture. Two strange artifacts were also found that are called the “Conjuring Stone” and the “Tablet of Life” otherwise called the “Cincinnati Tablet”. The tablet was reported to have fetal designs on it representing an understanding of gestation and the creation of life. Another stone was called the “Measuring Stone” which is a piece of sandstone about five eighths of an inch thick, a half ellipse in shape, exactly nine inches on the flat side and twelve inches on the curve. Dotted lines in the drawing indicate the completed ellipse which was an exact model of the mound in which it was found. Also found in the area are the remains of hammers, knives, mica ornaments, beads, wampum, decorated shells and pottery. One odd item was a femur or leg bone that was almost worn in two as though it was used for polishing. Thousands of these have been found. Another odd artifact type was a type of needle made from long fish bones resembling in length a crochet needle and the carpet needle.

Forges have also been found as well as great quantities of furnace slag, cinders and scalings that fly from beaten white-hot iron. More iron workings? Whose?

Paleolithic implements have also been found in Madisonville in glacial gravels. They are indicative of great age.

Ohio. Hillsboro County

There are the remains of a massive ancient hill fort here at Fort Hill in Hillsboro County that is at least two thousand years old. The fort covers the entire hilltop. Fort Hill is thirty miles from Chillicothe and perched on a difficult to approach hill top. The wall is composed of mixed earth and stone and is about one and a quarter miles long. This wall is paralleled by a ditch on the inside. There are thirty-three entries through the wall and it is only six to ten feet tall from the bottom of the ditch to the top of the wall. Fort Hill in Hillsboro County is on the Adams County map.

Ohio. Jefferson County

Hammondsville or Hammondville is fourteen miles northwest of Steubenville. A large slate wall covered in untranslatable hieroglyphics was discovered in a coal strip mine owned by a Captain Lacey. In the autumn of 1868 a miner in a coalmine named James Parson was working relatively close to the surface. Suddenly a large amount of coal fell into the shaft unmasking a slate wall covered with inscriptions. A crowd soon gathered and noted a resemblance between the inscriptions and Egyptian hieroglyphics. Given the age of the coal seam the inscriptions had to date back at least two hundred million years, 200,000,000 BC. The inscriptions oxidized before the experts arrived to decipher them. The hieroglyphics were arranged in horizontal rows at a distance of 7.6 centimetres from each other and each sign was three quarters of an inch in size and arranged in rows precisely placed three inches apart. Many local witnesses saw the wall before it disintegrated completely on exposure to the air. Another report states that James Parsons and his two sons exhumed the wall. The wall was large and smooth with the hieroglyphics carved into it. Hammondville in Jefferson County is on the Coshocton County map.

Ohio. Knox County

During 1981 oil drillers near Greer in Ohio discovered a long hidden subterranean chamber. There was a tunnel connected to it and it was thirty-one feet long though the oil drillers reckoned that another twenty-five feet of tunnel was destroyed by them. The walls were constructed of sandstone block masonry three to four feet high. At the end of the tunnel was a circular chamber eight feet high with a diameter of fifty to fifty-three inches. The tunnel was very damp if for use as a cellar. Greer in Knox County is in the Coshocton County map.

Ohio. Lawrence County

A report from the “Ironton Register”, May 5th, 1892, states that where the township of Proctorville now stands was once part of a well paved city the greater part of which is now in the Ohio River. There were only a few mounds there, one of which was near the C. Wilgus Mansion, which contained a skeleton of a giant with double rows of teeth. The jawbone could go over the jaw of a modern man. The area was apparently a burial ground that was filled with skeletons at a depth of six feet. Part of the pavement was of boulderstone and part of brick.

Another report from the same area states that in Autumn 2004 John Hudnall was digging in his front yard near Southpoint in Lawrence County in Ohio when he discovered a most unusual object. Six feet down as he was replacing a broken sewer line he found a baked clay oil lamp that is four inches long. The lamp dates back to the period of 400 AD to 800 AD and the inscription on the side says “The light of Christ shines for all”.

Ohio. Licking County

In late April 1885, according to the “New York Times”, some school boys opened a small mound near Homer in Licking County in Ohio. Several feet below the surface of the earth a large vault with a stone floor and bark covering was found. Inside this vault were four huge skeletons, three being over seven feet tall whilst the tallest was over eight feet. The skeletons lay with their feet to the east and were lying on a bed of charcoal in which were numerous burned bones. There were a lot of stone beads about the neck of the tallest skeleton. There were also thirty stone vessels and artifacts as well as a

stone pipe with engraving on it. There was also a stone kettle, bows, arrows, hatchets and a stone knife.

In Granville in Licking County in Ohio is the Alligator Mound. The Alligator mound is on an elevated spur of land and is two hundred and fifty feet long. The head, body, four legs and a curved tail were all clearly defined. The body was forty foot broad and the legs were thirty-six feet long. The average height of the mound was four feet except at the shoulders where it was six feet. The head faces southwest. In the middle of the effigy mound was a small mound which could have been used as an altar and a graded path led from the top of the effigy to the altar that was ten feet wide. The effigy mound is in Bryn Du Drive in Granville. From the top of the Granville Mound the mounds at Newark could be seen.

At Newark there are extensive and intricate earthworks occupying an area two miles square embraced within embankments twelve miles long. One of the mounds is a threefold symbol like a bird's foot or a trident. The central mound is 155 feet long and the other two each 110 feet in length.

The city of Newark has grown on top of what was a huge necropolis of the Moundbuilder culture. Much of the original fantastic layout has been destroyed by modern development. What was still remaining in 1977 were the perfectly circular earth walls enclosing about 20 acres adjoining which is a regular octagon of about 18 acres. Long corridors with earthen walls linked these and other structures. A separate channel extended straight from the main site to the Licking River bank about 2.5 miles away. Originally there was an octagon here that covered forty acres as well as a large circle that was connected to it. There was an embankment around the octagon that was five feet high. There were eight entrances all equidistant from each other that are guarded by little mounds that are made a little wider than the entrances so as to cover them. These mounds are inside the doorways and are the same height as the ramparts. At one end of the enclosure the ramparts leave the octagon and form an avenue of two parallel banks leading to the circle that are one hundred yards long and fifteen yards wide. At their termination point they flare out and become the circle that covers twenty acres. At the outer part of the circle and opposite the entrance is a large flat-topped mound that was twelve feet high and one hundred and eighty feet long by thirty feet wide. These earthworks were joined to a large exact square that was originally twenty acres in size as well. There are the remains of a ceremonial road or processional way that stretches nearly seventy miles from Newark,

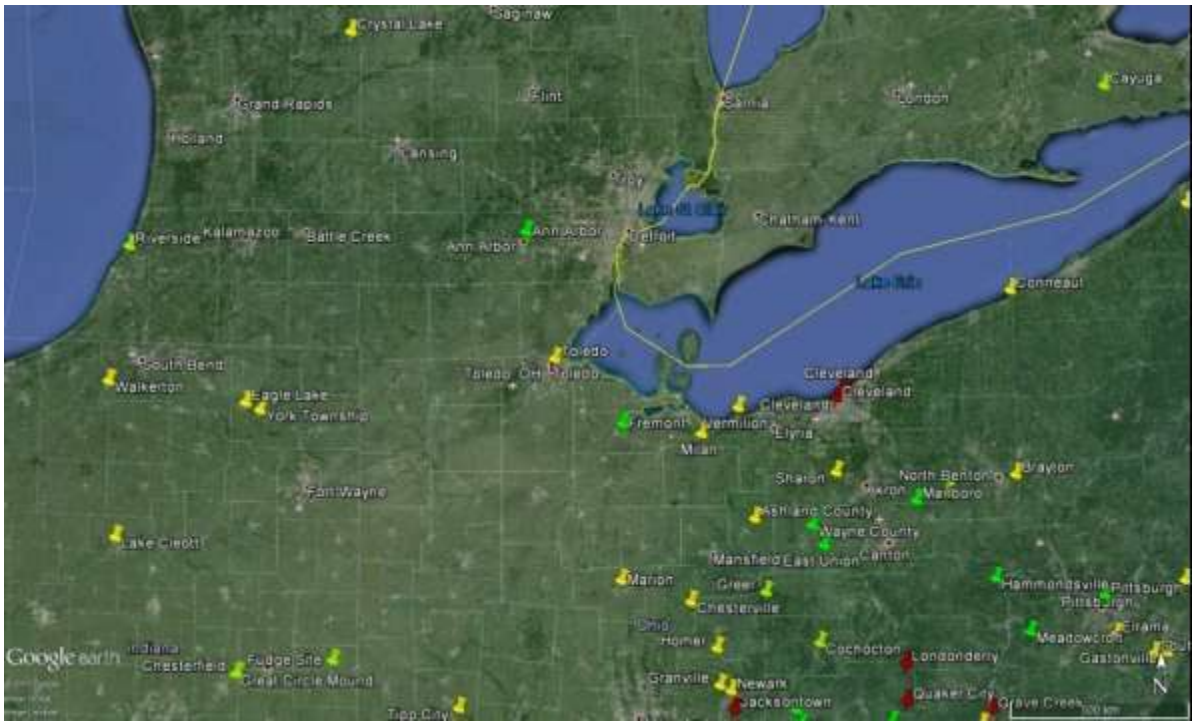
Ohio, to Mound City, near Chillicothe, Ohio.

Also in the Newark area there are thirty sites that display features of vitrification or burning. Charcoal, slag, bricks and pieces of iron have also been reported to have been found here. Excavation of these thermally wrecked sites seem to reveal the remains of iron smelting furnaces or smelters. Remember iron was not supposed to have been made in Pre-Columbian America. Several of the pre-Columbian peoples apparently never read these later learned studies.

Half a mile south of Jacksontown until the mid-nineteenth century stood what was described as the largest stone mound in the United States. It had a 183 foot diameter and was forty foot high. Fifteen thousand wagonloads of stone were hauled from it to build the north bank of Buckeye Lake. After the mound was torn down there were exposed fifteen small earthen burial mounds arranged in a circle though only one skeleton was found. The mound was called the Great Stone Stack. The site was where a ridge stood just south of the I-70 and east of Rt. 13. Some sources state that this two thousand year old mound resembled the brochs of the British Isles.

In November, 1860, David Wyrick of Newark, Ohio, found an inscribed stone in a burial mound ten miles south of town. The stone is inscribed on all sides with a condensed version of the Ten Commandments or Decalogue. The stone is black and fine-grained and is limestone with a fossil crinoid stem visible on it. This type of limestone is common in Miskingum County in Ohio. The stone was found inside a sandstone box that was smooth on the outside and hollowed out to exactly fit the stone. The stone shows a man in an archway that is covered with Hebraic lettering. The word Moses is above him. The Decalogue stone is six and seven eighths of an inch long or 17.5 centimetres and two and seven eighth of an inch wide, 7.3 centimetres, and one and three quarter inches thick, 4.2 centimetres. The Decalogue was found in an earthen mound under the Great Stone Stack. Also in 1860 Mr Wyrick had also found what is called the Keystone due to its' shape. This small stone is also inscribed with apparently Hebraic characters stating "Holy of Holies", "King of the Earth", "The Law of God" and " The Word of God".

Ohio. Lucas County



A mound near Toledo in Lucas County was found to contain twenty skeletons that were seated facing east with jaws and teeth twice as large as those of present day people. Beside each was a large bowl with curiously wrought hieroglyphic figures on it. From the “Chicago Record”, October, 24, 1895.

Ohio. Mahoning County

In the nineteenth century a giant that was twelve feet tall and had six toes on each foot was excavated from a mound near Brayton in Ohio.

In April 1939 a most amazing discovery was made by two postal workers on the Malsbery property at North Benton in Smith Township in Mahoning County. There was a mound here that was one hundred feet long and six feet high and overlooked the town of North Benton. Three weeks of digging uncovered a tomb which was very unusual. There were the remains of a circular building seventy feet in diameter and twenty feet high buried under the mound. The perimeter was surrounded by a stone wall composed of large sandstone slabs set end to end and behind this outer wall was another of

timbers of which only the burned stumps survived. There was a single entrance on the west side that was only wide enough for one person at a time by a corridor thirty feet long that was originally flanked by wooden posts. The corridor then opened up into a central space that contained a fire pit. Just beyond it lay a gigantic effigy of a spread eagle composed of white sandstone slabs laid on a raised bed of moulded clay. The wingspan was thirty-two feet and it measured sixteen feet from tail to head. The head was aligned with the rising sun. A single aperture in the roof allowed a single ray of light to illuminate the Thunderbird making it gleam in the darkness of the tomb. Across the bird's north wing were the remains of a man with a female skeleton in the middle of the opposite wing. Both skeletons were raised on biers surrounded by burial offerings of copper, flint and bone. Amongst these were spool-shaped copper earrings, a platform pipe, a type of three-tube pan pipe, and a hollow copper sphere. Two smashed skulls lay at the feet of the man and a single skull lay at the feet of the woman. On the opposite side of the tomb in the northwest there was a semicircular stone structure connected to two walled rooms with two small altars. There were other burials at the site as well as multiple cremations on the north and south sides. On the north side between the semicircular shrine and the eagle was a great stone grave enclosing a giant skeleton. The skull was twenty-five inches around and investigators estimated his original height as six foot ten inches. The publicity of the open mound attracted many sightseers who caused damage to the site so it was bulldozed in 1939 for its own protection. Brayton and North Benton in Mahoning County are on the Lucas County map.

Ohio. Marion County

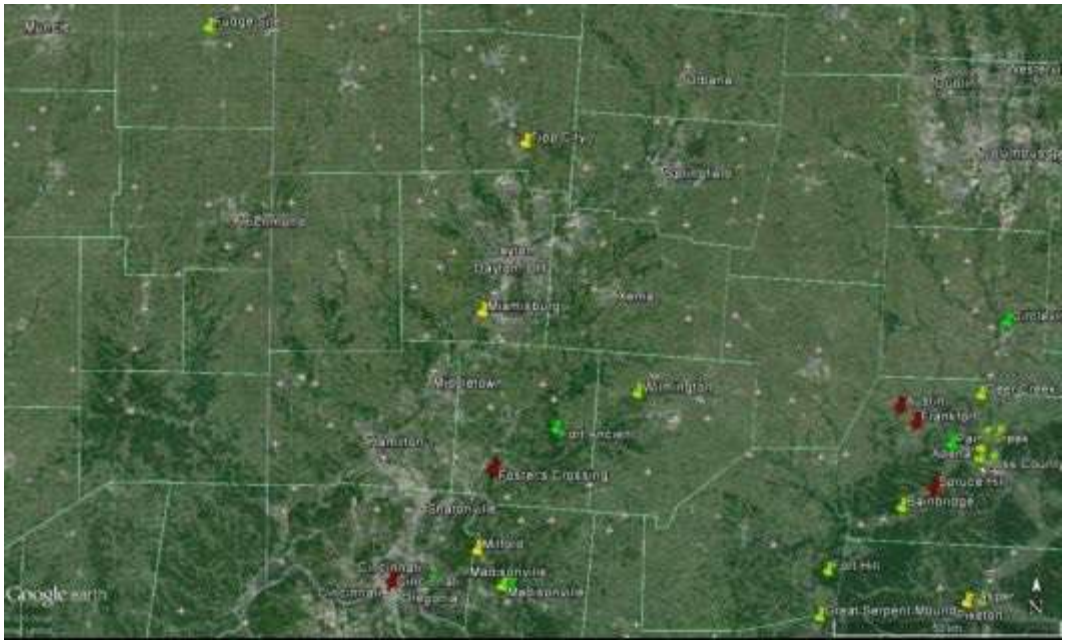
During the 1860s excavators digging into a hill in Marion uncovered thirty skeletons who ranged in height from seven to eight feet in length. Marion in Marion County is on the Lucas County map.

Near Medina, five miles west of Akron, Ohio, at the junction of Ridgewood Road and State Road, is the Paleo Crossing Site. This site consists of three post holes and two pits in an area of one hundred and fifty square feet. These remains of what was obviously a wooden structure dating back to 10,200 BC. Clovis Point spear heads have been found here as well. Charcoal from the site has been radio-carbon dated. Sharon in Medina County is on the Lucas County map.

Ohio. Miami County

It was reported in the “Ohio Morning Sun News Herald” for April 14th 1904 that a giant skeleton of a man was unearthed at the Woolverhampon Farm just outside what was called Tippecanoe City in Miami County in Ohio. Tippecanoe City was changed to Tipp City in 1938 as there was another Tippecanoe in Ohio. One of seven skeletons found in a mound was eight feet from the top of the head to the ankles as the feet were missing. The seven bodies were arranged in a circle with their feet, or in the giant’s case the ankles, pointing towards the centre. The skull of the giant was big enough to fit over a normal man’s head like a helmet. There were also rude implements buried with them as well. Tipp City is on the Lucas County map.

Ohio. Montgomery County



It was reported in 1897 that the skeleton of a giant that was eight foot one inch tall was found in Miamisburg in Montgomery County in Ohio.

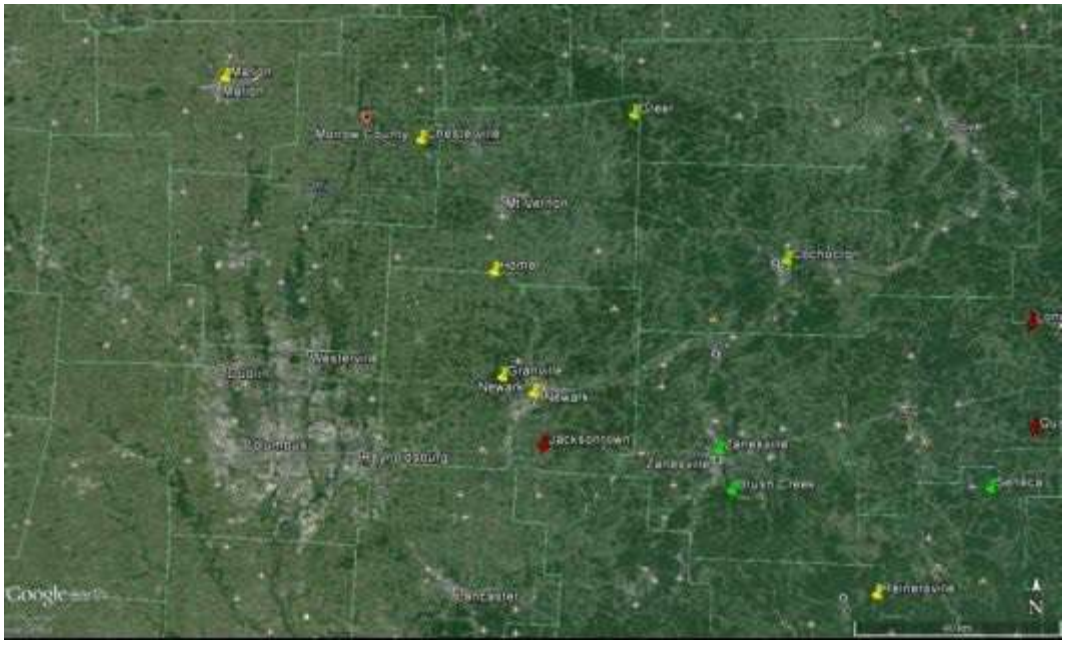
Miamisburg is also home to the Miamisburg Mound which is regarded as the largest conical burial mound in Ohio. This mound was sixty-eight feet tall in 1848 with a diameter of eight hundred and fifty-two feet. The mound is

two thousand five hundred years old. In 1869 a bark covered skeleton was found in an otherwise empty chamber that was twenty-eight feet deep into the mound. In 1869 excavators discovered a layer of flat stones that overlapped like shingles to cover the roof of the burial vault. Evidence also suggested that the pyramid itself was covered with the same type of stone originally.

Ohio. Morgan County

A small knoll near Reinersville in Morgan County in Ohio was discovered to be an artificial mound. Just below the surface was a layer of boulders and pebbles. Directly underneath this was a skeleton of a man that was recorded as eight feet seven inches tall. Around this skeleton were bone and stone implements and stone hatchets. This was reported in the “Ohio Science Annual”, 1898. Reinersville is on the Coshocton County map.

Ohio. Morrow County



When the hotel was being built in Chesterville in Morrow County in 1829 the material for the bricks was provided by a mound nearby. Inside the mound was a large skeleton whose jawbone easily fitted over the head of a

citizen of the town who was remarkable for his large jaw. The skull contained more teeth than white men of the period. Every time you read it, the same story. And you can actually imagine it really happening. Was it one urban myth of the time or a normal reaction by human beings to something new? Were these baked bricks again? No one was supposed to be baking bricks in precolonial North America. Or were they? These aren't the first baked bricks that we have met yet.

Ohio. Muskingum County

In 1853 the bones of a woman completely entombed in sandstone were found at Cusick's Mill Quarry near Zanesville. The sandstone also retained the full impression of her once fleshly form.

Also near Zanesville, prior to 1880, Dr Everhart found a skeleton of enormous dimensions in a clay coffin along with a sandstone slab containing hieroglyphics in a mound. This was from the "American Antiquarian", v3, 1880, page 61. The clay coffin had been moulded by hand and was flat at the bottom, straight on the sides and arched over the top. It was reported that symbols on this stone were similar to those on the Davenport Stone. Zanesville in Muskingum County is in the Morrow County map.

The Brush Creek Township Historical society opened a mound in 1880 under the supervision of Dr. J. F. Everhart of Zanesville. The mound measured sixty-four by thirty five feet at the summit gradually sloping in every direction and was eight feet in height. Inside the mound was a clay coffin that contained the skeleton of a woman and a child. The skeleton of the woman was eight feet long. The skeleton of the child was three foot six inches long and there was also an image there that crumbled when exposed to the air. Against the head of the clay coffin was an irregularly shaped red standstone mass weighing eighteen pounds that was impregnated with red oxide and with two lines of hieroglyphics on one side only. In another grave was the skeleton of a man and a woman, the former measuring nine feet and the latter eight feet. In a third grave there was another male and another female measuring nine feet four inches and eight feet respectively. The female face was looking downwards and the male being immediately on top was looking upwards. Seven other skeletons were found in the mound, the smallest being eight feet whilst others were ten feet. Each of these skeletons was buried singly or each in separate graves. Not a single tooth was in either

skeleton except for the skeleton in the clay coffin. Resting against one of the coffins was an engraved stone tablet that was last reported being seen in Cincinnati. Everhart and a Mr Bowers concluded that the giant race were Sun worshippers from this carved tablet. There was reported to be a stone altar inside the mound that caused the mound to have the flattened shape that it had. The altar was at the south end of the mound and was of stone being four and a half feet wide and twelve feet long built on an earthen foundation nearly four foot wide having in the middle two large flagstones. Upon the flagstones were charred bones, cinders and ashes. This was reported from the "Scientific American", August 14, 1880, page 106.

Ohio. Noble County.

A report mentions that in Seneca Township in 1872 one of the numerous mounds that were in the area was opened and found to contain broken earthenware, flint heads, stone implements and the remains of three skeletons that were at least eight foot tall in life. These skeletons had double teeth in front as well as in the back of the mouth and in both upper and lower jaws. Exposure to air caused the skeletons to crumble. Seneca township in Noble County is on the Morrow County map.

Ohio. Pickaway County

There were enclosures in Circleville in the form of a circle joined to a square that were demolished in the early nineteenth century. There was a large mound in the centre of the circular mound. As well as two skeletons there were a quantity of arrow heads found here that were as large as spear heads as well as a mirror three feet long by one and a half foot wide that was made of isin-glass or mica membranacea and on it there had been a plate of iron that had oxidized completely. Nearby was a large common Indian cemetery. Circleville was named after the gigantic circular embankment found here. There were also reports that when one of the mounds here was razed inside it were found charcoal, bricks and iron. More iron? More bricks? Was this actually a mound as burial site or a buried iron furnace?

There is a cross-shaped mound here discovered before 1888 that was visible only from the air in the narrow valley of the Salt Creek, eighteen

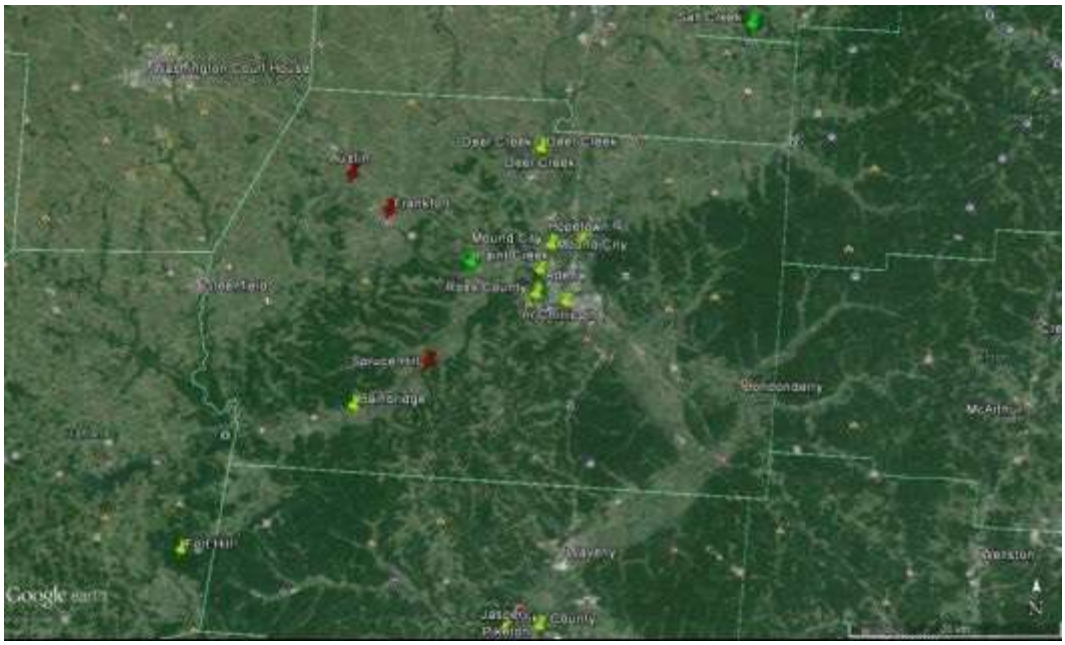
miles northeast from Chillicothe. The cross was ninety feet between the ends in the form of a Greek cross and elevated three feet above the surface of the earth. It was surrounded by a slight ditch. There are mounds nearby as well as a circular elevation of stone and earth immediately to the back of it. Modern sources state the the cross is four feet high and in the middle is a twenty foot wide depression that is twenty inches deep. Circleville and Salt Creek in Pickaway County in Ohio are on the Ross County map.

Ohio. Pike County

The “Stevens Point Daily Journal”, 1st May 1886, has a report about two burials of giants near Jasper in Pike County in Ohio. Several dozen skeletons were unearthed on the farm of Mr Matthew Mark with the largest being recorded as being nine feet tall. One burial had ten skeletons that were buried standing up in a circle. Many observers noticed the excellent state of preservation of the skeletons in these two cemeteries as well as the excellent teeth.

Near Piketon there is a double walled or prolonged pyramidal structure. This resembles two massive long mounds with pyramidal shaped ends with a passage between them big enough for a road to cut between and tall enough for trees to grow on and still reveal its size. The Piketon Mounds are now in the Mound Cemetery. The graded way is one thousand and eighty feet long and ranging from two hundred and fifteen feet wide to two hundred and three feet wide. The construction of the Chillicothe Turnpike destroyed much of it. The largest mound is seventy-five feet in circumference and twenty-five feet high. Jasper and Piketon in Pike County are in the Ross County map.

Ohio. Ross County



Around Chillicothe we have several Roman era remains as well as contemporary to them Mound Builder remains. The incidence of so many artifacts in the one place positively shows contact between both cultures on the Scioto River which flows into the Ohio River. We have also met Roman era artifacts around the Falls of the Ohio near Clarskville. The Ohio River then flows down to the Mississippi meaning that traders from Europe could enter from the Gulf of Mexico.

Near Chillicothe in Ohio was the Adena Plantation of Ohio's sixth Governor Thomas Worthington. The Adena Culture was named after the plantation where in 1900 William C Mills excavated an unusual mound. The grave goods were totally unlike artifacts from other ancient earthworks as the pendants and ceremonial axes belonged to a totally different culture. The Adena culture seemed to appear fully formed around one thousand BC.

Near the village of Austin in Ross County Ohio the remains of a pit furnace have been found dating from the Iron Age. It is called the Overly Furnace. William Conner reports that he believes that there were at least one hundred and thirty pit furnaces in south-central Ohio. These were for smelting iron ore. Ross County seems to be the site of a massive series of communities that are all centred on Chillicothe.

Twelve miles west of Chillicothe prehistoric structures on top of Spruce Hill have been found to have been exposed to intense heat. The hill has very abrupt sides and projects midway into the valley of Paint Creek. The surfaces

of stones on the mounds have been vitrified or fused together. The wall of stone here was carried around the top of the hill a little below the brow. On the western side which was the steepest part of the hill the stone wall was placed so as to prevent the creek from washing away the hill and undermining the fort.

On top of Spruce Hill is an extensive deposit of slag formed by furnace work from long before European settlement. There are several low mounds of hearth-pit slag with an iron content of ten per cent. In the heap were lumps of slag, lumps of red-burned bog-ore, charcoal and glazed stone. Ancient draft furnaces were placed on top of the sides of hills so as to catch the updraught to fuel them. Arlington Mallery found twenty furnaces in the vicinity. Many of the iron furnaces of Ohio were built inside mounds or in close proximity to Adena earthworks. The pits are oval-shaped with a flue and used for processing limonite into iron. This is the same as the Celts in Europe who also processed limonite. Arlington Mallery in September 1948 whilst investigating the Spruce Hill fortress and investigating what appeared to be primitive iron furnaces discovered one large furnace that he described as Nordic. This furnace had an opening at the bottom about one foot square to a stone-covered flue that is the same size and is eight feet long. At the end of the flue is a small clay repectacle the purpose of which was to bring in air and to carry out the porous mass of iron to the receptacle where the bloom or accumulated iron was formed. There was a rough sandstone wall about two feet high around it. In 1919 George Shoemaker, who had originally discovered the furnace whilst looking for gold, after excavating debris from the furnace found that the bottom of the pit was an oval bowl with bottom and sides lined with potter's clay from Paint Creek at the bottom of Spruce Hill. The pit was sixteen feet deep. Mallery uncovered many more iron furnaces for refining bog iron in the same area and at the bottom of the walls of the fortress. Mallery described many of these unflued furnaces as Celtic as they were more primitive. Mallery did not explain whether this actually meant that Vikings and Celts had actually created them. Arlington Mallery also reported that near the Nordic furnace as he described it was a stone mound that was circular in shape that was set up on a high promontory. Set deep into the top of this mound was a stone that was engraved with runes which were letters of the Norse alphabet. The particular stone marked the entrance to a stone-vaulted grave. On another promontory are nine more stone-lined passage graves. Spruce Hill is described as a stone-walled fortress

of unknown age on top of a hill. The walls of cut limestone surround an area of one hundred and forty acres and stretch for more than two and a quarter miles. Spruce Hill is above Paint Creek. Along the walls are thirty spots of burnt, fused or glazed sandstone, vitrified soils and burnt clay and cinders. There were baked clay lumps with the impression of criss-crossing logs on them similar to Celtic forts or oppida in Europe and Northern Europe. At the bottom of Spruce Hill, on the southwest side, it was reported by early explorers that the ruins of a city were here with the cellars and stone foundations still visible in the early nineteenth century. The streets were all regularly spaced.

Near Chillicothe in Ross County Ohio dozens of skeletons wearing copper masks were found prior to 1925. The Copper Culture would obtain the copper by building a fire around the rock containing it and then pouring water onto the hot stone. This would split the rock into fragments which were then heated and beaten out into sheets. This is the accepted theory though as moulded copper ingots have also been found in North America.

The "Ohio Daily Gazette", 25th May 1897, writes that Clarence Loverbery, curator of the Museum of Ohio State University was excavating an Indian mound just outside the city limits of Chillicothe on Deer Creek in Ross County in Ohio when he discovered a well preserved log hut inside the mound. Inside the log hut was a skeleton of a very large man whose skull bone was at least half an inch in thickness. The skeleton's wrists were wrapped with copper cerements indicating that this was an important individual.

During the 1980s a bronze coin was discovered in a small mound at Deer Creek northwest of Chillicothe. The coin was Numidian and struck during the reign of Micipsa, 148-118 BC. Was this also loose change a long time ago?

It was also reported that previously in 1967 Mr Gene Elliott found an unusual coin whilst hunting for Indian artifacts on Deer Creek. The coin is believed to be Numidian from the second Century BC. The Numidians were neighbors to Carthage in North Africa and the coin is of the period when the final siege of Carthage was taking place. Maybe they were evacuees when Ross County was a major cultural site for the Adena and Hopewell Cultures. The coin was found in a ploughed field three to four miles above the confluence of Deer Creek with the Scioto River, about two miles from the Arledge Furnace site. This is the discovery of two Numidian coins from the same period in a very small area. Who was trading with whom?

Arlington Mallery discovered prehistoric refractory bricks in an ancient furnace at Deer Creek in Ross County Ohio. Worked iron was also found here. In the late 1940s Arlington Mallery after excavating iron furnaces on Spruce Hill, only ten miles away, discovered fourteen primitive iron furnaces covering a period of several centuries. Most of the furnaces were buried at the bottom of prehistoric mounds that had not been disturbed for centuries with some of the furnaces covering three quarters of the base area of the mounds. The iron furnaces represent an evolution of primitive European furnace making.

On the Arledge Farm which was eight miles north of Bourneville George Arledge had been cultivating over a large mound that was originally fifty feet in diameter and sixteen feet high. Over the years plowing had reduced the height to six feet. When first found the mound was covered with mature locust trees. Many tons of glazed slag and sandstone had been removed in plowing. Cinders, charcoal and bog ore had also been found in large quantities. This was the first of the fourteen furnaces that Mallery had excavated here. After a trench was dug an oval pit eight feet long and five feet wide was discovered. The vertical walls were six inches of soft, red-burned iron or with a glazed inner facing. The furnace here was more advanced than the ones on Spruce Hill and was very complex in structure. The unusual feature here was that underneath the floor there was a bed of loosely laid cobble-stones that was around eighteen inches thick. Buried in this cobblestone base was a large flue that went underground. During the Deer Creek excavations iron bars, iron shovels, and an iron axe with a mineralized wooden handle were found during the excavations.

The Allyn Mound near Frankfort in Ross County in Ohio contains a dome-shaped burned clay structure that resembles a furnace. Ashes and charcoal had been raked away from it on the south side and three skeletons were laid on it directly on top of each other with no earth in between. In the northwest side a clinker was found in some charcoal and ashes. The clinker was magnetic indicating that it contained iron. The furnace or dome had an eight inch wide round opening in its top. The mound was originally sixty feet in diameter and seven feet tall.

At Hopetown there are two walled figures, one a square and the other a circle, that cover twenty acres each exactly. The square is four fifths of a mile in circumference. These geoglyphs are one mile east of Mound City and are in Hopetown and are on the terrace of the Scioto River.

The “Oakland Tribune” 10th December 1925 reported that several skeletons excavated from the Seip Mound near Bainbridge in Ross County in Ohio were covered in pearls. These pearls ranged in size from that of hickory nuts to a millet seed. Many of the skeletons were resting on pearls. Fragments of tortoise shells etched with figures of birds as well as necklaces of grizzly-bear claws were found. Seip Mound is near Chillicothe, Ohio, and is two hundred and forty feet long by one hundred and thirty feet wide and thirty feet high. There was a large semi-circular enclosure around the mound which was connected to smaller circular and square enclosures. There is also a smaller structure here that is composed of three smaller mounds that are connected together to the east of Seip Mound. There were one hundred burials here as well as artifacts crafted from mica and copper. The mounds are around two thousand years old. Seip Mound resembles a giant egg rising up out of the ground. The mound was surrounded by a long channel at its base that was flooded with water to make the mound resemble an island. Seip Mound is only twenty miles from the Great Serpent Mound.

Shortly before 17th September 1926 the skeleton of what appeared to be a twelve year old boy with a number of marbles was removed from Bricer Mound in the Seip Mounds Group near Bainbridge in Ross County Ohio. The boy had been interred inside a cabin-like structure of which the mould was found. The body had been clad in a woven fabric and the grave held other unusual items as well. These were a number of marbles made of chlorite which is fine-grained. The marbles were engraved with beautiful designs. There was also a stone carved in the shape of a turkey vulture even cut down to the feather markings. Another was carved to resemble a lizard with the tail of a rattlesnake. There was also green chlorite that resembles turquoise and many well cut mica designs. Numerous teeth of raccoons, foxes, wolves, mountain lions, bears and other wild animals were also found in the mound. These were all pierced to be worn as ornaments. A few bits of copper and obsidian spear points were also found.

By the Scioto River north of Chillicothe in Ohio is Mound City, a thirteen acre, 5.25 hectare necropolis. The site contains 23 burial mounds enclosed within an earthen wall over one metre in height forming a vast round-cornered square. Early reports say that there were twenty-six mounds here originally. The embankment was twenty feet wide and four feet high and one and three quarter miles long. The mounds cover burials. Amongst the mounds one was excavated that contained mammoth and mastodon tusks. This is

called the Mound of the Fossils. Hang on? When did the mammoth and mastodon become extinct in the Americas? Are our dates out? To the east is a square that is eight hundred and fifty feet by eight hundred and fifty feet in size with perfect angles with the west side being the east side of the main enclosure. Also inside one mound a wooden effigy of a magic mushroom was found that was one foot long and covered in copper. Another mound, Mica Mound, contained sheets of mica as well as eagle claws and hands cut out of mica. In another mound, Mound of the Pipes, over two hundred clay effigy smoking pipes were found depicting reptiles, birds and animals. Another mound called Death Mask Mound revealed a head piece made of human skulls. In many of the mounds there were shell beads, elk and bird teeth, copper objects, spearheads made from black volcanic glass, obisidian, bird and toad effigy clay pipes and two copper head-dresses. One head-dress sported three pairs of copper antlers and another represented a bear.

According to the "Centralia Enterprise and Tribune" 21st November 1891, it is reported that Warren K. Morehead and Dr Cresson had been excavating a mound on the Hopewell Farm for the previous two months. This is the site of the Hopewell Culture, named after the farm, with this site originally called Mound City. The mound that they had been excavating was five hundred feet long by two hundred feet wide and twenty-eight feet high. At a depth of fourteen feet the skeleton of a man encased in copper armour was found with the head covered in an oval-shaped copper cap. The jaws had copper mouldings, the arms were dressed in copper, copper plates covered the chest and stomach and on each side of the head on protruding stick were wooden antlers that were ornamented with copper. The mouth was stuffed with pearls and around the neck was a necklace of bear's teeth set with pearls. The skeleton was massive and by its side was a female skeleton.

There were twenty-six earthworks at Mound City on an area of thirteen acres surrounded by a squarish embankment. One of the mounds was described as a "Mound of the Pipes" and contained around two hundred stone bowls that were exquisitely carved to represent animals and humans. Another mound was cut open to reveal the entombment of four men laid out on a floor that was covered with oversized flakes of mica which has a jewel-like quality. As well as the mica pastel wafers were elk and bear teeth, copper ornaments, large obsidian points, a cache of five thousand polished mother of pearl beads and effigy pipes in the shape of many animals and reptiles and birds including toads and ravens. The residential area for the inhabitants was

on the other side of the Scioto River from Mound City towards Hopetown.

In Burial Mound Number 21 in Chillicothe Ohio an effigy pipe was discovered with a most unusual subject depicted on it. The pipe is made from pipestone from the hills near Portsmouth and depicts a realistic representation of a man in Adena attire. The ten inch high figurine depicts a man with a deformity called achondroplastic dwarfism where the body is heavy set and muscular, the arms are stubby as are the knees and an out of proportion oversized head. He also appeared to suffer from goiter and rickets.

Excavation of a mound outside of Chillicothe, Ohio, in Mound City, brought forth a copper helmet in the form of a bear's head. This particular bear head helmet had hinged ears and legs that were attached by rivets that originally allowed the appendages to move. The Celts in Europe and England made articulated headgear, not the American Indians.

There is one mound at Chillicothe called the "Death Mask Mound" in which the fragments of a human skull had been sawed and drilled for use as a mask. In the same mound were the skeletons of thirteen adult men as well as copper effigies of birds of prey.

One of the mounds was called the Effigy Mound which was five hundred by two hundred and ten feet in size. The height was twenty-three feet and the mound resembled a human trunk. In this mound numerous skeletons were found. A skeleton called Number 248 appeared to be the most important individual in the mound. He wore copper antlers that were twenty-two inches by twenty-three inches and he himself was five foot eleven inches tall. His breast and back were covered with copper plates, bear teeth and other ornaments and he also had strings of beads around his ankles and wrists. On his feet were the remains of sandals. The copper horns were originally attached to a copper helmet that covered the skull from the upper jaw to the base of the occipital. A rough cloth skirt was also worn which was covered with pearl beads and bear and panther teeth. The other skeletons were covered with shell beads, copper plates and celts. Many copper objects were recovered including copper crosses and a huge copper axe that was twenty-two and a half inches long and weighed thirty-eight pounds.

A slate tube has been found in one of the twenty-four mounds at Chillicothe. The slate is of a compact variety that cuts with great clearness and receives a fine but not glaring polish. The tube is thirteen inches long by one and one tenth inch in diameter. One end swells slightly and the other terminates in a broad flattened triangular mouthpiece when it contracts

gradually to one tenth of an inch. The inner surface of the tube is perfectly smooth till within a short distance of the point of contraction. For the remaining distance the circular striae formed by a drill in boring are distinctly marked. The carving upon it is very fine. An unknown type of machine had drilled the tube.

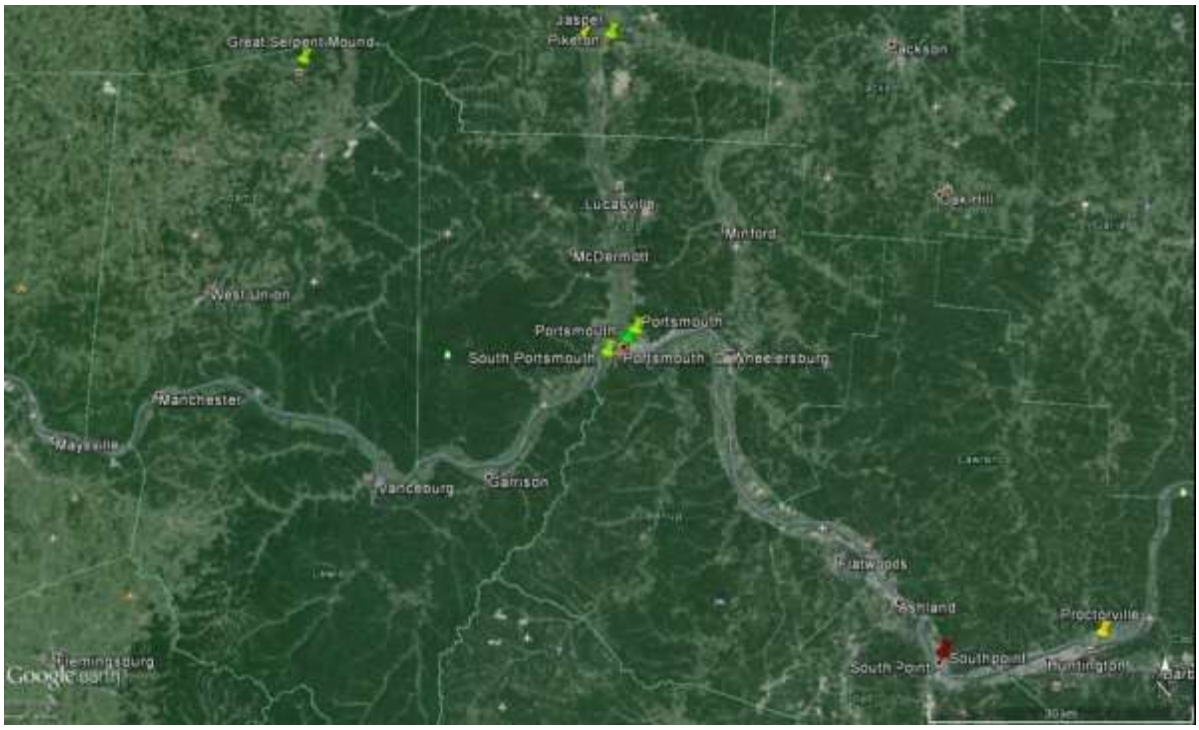
Prehistoric refractory brick from a furnace was found in the Walled Village on Paint Creek in Ross County in Ohio.

What do we say about Ross County? It appeared to be a large religious, commercial and industrial area on the Scioto River with easy access to the Ohio River and onwards to the Gulf of Mexico via the Mississippi River. Ross County is also not far from the Great Lakes copper producing region.

Ohio. Sandusky County

The “American Journal of Science” 2:4:145, 1847, has a report that in a mound near Lower Sandusky, now named Fremont, in Sandusky County that a number of mica discs were discovered recently. The mica plates were seven inches by ten inches in size and apparently covered with hieroglyphics. Each of the plates is perforated with a hole at the end possibly to be used as pendants. The difference between these plates and what is called “hieroglyphic” mica is that these hieroglyphs were arranged in rows. Fremont in Sandusky County is in the Lucas County map.

Ohio. Scioto County



A W. Kiney reports that while digging a vault for drainage in Portsmouth in Scioto County at a depth of twenty-seven feet the tusk of a mastodon was found. It was four feet long and four inches in diameter at the thickest part. It crumbled very much on contact with the air. Several flakes of flint were found with it. At a depth of twenty-two feet a log was found. It was burned at one end and at the other was a gap the same as an axemans's kerf. The mastodon bone was found under shell banks below the level of the Moundbuilders works from six to fifteen feet down.

Under what is now much of Portsmouth, Ohio, are the remains of a massive prehistoric ceremonial centre. The northernmost section had a number of circular enclosures as well as a horse-shoe shaped enclosure. There are also three sets of parallel walled roads leading away in various different directions. There is also a set of walled roads that goes to the southeast where it crosses the Ohio River to another set of earthworks. There are also other roads that lead to sites such as Tremper Mound. Across the Ohio River is Greenup County in Kentucky where there are other structures near South Portsmouth. One of these is the Old Fort Earthworks which is a series of rectangular enclosures There are several other mounds here as well. There is also a large series of concentric circles surrounding a central cone mound that is connected to the Old Fort.

Ohio. Stark County

A curious image carved out of black marble about six to eight inches high was found by some workmen while digging a well at a depth of twelve feet below the surface. The ground above it had never been disturbed and it was embedded in sand and gravel. The marble is not found in Ohio. The strata was of sand and gravel from before the last Ice Age. Marlboro in Stark County is on the Lucas County map.

Ohio. Warren County

In Warren County near Lebanon in Washington Township is Fort Ancient. There is a circuit around Fort Ancient of between four to five miles. The embankment was twenty feet high and the fort could have held a garrison of sixty thousand men with their families and provisions. Fort Ancient was placed on the summit of a hill overlooking the Little Miami River near Oregonia. The ramparts follow every curve of the precipitous hill that they are built on. The ramparts were from ten to twenty feet high and sixty feet wide with a five-foot wide walkway on top. The enclosure here covers an area of one hundred and forty acres. There was a road here leading from the fort to the river that was paved with flat waterworn stones. The fort covers a two hundred foot high plateau overlooking the Little Miami River. The total length of the wall is 18,712 feet in a convoluted pattern as it follows the edge of the precipice on which it is built and encloses an area of one hundred acres. The wall varies in height from five feet to twenty-four feet and is from twenty feet to seventy-five feet wide. An estimate of the total weight of the earth contained in the wall is 172,000,000 cubic feet. Nomadic Indians did not build structures like this. There are seventy-four entrances to the enclosure. Was this a fort or a massive religious site? Forts do not have numerous entrances. Other arguments for it not being a fort but a religious site are that the ditches are located inside the walls and that some of the walls were aligned for astronomical reasons. In the northeast part of the complex there are four stone-covered mounds arranged in a square which apparently functioned as a calendar with gaps in the walls aligned to highlight major positions of the sun and moon as they rose and set. In 2005 inside the fort a

circular arrangement of wooden posts around sixty metres in diameter were found with a shallow basin of burned clay at its centre.

In 1890 archeologists from the Peabody Museum excavated a trench through a mound in Foster's Crossing, now Fosters, in Warren County in Ohio. They found a furnace inside the mound the walls of which had been constructed of hard-burned bog ore backed up with loose stones and earth. The bottom was paved with flat stones laid on top of loosely piled stones with a flue built of stones that conducted air into the pile which was then filtered through the loose stones into the furnace. The same flue also acted as the outlet for the molten slag and iron which dripped down and flowed into an outside collecting basin. This was very similar to a furnace found in Smaland in Sweden. Fort Ancient and Foster's Crossing in Warren County are in the Montgomery County map.

Ohio. Washington County

At Marietta there was a large mound in the form of a combination of a pyramid and an equilateral cross when viewed from the air. The particular mound was inside a large square enclosure along with another cross-shaped mound and a rectangular mound. Next to this enclosure was another square enclosure containing four small mounds. Next to this was a circular enclosure. Each of the mounds was truncated or flat-topped.

A mound at Marietta was opened in the nineteenth century and found to contain a body with three large circular bosses or ornaments for a sword belt or buckler lying immediately over the forehead. The fronts are slightly convex like a cup in the centre and they measure two inches and a quarter across the face of each. Near the body was found a plate of silver, which appears to have been the upper part of a sword scabbard six inches in length, two in breadth and weighing one ounce. Two or three pieces of copper tube were found filled with iron rust and appearing to be part of the lower scabbard near the point of the sword. The mound was very old at the first settlement of Marietta and covered with large trees. The copper bosses were silver plated and not simply overlaid with silver. This could lead us to speculate that the Moundbuilders were capable of working with iron or steel and knew the art of plating metals. Or it was a visitor?

Four miles north of Marietta in Washington County in Ohio on the banks of the Muskingum River a burial mound revealed some pieces of copper

which appeared to be the front parts of a helmet. The helmet would have originally been eight inches long and four inches broad and indications were that it was attached to leather. This would put it in the vicinity of Devola. Quadranou Park and Devola, both in Marietta in Washington County are on the Morgan County map.

Ohio. Wayne County

The “American Antiquarian” 13:180-181, 1891, reports that a cave was discovered near the village of East Union in Wayne County in Ohio by several men hunting rabbits. They had chased a single rabbit into a burrow on a hill overlooking the Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Railway and proceeded to use a mattock and a shovel to dig it out. After excavating down four feet they discovered a curiously shaped stone upon which were strange characters. It was three feet square and covered with engravings of fish, arrows, what looked like hearts and human heads. Upon raising the stone on its edge, it was seven and a half inches thick, they discovered a carved sun on the underside in the centre of which was a tomahawk and pipe. This stone was the lid of a square chamber which was in the form of a cubical cistern carved into the solid sandstone that was ten feet high, ten feet wide and ten feet long. The chamber contained arrow heads, a stone mortar and pestle and remains of a fire. In the northwest corner and sitting in an upright posture was a human skeleton with copper circlets around its neck, wrist and ankle bones. East Union in Wayne County is on the Licking County map.
Also in Wayne County Mr Duer in the summer of 1889 excavated a mound in which he found an iron tomahawk blade weighing four pounds. The axe part was similar to that of an axe used for hewing logs and was eight inches wide by seven inches in length, tapering to where the handle is inserted. It is in the shape of a half moon. A number of stone implements, pottery and a copper breastplate were also found. This was from “American Antiquarian” 11.188, 1889. As usual, let me state once again that that American Indians did not smelt or use iron according to accepted scholarship.

3,000 BC. Site. United States. Ohio. Adams County. Peebles. Great Serpent Mound. 83.4314w, 39.0237n. 83w39n.

Site. United States. Ohio. Ashland County. 82.266w, 40.882n. 82w40n.

Site. United States. Ohio. Ashtabula County. Conneaut. 80.554w, 41.962n. 80w41n.

Site. United States. Ohio. Clermont County. Little Miami River. East Fork. Milford. 84.294w, 39.160n. 84w39n.

Site. United States. Ohio. Clinton County. Wilmington. Sparks Mound. 83.889w, 39.468n. 83w39n.

Site. United States. Ohio. Coshocton County. Cochocton. 81.856667w, 40.26778n. 81w40n.

Site. United States. Ohio. Cuyahoga County. Cleveland. 81.690w, 41.496n. 81w41n.

Site. United States. Ohio. Erie County. Milan. 82.605w, 41.297n. 82w41n.

Site. United States. Ohio. Erie County. Vermilion Township. 82.364w, 41.422n. 82w41n.

Site. United States. Ohio. Guernsey County. Quaker City. 81.299w, 39.970n. 81w39n.

Site. United States. Ohio. Guernsey County. Londonderry. 81.285556w, 40.1325n. 81w40n.

Site. United States. Ohio. Hamilton County. Cincinnati. 84.510w, 39.098n. 84w39n.

73,000 BC. Site. United States. Ohio. Hamilton County. Cincinnati. 84.510w, 39.098n. 84w39n.

Site. United States. Ohio. Hamilton County. Madisonville. 84.23w,

39.09n. 84w39n.

Site. United States. Ohio. Hillsboro County. Fort Hill. 83.408444w, 39.117953n. 83w39n.

200,000,000 BC. Site. United States. Ohio. Jefferson County. Hammondsville, or Hammondville. 80.707w, 40.557n. 80w40n.

Site. United States. Ohio. Knox County. Greer. 82.2002w, 40.522n. 82w40n.

Site. United States. Ohio. Lawrence County. Proctorville. 82.377w, 38.437n. 82w38n.

Site. United States. Ohio. Lawrence County. Southpoint. 82.585w, 38.418n. 82w38n.

Site. United States. Ohio. Licking County. Burlington Township. Homer. 82.518w, 40.252n. 82w40n.

Site. United States. Ohio. Licking County. Granville. Alligator Mound. 82.500833w, 40.069722n. 82w40n.

Site. United States. Ohio. Licking County. Newark. 82.43053w, 40.04155n. 82w40n.

Site. United States. Ohio. Licking County. Licking Township. Jacksontown. 82.410w, 39.951n. 82w39n.

Site. United States. Ohio. Lucas County. Toledo. 83.555w, 41.665n. 83w41n.

Site. United States. Ohio. Mahoning County. Across river from Poland. Brayton. 80.558w, 41.061n. 80w41n.

Site. United States. Ohio. Mahoning County. Smith Township. North Benton. 81.0128w, 40.9852n. 81w40n.

Site. United States. Ohio. Marion County. Marion. 83.129w, 40.588n. 83w40n.

10,200 BC. Site. United States. Ohio. Medina County. Sharon. Paleo Crossing Site. 81.7342w, 41.0992n. 81w41n.

Site. United States. Ohio. Miami County. Tipp City. 84.1723w, 39.9586n. 84w39n.

Site. United States. Ohio. Montgomery County. Miamisburg. 84.28085w, 39.6269n. 84w39n.

Site. United States. Ohio. Morgan County. Reinersville. 81.6610w, 39.6868n. 81w39n.

Site. United States. Ohio. Morrow County. Chesterville. 82.6835w, 40.4802n. 82w40n.

Site. United States. Ohio. Muskingum County. Zanesville. 82.013w, 39.940n. 82w39n.

Site. United States. Ohio. Muskingum County. Brush Creek. 81.9855w, 39.8704n. 81w39n.

Site. United States. Ohio. Noble County. Seneca Township. 81.40136w, 39.86774n. 81w39n.

Site. United States. Ohio. Pickaway County. Circleville. 82.9458w, 39.6008n. 82w39n.

Site. United States. Ohio. Pickaway County. Tarlton. Salt Creek. Cross Mound, Tarlton Cross Mound. 82.7847w, 39.5633n. 82w39n.

Site. United States. Ohio. Pike County. Newton Township. Jasper. 83.0566w, 39.0499n. 83w39n.

Site. United States. Ohio. Pike County. Piketon. 83.01801w, 39.05276n. 83w39n.

Site. United States. Ohio. Ross County. Adena. 83.016967w, 39.354963n. 83w39n.

Site. United States. Ohio. Ross County. Concord. Austin. 83.22237w, 39.43669n. 83w39n.

Site. United States. Ohio. Ross County. Bourneville. Spruce Hill. 83.1385w, 39.2773n. 83w39n.

Site. United States. Ohio. Ross County. Nr Chillicothe. 82.988470w, 39.328796n. 83w39n.

Site. United States. Ohio. Ross County. Nr Chillicothe. Deer Creek. 83.0154w, 39.4580n. 83w39n.

Site. United States. Ohio. Ross County. Nr Chillicothe. Deer Creek. 83.0154w, 39.4580n. 83w39n.

Site. United States. Ohio. Ross County. Deer Creek. 83.0154w, 39.4580n. 83w41n.

Site. United States. Ohio. Ross County. Deer Creek. 83.0154w, 39.4580n. 83w41n.

Site. United States. Ohio. Ross County. Frankfort. 83.182222w, 39.405556n. 83w39n.

Site. United States. Ohio. Ross County. Hopetown. 82.9724w, 39.3789n. 82w39n.

Site. United States. Ohio. Ross County. Bainbridge. Seip Mounds Group. 83.2208w, 39.2398n. 83w39n.

Site. United States. Ohio. Ross County. Bainbridge. Seip Mounds Group.

Bricer Mound. 83.2208w, 39.2398n. 83w39n.

Site. United States. Ohio. Ross County. Nr Paint Creek. Mound City. 83.00658w, 39.37622n. 82w39n.

Site. United States. Ohio. Ross County. Nr Paint Creek. Walled Village. 83.092506w, 39.361479n. 83w39n.

Site. United States. Ohio. Sandusky County. Lower Sandusky, now Fremont. 83.117222w, 41.348889n. 83w41n.

Site. United States. Ohio. Scioto County. Portsmouth. 82.996w, 38.7351n. 82w38n.

Site. United States. Ohio. Scioto County. Portsmouth. 82.996w, 38.7351n. 82w38n.

Site. United States. Ohio. Stark County. Marlboro. 81.2142w,40.9511n. 81w40n.

Site. United States. Ohio. Warren County. Little Miami River. Near Oregonia. Fort Ancient. 84.40828w, 39.09447n. 84w39n.

Site. United States. Ohio. Warren County. Foster's Crossing. 84.253056w, 39.319167n. 84w39n.

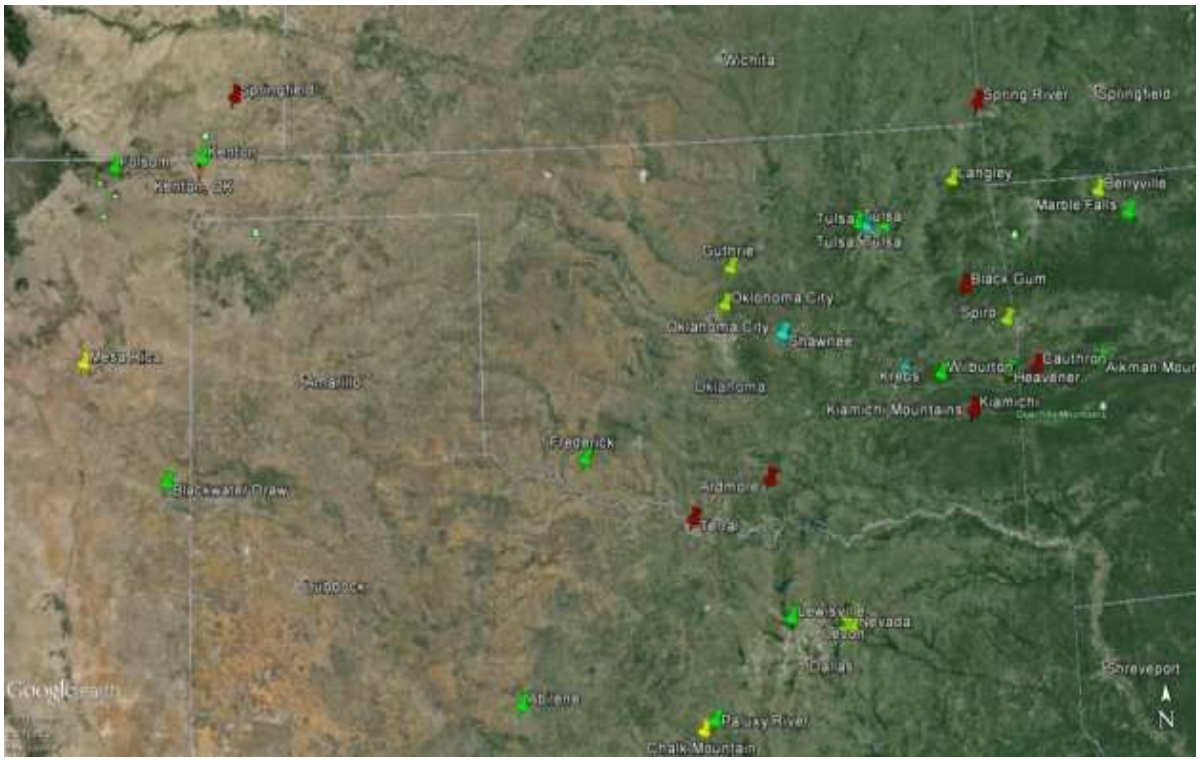
Site. United States. Ohio. Washington County. Marietta. Quadranaou Mounds. 81.46118w, 39.42489n. 81w39n.

Site. United States. Ohio. Washington County. Nr Marietta. Devola . 81.46118w, 39.42489n. 81w39n.

Site. United States. Ohio. Wayne County. Nr Wooster. East Union. 81.820278w, 40.745833n. 81w40n.

Site. United States. Ohio. Wayne County. 81.895w, 40.844n. 81w40n.

Oklahoma.



Oklahoma. Carter County

A specimen of Ogham script carved into a rock was found in Ardmore in Carter County in Oklahoma. The Ogham or Ogam script was in the style of the Celts of Iberia, now Spain. Barry Fell states that it means “Tribal land as far as this boundary stone”. The language is Gadelic which is similar to modern Gaelic.

Oklahoma. Cimarron County

Early in 1975 humanlike footprints in strata up to 40 million years old were found near Kenton in Oklahoma. Other sources state that the tracks are one hundred million years old because they are in the Morrison Formation and Dakota sandstone. The bare foot marks are somewhat eroded but show evidence of definite pressure ridges. Several are in close proximity to dinosaur tracks. The shoeprints are more clearly defined and show that the

wearers were of normal size with imprints averaging twenty inches long and eight inches across the ball of the feet. Normal for giants twelve feet tall!

Oklahoma. Jefferson County

In 1954 a coin that had been made into a medallion by adding four metal loops to it was retrived from a ploughed field near Terral in Jefferson County in Oklahoma. The coin appeared as if it had been minted in the town of Thurium which was an Athenian colony in Italy around 200 BC. The coin was found near the Red River with an inscribed bull over a dolphin on one side and the Latin inscription spelling the name of the city of Thurium. The reverse side had a portrait of the Goddess Athena. The find was made by Mr Elbert Martin who was then fourteen years old.

Oklahoma. Latimer County

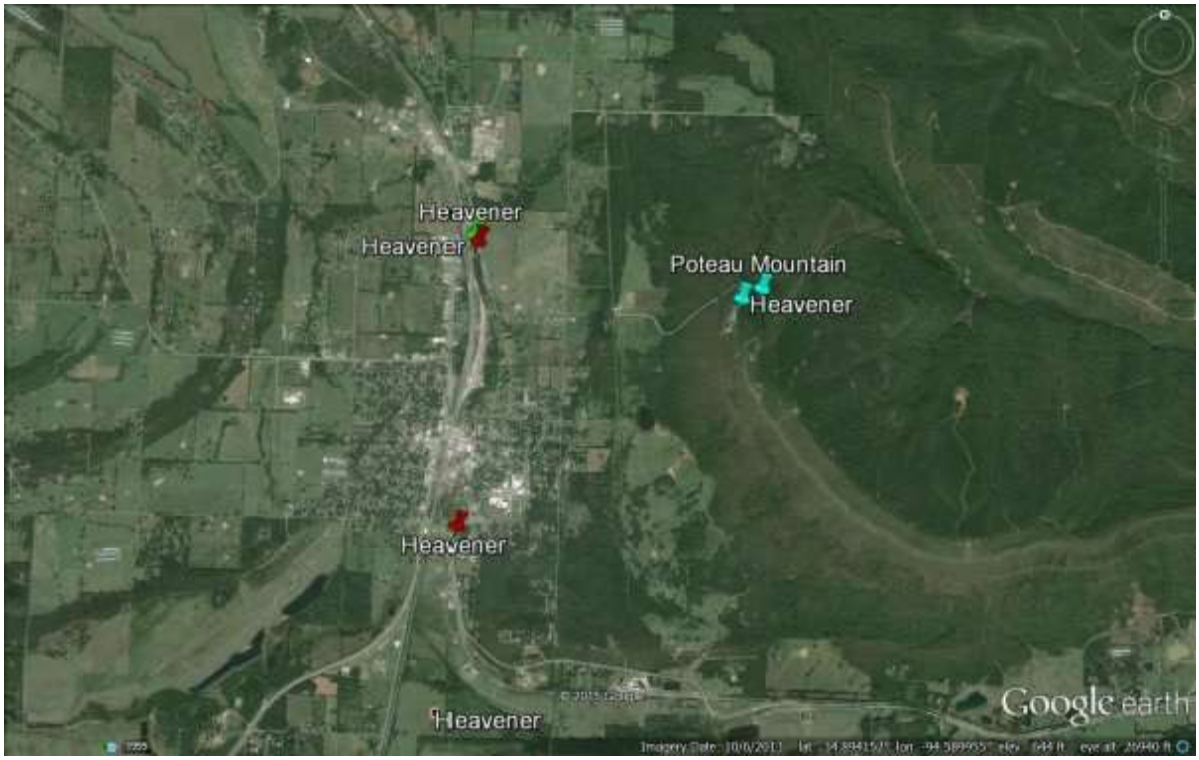
1. While Frank J. Kenwood was working in the Municipal Electric plant in Thomas, Oklahoma, in 1912, he came across a solid lump of coal, which was too large to use. He broke it with a sledgehammer and suddenly this iron pot fell from the centre leaving the impression or mould of the pot in the piece of coal. Jim Stall, another employee witnessed the event. The source of the coal was the Wilburton mine in which the coal is 312 million years old, 312,000,000 BC. The two men signed an affidavit attesting to their discovery and the pot was photographed as well as examined by thousands of curious men and women.

2. A report from the Wilburton mine told of a solid block of silver in the shape of a barrel with the prints of the staves in it being found inside the coal.

3. Another report stated that as well as the block of silver there was also a bone about the size of an elephant’s that had knuckles on each end. This was discovered in 1926 in mine 24.

Oklahoma. Le Flore County

There appears to be a row of Roman era artifacts running from Cauthron to Heavener and then to the Kiamichi Mountains. Heavener appears to be an intersection with a run towards Black Gum. Heavener has both Roman era and Norse artifacts as well as allegedly ancient artifacts.



In 1928 in coalmine number five, two miles north of Heavener, in a mineshaft two miles deep Mr Atlas Almon Mathis was blasting coal loose by explosives in room 24. The next morning there were several concrete blocks lying in the room. They were twelve-inch cubes and were so smooth and polished on the outside that all six of them could be used as mirrors. Yet they were full of gravel as Mr Mathis chipped one of them open with his pick and it was plain concrete inside. As he started to timber the room up it caved in. He barely escaped. When he came back after the cave-in a solid wall of the same blocks was left exposed. About 100 to 150 yards further down the air core another miner struck the same wall. The coal in the mine was Carboniferous, at least 286 million years old. The company officers immediately pulled the men out of the mine and forbade them to speak of what they had seen. The mine was closed in 1928.

In 1976 an ancient coin identified as a bronze tetradrachm, originally with a silver wash, was found near Heavener. This coin was struck in Antioch in Syria in 63 AD. The profile is of the Roman Emperor Nero and there is a Greek inscription on the obverse saying "Nero Caesar Augustus". Did this just fall out with loose change as well? The coin was found in the mucking out of an eighteen inch deep ditch.

The area here is an odd one for in the Heavener Runestone State Park on Poteau Mountain two miles east of town there is a twelve-foot tall sandstone monolith with what appears to be a runic inscription of eight characters. There were also several other runestones in the area but lunatic treasure hunters dynamited them in the 1920s in the belief that they concealed gold hordes. One inscription stone that survived is in the Kerr Museum near Heavener. Is the Heavener monolith related to the underground discovery or is it merely one of those dang coincidences? The Heavener Rune Stone is twelve feet high and sixteen inches thick. It is in a deep ravine and is protected from wind on three sides. The eight runes are in a straight line, are six to nine inches tall and one quarter to three sixteenths of an inch deep. The Heavener Rune Stone was found by an Indian tribal party when it was still territory that was forbidden to non-Choctaw Indian people in the 1830s. Lichen filling the glyphs of the sandstone has a slow growth process that indicates that they were not carved in recent centuries. The Heavener Runestone is only a short distance from a tributary of the Arkansas River and was originally discovered in 1831 and was completely covered with lichen. In 1951 Gloria Farley, a well known epigrapher rediscovered it and

eventually cleaning revealed the eight Norse runes on the stone and were dated to around 500 AD. The writing has not been translated.

In the same area shortly after World War Two on Poteau Mountain another stone was found with three runes in a triangular pattern.

One report mentions that another monolith twelve feet high by ten feet wide was unearthed in the same area and that it had writing on it as well.

In 1967 two thirteen year old boys climbing a hill near Poteau in Le Flore County found a stone covered with runes now called the Poteau Stone. The Poteau Stone is fifteen inches long and covered with seven runes 1.5 to 2 inches high that run in a straight line. Tool marks in the grooves showed that the letters had been made with a punch like the Heavener Rune Stone. Four of the runes are the same as on the Heavener Rune Stone.

During the Great Depression in 1934 unemployed men started digging into the Spiro Mounds near Spiro in Le Flore County in Oklahoma. They were after gold that they believed was buried in the largest mound. The six men climbed up onto the thirty foot high by three hundred foot long mound known as Craig's Mound after its last owner. They dug straight down towards the centre. After only a few minutes they started shoveling up pile after pile of finely engraved shells. Images of men in unreal costumes, strange birds, spiders, snakes, monsters and geometric designs covered them. These were mixed in with skulls and bones. The shells were thrown into a mound to sell to tourists on the roadside. Eventually they struck something solid. There was a section of a wooden structure which crumbled under their picks and shovels on exposure to the air. Using a flashlight they looked into the room and five of the men used a rope to descend into it. They were inside a space that stretched one hundred feet in both directions and was seven feet high. The walls and ceiling were constructed of palisaded wood. Towards the east was a vault that was twenty by thirty feet with a fifteen foot high cedar ceiling. The walls were hung with cloth hangings woven together of human hair, animal fur and birds feathers. At the far end of the chamber was a large vat that was filled with more than one hundred thousand fresh water pearls that were beside a collection of engraved conch shells. Nearby was a stack of copper breast plates beside another stack of shields. On a raised clay platform was a stretched out human skeleton wearing beaten copper armour composed of metal breastplate, gauntlets and greaves. The armour was riveted together and embossed with animal and abstract designs. The men sold off the finds

piecemeal to different collectors. The Spiro Mounds cover fifteen acres on the Arkansas River. Originally the site had fifteen mounds and was a large necropolis or city of the dead. In the Craig Mound alone were five hundred skeletons of men and women. The entire area was surrounded by a defensive ditch. This fifteen acres was inside a settled area of one hundred and fifty acres. The Oklahomans that built the Spiro Mounds were regarded as sailors as well who had three masted vessels with sails made of matting and hulls being two dug out canoes each being around eighteen feet long. Their trading network stretched from the Upper Peninsula of Michigan where they traded for copper and across the Gulf of Mexico to Florida for conch shells. Effigy pipes made of Missouri flint clay have also been found here. These depict men of various forms smoking pipes and are in themselves pipes for smoking. Some appear deformed with large heads and hunched bodies and do not appear Indian-like. More than one thousand years ago boats could have travelled up the Mississippi River from northeastern Oklahoma via a now-vanished tributary of the Arkansas River. The boats then would have gone up to the copper deposits of the Upper Peninsula in Michigan. Barry Fell wrote that Iberian wheel-money was found in the main Spiro Mound. Stone discs found here were four inches in diameter and were originally covered in copper foil.

Oklahoma. Logan County

In 1955 Mrs. Alleyne K. Ecker was watching workmen digging a well on her late husbands farm near Guthrie in Logan County. She noticed a peculiar piece of wood protruding from the red clay soil fifteen feet down at the bottom of the pit. She went down into the well and pulled the object from the mud. After washing the clay and mud off she saw that it was figurine of a man eight inches tall. It resembles a bearded, robed figure holding a lamb in its arms. It appeared very old. A woodcarver stated that the wood was harder than ebony and had been extinct for centuries. Two Chinese students said that it resembled Shou Hsing, Chinese God of Longevity. The strata appeared to have been totally undisturbed. Guthrie in Logan County is in the Cimarron County map.

Oklahoma. Mayes County

The “Daily News-Record” of Miami, Oklahoma, 4th December 1939, reports that large burials were being found in the previous two weeks in an area of Mayes County that was soon to be flooded by the Grand River Dam. The two burials contained several dozen decapitated skulls ranging from children to adults. Also found were several dozen skeletons. In this area large quantities of arrow heads ranging in size from the slender fish-point types used to hunt small game up to large war-points were found that were up to ten inches in length. Quantities of pottery and potsherds of many designs have been found as well. It was believed by the experts at the time that there was a large mound builder city here that covered about ten square miles and possibly a population of one hundred thousand people. The site is now covered by the dam. Pottery was found here consisting of drinking vessels and water bowls. There were also slender fishing or hunting type points were found that were made of a material resembling glass as well as battle or war points ranging in size from eight to ten inches and two inches wide at the centre made of obsidian and flint. Some of the skeletons had their heads to the north whilst others had their heads to the south and most of them are much larger than the people of today. This was written in 1939 before the area was forever flooded. This was near Langley in Oklahoma.

Oklahoma. Oklahoma County

In June 27, 1969, workmen leveling a rock shelf at 122nd Street on the Broadway Extension between Edmond and Oklahoma City uncovered a rock formation that resembled an inlaid mosaic tile floor. The stones are placed in perfect sets of parallel lines that intersect to form a diamond shape all pointing to the east. There were postholes that measure a perfect two rods from the other two. The top of the stone is very smooth and if lifted showed wear. It was discovered three feet below the surface and appeared to cover several thousand square feet. The “Tulsa World”, June 29, 1969, and the “Edmond Booster”, July 3, 1969, reported this. Oklahoma City in Oklahoma County is on the Cimarron County map.

Oklahoma. Pittsburg County

It was reported in the nineteenth century that an incised runestone was found near Krebs in Pittsburg County in Oklohoma. Krebs in Pittsburg County is on the Carter County map.

Oklahoma. Pottawatomie County

During August 1969 a rune stone was found face down by a small stream near Shawnee, Oklahoma, one mile from the North Canadian River. James Estep was hunting snakes when he overturned a fourteen inch oval rock buried about an inch into the soil. There are five letters neatly cut into the underside. The inscription was identified as Norse. What is with all of these runestones in Oklahoma? Shawnee and Krebs are only seventy-four miles apart and looking at the main map of Oklahoma you can see a line from Shawnee to Krebs and then to Heavener.

Oklahoma. Puchmataha County

In the Kiamichi Mountains there are the remains of a huge constructed area composed of honeycomb-like rocks that appear to have been artificially made but have been exposed to intense heat. Many of the stones are dense and black and appear melted in some way.The ruins cover acres and some investigators describe them as the remains of Phoenician furnaces. Why not the remains of indigenous American furnaces?

Oklahoma. Pottawattomie County

A coin that is believed to have been made in Thurium in Italy prior to 200 BC was scratched up by chickens in a yard at Black Gum in Sequoyah County in Oklahoma. This is the same as the coin found at Terral which is one hundred and ninety-nine miles from Black Gum. There were no loops on the Black Gum coin though. Black Gum in Sequoyah County is on the Pottawattomie County map. They were just passing through? Consider this. Runic writing has been around since 150 AD and is probably older. Huge numbers of Germanic mercenaries were in the Roman army. Were a lot of these runic carvings, especially the older ones, actually from the Roman period? This could change our perspective on many things.

Oklahoma. Tillman County

One mile north of Frederick in a ten mile long ridge at a depth of twenty-five feet well constructed stone implements were found cemented in place. The implements were in the same strata with bones of extinct animals that had been dead for at least 750,000 years.

Oklahoma. Pottawatomie County

Just a few miles beyond Tulsa's eastern city limits Troy Johnson, a liaison engineer and field geologist of thirteen years experience, found fossilized footprints on a sandstone outcropping as well as known and unknown animal prints. The human prints were five toed. Many of the human tracks were overlaid by fossil animal tracks of extinct creatures as well. The prints were only found after earth, roots and stone was removed and the outcrop itself was a massive chunk of sandstone weighing fifteen tons on the top of a hill. There were several other outcroppings here as well indicating massive earth moving or uplift. The tracks were in strata apparently three to five million years old. The prints were found in May 1969. The "Tulsa Sunday World", May 25, 1969, reported this.

Oklahoma. Tulsa County

In the nineteenth century it was reported that an engraved rune stone was found near Tulsa in Tulsa County in Oklahoma.

We have just read about seven runestones in Oklahoma. Are there more? And are they Roman period and not medieval?

Site. United States. Oklahoma. Carter County. Ardmore. 97.143w, 34.177n. 97w34n.

40,000,000 BC. Site. United States. Oklahoma. Cimarron County. Carrizo Valley. Kenton. 102.9631w, 36.9035n. 102w36n.

Site. United States. Oklahoma. Jefferson County. Terral. 97.93799w, 33.89690n. 97w33n.

312,000,000 BC. Site. United States. Oklahoma. Latimer County. Wilburton. 95.3095w, 34.9192n. 95w34n.

268,000,000 BC. Site. United States. Oklahoma. Le Flore County. Heavener. 94.6016w, 34.9031n. 94w34n.

Site. United States. Oklahoma. Le Flore County. Heavener. 94.6016w, 34.9031n. 94w34n.

Site. United States. Oklahoma. Le Flore County. Poteau Mountain. Heavener Runestone State Park. 94.5775w, 34.8994n. 94w34n.

Site. United States. Oklahoma. Le Flore County. Poteau. 94.6220w, 35.0537n. 94w35n.

Site. United States. Oklahoma. Le Flore County. Nr Spiro. Spiro Mounds. 94.56939w, 35.31180n. 94w35n.

Site. United States. Oklahoma. Logan County. Guthrie. 97.428w, 35.881n. 97w35n.

Site. United States. Oklahoma. Mayes County. Nr Langley. Grand River Dam / Pensacola Dam. 95.0322w, 36.4727n. 95w36n.

Site. United States. Oklahoma. Oklahoma County. Oklohoma City. 97.5063w, 35.5909n. 97w35n.

Site. United States. Oklahoma. Pittsburg County. Krebs. 95.7157w, 34.9276n. 95w34n.

Site. United States. Oklahoma. Pottawatomie County. Shawnee. 96.927w, 35.331n. 96w354n.

Site. United States. Oklahoma. Pushmataha County. Kiamichi Mountains. 94.9964w, 34.6149n. 95w34n.

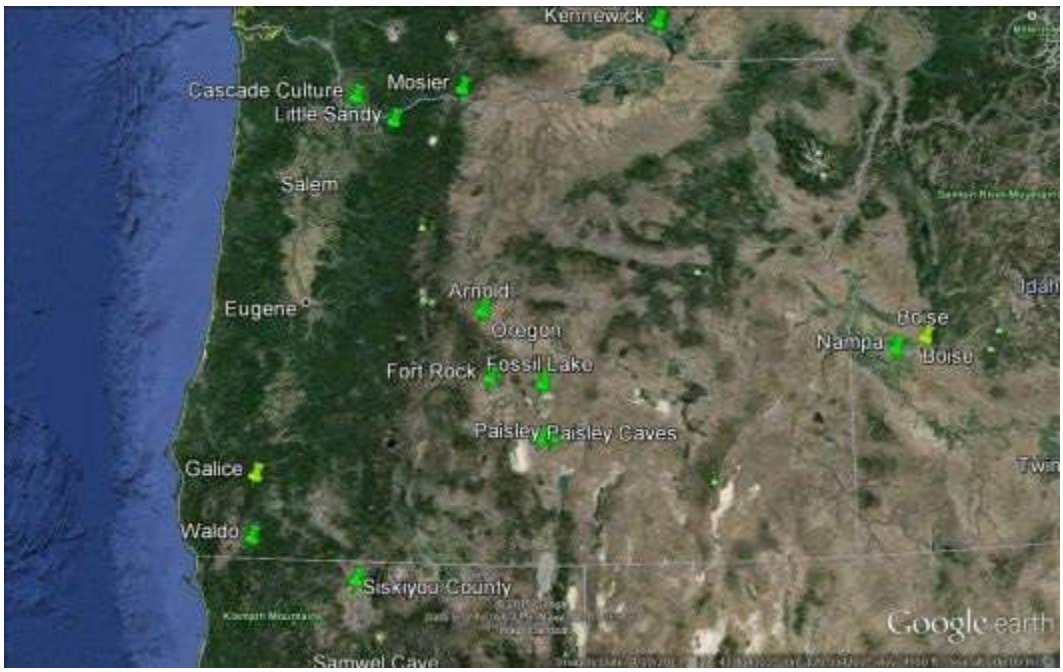
Site. United States. Oklahoma. Sequoyah County. Black Gum. 94.990w, 35.610n. 94w35n.

750,000 BC. Site. United States. Oklahoma. Tillman County. Frederick. Holoman Pit. 99.0117w, 34.4124n. 99w34n.

Site. United States. Oklahoma. Tulsa County. Tulsa. 96.076w, 36.179n. 95w36n.

Site. United States. Oklahoma. Tulsa County. Tulsa. 95.990w, 36.153n. 95w36n.

Oregon.



Ice Age dams filled with glacial meltwater repeatedly failed and flooded and eroded land in Washington State and Oregon between 15,000 BC and 14,000 BC.

Fossils from the end of the last Ice Age were excavated from volcanic ash found in the John Day River Basin. This was around 9,000 BC to 8,000 BC.

Oregon. Clackamas County

There is apparently a rock carving on the Little Sandy River of a Stegosaurus which supposedly died out before the advent of man. The drawings were made by scratching red sandstone with a flint and show great signs of age and the big bony plates running along its back are unmistakable. The drawings are believed to be about 130 million years old. Did a very talented Stegosaurus do a self portrait?We do seem to have more than a few of these dinosaur drawings around. Are our geologic datings correct?

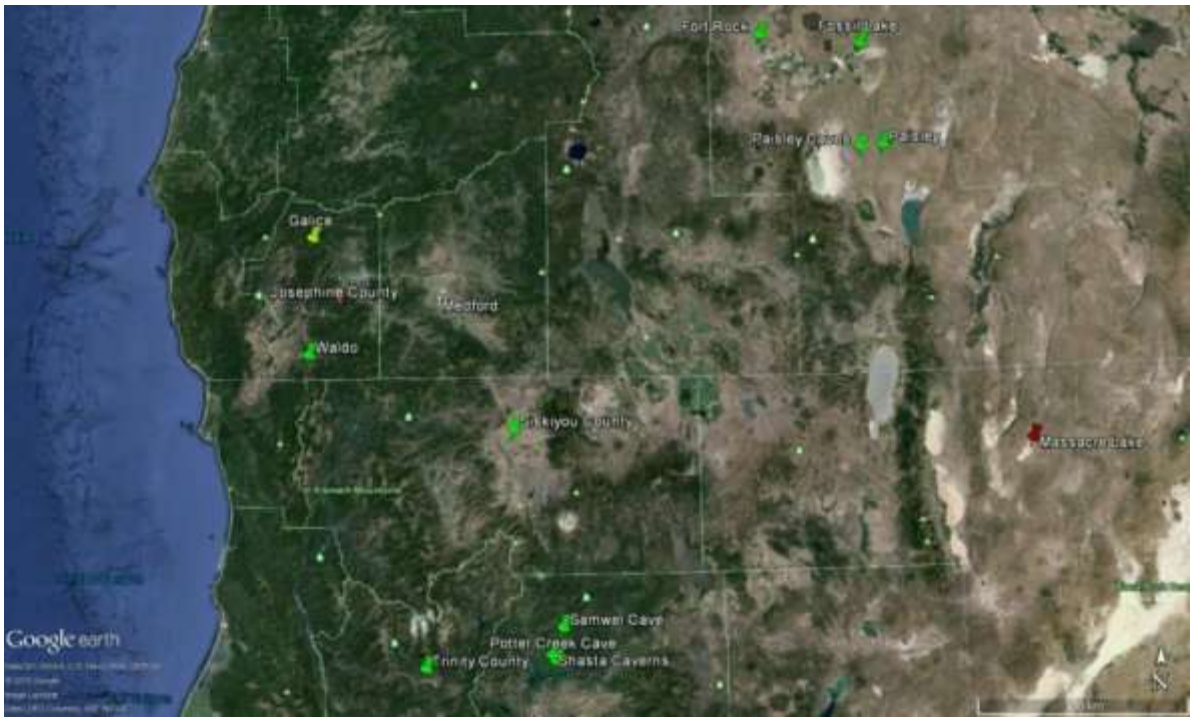
There are reports of ancient stone beehive dwellings near the Arnold Ice Cave in Oregon. Arnold Ice Cave in Deschutes County is on the Clackamas County map.

Oregon. Josephine County

Fifteen miles northwest of Grant’s Pass in the Siskyou National Forest it was reported that large stone beehive domed constructions of unknown origin were standing. They are possibly kilns created by some ancient North American stone working culture of which we know nothing and are reported

to be two miles southwest of Galice. These beehive domes are the same as the ones at Cochran in Arizona where there are five of them on the side of a hill and in Death Valley amongst other places.

At the old ghost town of Waldo in Josephine County in Oregon in 1902 at the Deep Gravel Mining Company a granite mortar that was twelve inches long was found embedded in blue cement gravel that was fifty-eight feet below the surface. This was under deep auriferous gravels from the Pleistocene period.



Oregon. Lake County

The remains of a very ancient civilization have been discovered in Fossil Lake in Lake County. Fossil Lake is the dried out bed of what was once an ancient sheet of water. From the remains of prehistoric animals found there it is proved that the lake existed in the Mesozoic Era. The lake is in the midst of the Great Oregon Desert, once a fertile plain that became waterless by the raising of the mountains that diverted the surface water. There are bones here ranging from dinosaurs to mastodons which all existed at different times. Among the bones of the mastodons and other paleolithic animals were arrow and spearheads made of volcanic glass. The Mesozoic Era lasted from 225 million years ago to 70 million years ago.

In the Paisley Caves in south-central Oregon coprolites or human faeces were found as well as tools, thread, cord and baskets. The fossils were found in the Paisley Five Mile Point Cave. A small rock-lined hearth has been found here as well as the bones of waterfowl, fish and large mammals including camels and horses. The age is estimated to be from 14,310 BC.

In 10,000 BC someone left behind several pairs of excellently made woven sandals in a cave on Fort Rock in Lake County. Fort Rock is so named because the rock formations on top of Fort Rock resemble a fort that has been subject to intense heat, melted and changed. The form of melting here is rare for it could only be caused by a tremendous heat source coming down from

above. Only a huge thermal or nuclear explosion could do this. Or the exploding of cosmic matter hurtling down from the heavens. This is called rock vitrification and as we go on is not as rare as we originally thought. Some sources state that the site dates back to 12,000 BC.

Oregon. Wasco County

On the south bank of the Columbia River west of Rock Creek which is west of Mosier there is a strange complex of rock walls, cairns, pits and troughs that cover thirty acres like a maze of stone structures. There are alignments of stacked stones here that hug the slopes suggesting battlements yet they weave so sinuously that they cannot be defensive. The age of these odd structures is a mystery. Who built them? They are also called the Mosier Battlements.

130,000,000 BC. Site. United States. Oregon. Clackamas County. Little Sandy River. 122.1856w, 45.4185n. 122w45n.

Site. United States. Oregon. Deschutes County. Arnold Ice Cave. 121.1586w, 43.9056n. 121w43n.

Site. United States. Oregon. Josephine County. Galice. 123.6259w, 42.5506n. 123w42n.

Site. United States. Oregon. Josephine County. Waldo. 123.64833w, 42.06089n. 123w42n.

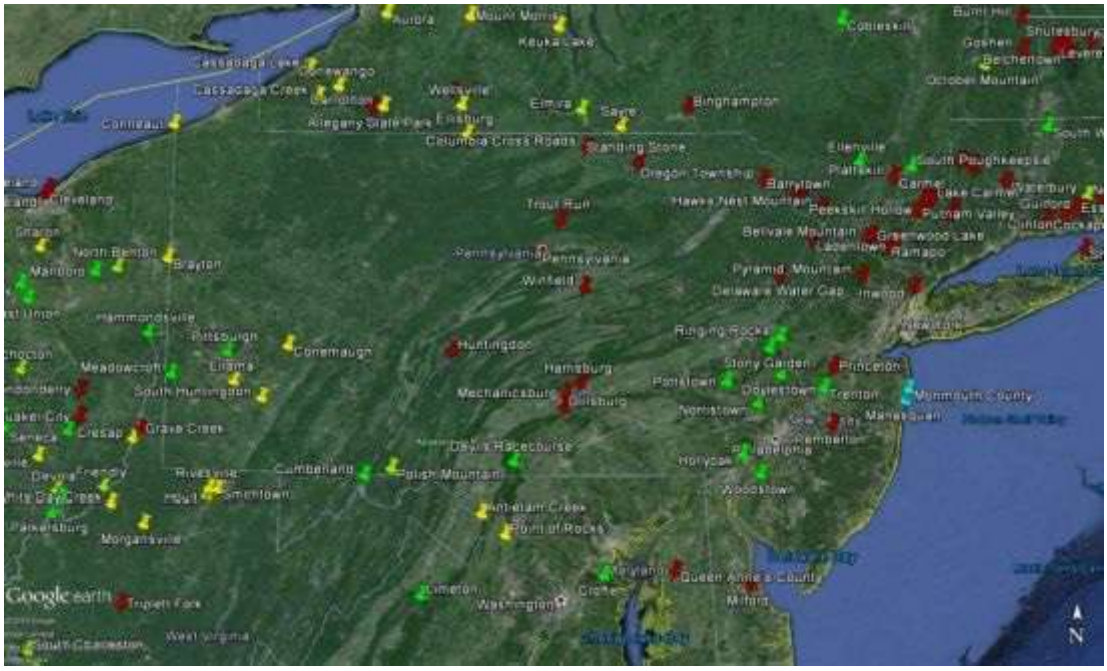
70,000,000 BC. Site. United States. Oregon. Lake County. Fossil Lake. 120.49030w, 43.32786n. 120w43n.

14,310 BC. United States. Oregon. Lake County. Paisley Caves. 120.382512732w, 42.901605n. 120w43n.

10,000 BC-9,000 BC. Site. United States. Oregon. Lake County. Fort Rock. 121.06988w, 43.37352n. 121w43n.

Site. United States. Oregon. Wasco County. Mosier. 121.4112w, 45.6831n. 121w45n.

Pennsylvania.

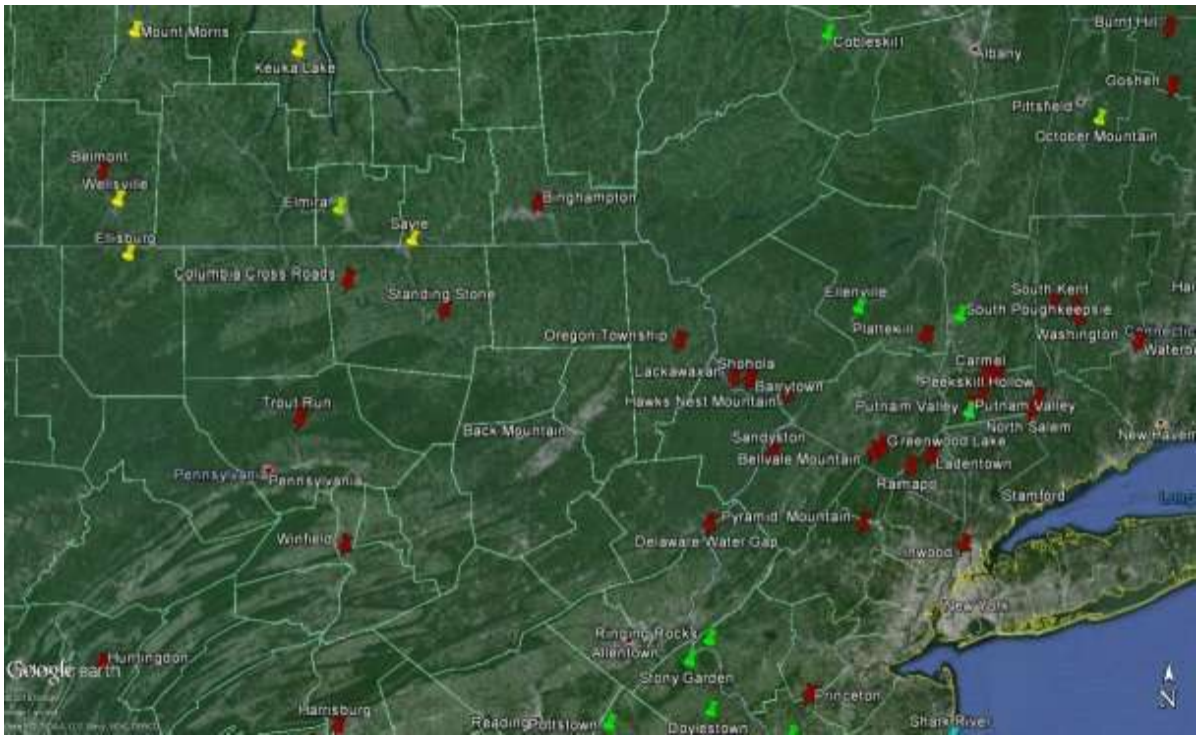


Pennsylvania. Allegheny County

The first edition of the American Journal of Science, volume one, number one, page 155, describes a discovery by a naturalist named Isaac Lee in a stretch of sandstone a quarter of a mile north of Pittsburgh on the same side of the Monongahela river. There was an unusually flat rectangular surface that was three feet long and varying from five to six inches wide. One end was cut off by a break in the rock and the other end terminated in the middle of the rock face in a straight square line as if a roll of paper had been torn off clean. On this flat surface were inscribed row after row of evenly spaced perfect diamond shapes each with an oblique raised band across its centre. Lee measured the carvings and made drawings of them and when he came back to study them again a quarry man had already removed them. Lee also took meticulous notes of the position of the rock surface in relation to the geology of the surrounding area. In fragments of the impressed rock Lee found fossils of primitive jointed plants which appeared in the Devonian Era, 400 million years ago. Are our dates wrong or is our dating wrong? Or is our history much older than is expected to be believed ?Or are all of these artifacts fakes? But as we progress we shall find an incredible lot of them! Is it a conspiracy or just an enormous coincidence?

The oldest human habitations east of the Mississippi River were uncovered south of Pittsburgh. These are amongst the oldest human habitations east of the Mississippi River and were dated back 14,000 to 15,000 years. How do we get our dates again?

Pennsylvania. Bradford County



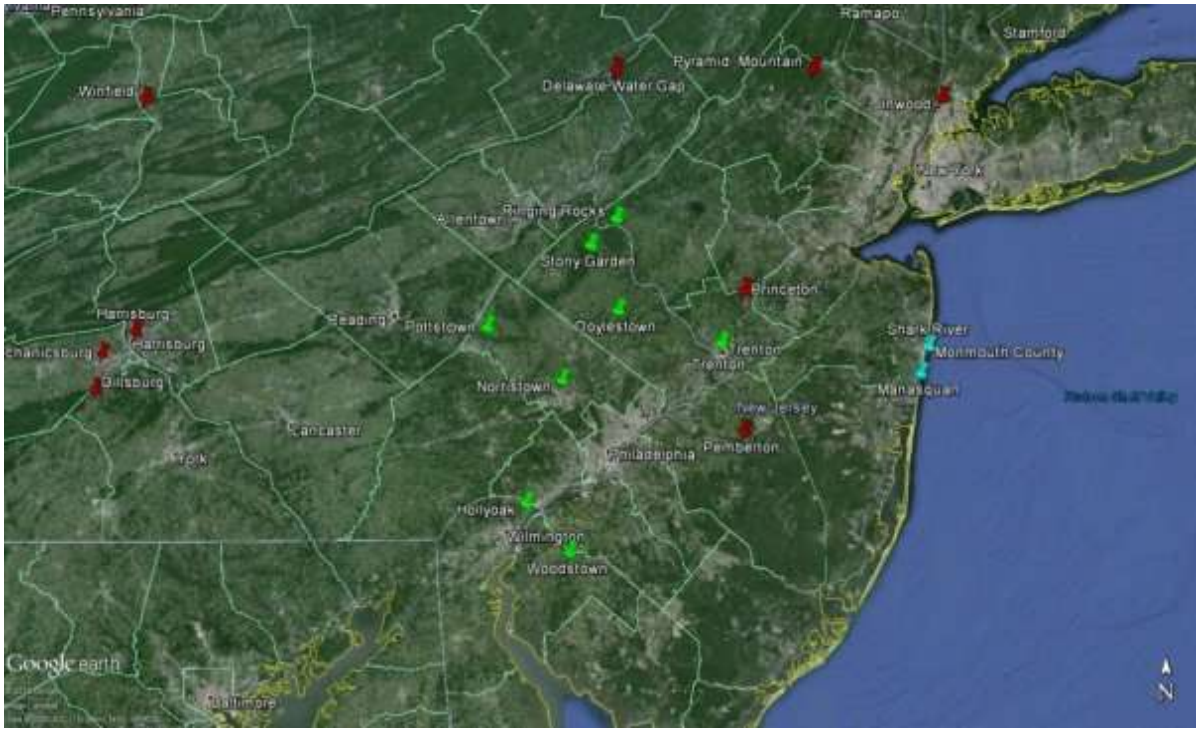
Near Columbia Cross Roads in Bradford County in Pennsylvania there are several stone piles on a slope between Bensons Knob and Columbia Cross Roads. The four to five foot tall mounds are conical in shape between four and five feet tall. Nearby is a stone-lined box structure that is almost three feet square. The site is one mile from Columbia Cross Roads. The location is very approximate.

A short distance from Sayre in Bradford County an Indian mound was excavated during 1886 in which there were the bones of 68 men whose average height was seven feet while many were much taller. On some of the skulls, two inches above the perfectly formed forehead were protuberances of bone, evidently horns that had been there since birth. These were discovered by Mr G. P. Donohoo, State Historian, Professor A. B. Skinner of the American Investigating Museum and Professor W. K. Morehead of Phillips Andover Academy. The skeletons were believed to have been buried seven to eight hundred years ago and huge axes were found with the bones. Were the horned giants also serpent people for Satan, the Great Serpent, is also

depicted as having horns on his head? Horny projections on human skulls occur in very rare cases and are a calcium-based disorder.

There is a twenty-five foot tall standing stone or menhir at Standing Stone on the banks of the Susquehanna River that was here when white settlers first arrived The town was named after it. The upright stone is standing in the Susquehanna River and is reported to have an overall height of forty feet.

Pennsylvania. Bucks County



In the Spring of 1872 a farm boy was ploughing a field near Doylestown in Pennsylvania when he discovered a very strange stone. It seemed to be part of a large gorget stone or pendant. There were two holes drilled through it for inserting a leather cord. There were pictographs on one side of it and a drawing of a mammoth on the other. The other part was found as well. The stone is called the “Lenape Stone” and seems to show the contact between people and a mammoth. In fact there seems to be a small cartoon figure running away from the mammoth. The figure is holding a spear and a shield.

Fifteen air miles north east of Quakertown there is a heap of rocky rubble that repels birds in flight and keeps plants and animals at bay. The rocks ring

when struck with a hard object. The Upper Black Eddy patch of ringing rocks is completely devoid of topsoil yet the surrounding area is equally rocky but fully penetrated with soil to a depth of ten feet. The area resembles either an ancient structure that was leveled out by an unknown force from above or a meteorite field. This is the Ringing Rocks State Park.The rocks lie in a jumbled heap that inclines away into a sort of semi-circular basin. Ancient masonry has been found in a cave that runs under the pile and there is a structure akin to a moat running two thirds of the way around the area. Wild animals will not come near the rocks and birds will not fly over it and will not land on it.

Near Haycock in Bucks County is a heap of rocky rubble that also repels birds in flight and keeps plants and animals at bay. The rocks ring when struck with a hard object. The area is completely devoid of topsoil yet the surrounding area is equally rocky but fully penetrated with soil to a depth of ten feet. The area resembles either an ancient structure that was leveled out by an unknown force from above or a meteorite field like the Ringing Rocks State Park. Sound familiar? Why have only one weird stone area when you can have several in the same area? This area is called Stony Garden.

Pennsylvania. Cumberland County

In 1948 over one thousand grooved stones with unknown lettering on them were discovered in the borough of Mechanicsburg. There must have been a stable longstanding community here to develop a written, apparently alphabetic language, even if it is no more than an inventory, a record of things. Discoveries in Sumeria show that language developed as a tool for recording ownership and trade.

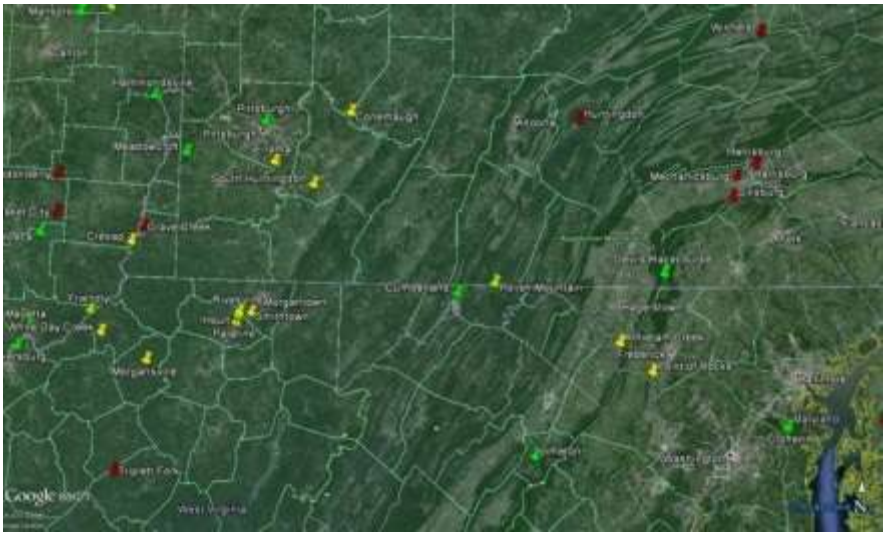
Numerous incised stones were found stacked in piles. They appeared to have Phoenician letters on them. Others were flattish and had straight grooves six inches apart. Chemical analysis of the oxidation of the writing indicates a date of at least two thousand years. The first of the stones were found west of Mechanicsburg and south of Conodoguinet Creek. Later more sites were discovered east of Dillsburg in York County and south of Weeches Creek. The ironstone is so hard that even a diamond scriber can barely scratch them. Mechanicsburg is on the Susquehanna River. Dr Barry Fell believed that they were primarily burial slabs of members of an Iberian, Spanish, community around two thousand six hundred years ago.

Mechanicsburg in Cumberland County is on the Bucks County map.

Pennsylvania. Dauphin County

The ruins of pre-white colonization structures have been found in Harrisburg in Dauphin County that should not be here at all. These ruins are of blast furnaces and they are for the production of iron. The furnaces have writing on them in an unknown script incorporating 170 recurrently used letters that is in itself an alphabet. Whose blast furnace is this? Is it precataclysmic or more recent? Who has lived in the Americas or at least visited for an extended period? Blast furnaces of great antiquity for treating iron and stones with mysterious inscriptions were discovered. The writing resembled Phoenician or Cretan writing. This is almost the standard explanation when no one has any idea. Once again I ask why not indigenous North American civilization? Harrisburg in Dauphin County is on the Bucks County map.

Pennsylvania. Franklin County



The Devil's Racecourse is another of our weird bird repelling, rock ringing sites. Namely a heap of rocky rubble that repels birds in flight and keeps plants and animals at bay. What had happened in Pennsylvania?

Pennsylvania. Huntingdon County

It was reported that there had been an ancient standing stone with what appeared to be hieroglyphics on it at the confluence of the Juniata River and the appropriately named Standing Stone Creek. There is controversy over this tall thin stone that was covered in indecipherable markings as well as colonial graffiti. By 1815 it had been smashed to pieces by vandals. Parts of it are now on display in the lobby of the present day Huntingdon County Courthouse. The stone was originally nine feet tall and sixteen inches wide at its base tapering to its top where it was eight inches wide. Throughout it was five inches thick with an uneven surface. Controversy over the years as to whether this was the original stone or a later one continues. Huntingdon in Huntingdon County is on the Franklin County map.

Pennsylvania. Indiana County

From the "Charleroi Mail" May 7th 1953 it was reported that in Conemaugh Township on the Susquehanna River in Indiana County an ancient Indian burial site was excavated. Forty-nine skeletons were found with the tallest being eight feet tall. This skeleton was covered with small stones and was lying on its back. The chest measured twenty-six inches across. This was on the site of the former William H. Rhea farm just west of the mouth of Black Legs Creek. When the excavation occurred is unknown. The actual mouth of Black Legs Creek in Indiana County is just north of Saltsburg which is on the Conemaugh River. This could be the cause of the mistaken location and is the one that I have used for this location. Conemaugh in Indiana County is on the Franklin County map.

Pennsylvania. Lycoming County

Near the village of Trout Run in Lycoming County in Pennsylvania is an unusual structure. High on a hill between Trout Run and Williamsport is a stone chamber with a very long laid stone entranceway. Above the structure appears to be an opening that appears to be a chimney. All the stones were laid without mortar. This is a very approximate location. The original report states that the structure is near Trout Run towards Williamsport on a very

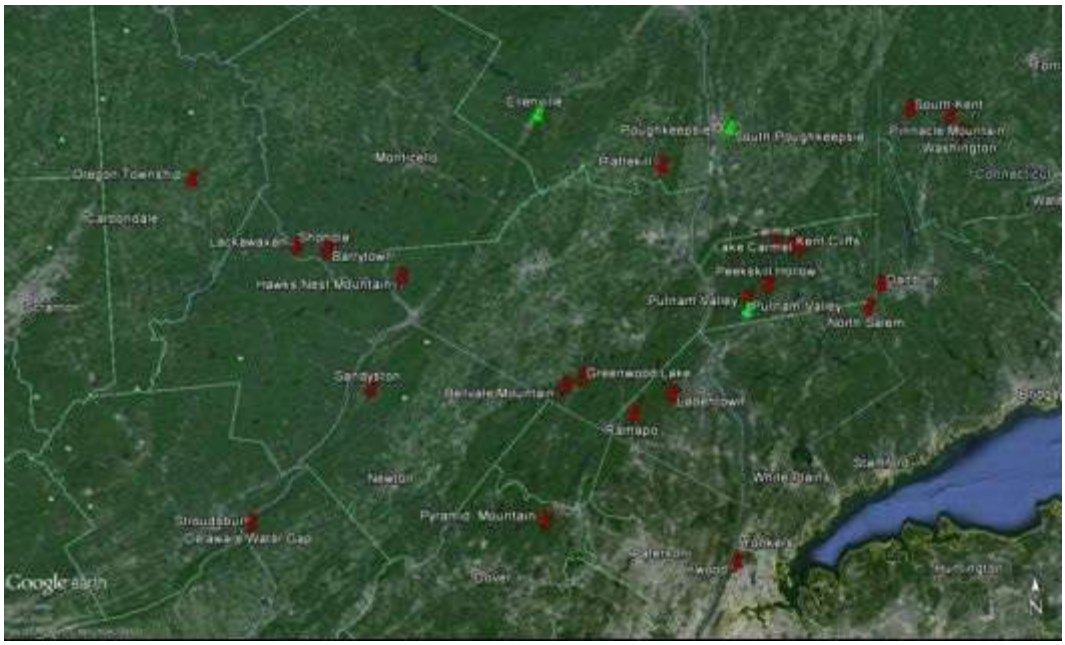
high hill.

Pennsylvania. Montgomery County

In 1831 letter like shapes were found within a solid block of marble from a quarry owned by a Mr Henderson twelve miles northwest of Philadelphia near Norristown in Montgomery County. The marble block was taken from a depth of 60 to 70 feet and was over thirty cubic feet in size. The quarry workers removed layers of gneiss, mica slate, hornblende, talcose slate and primitive clay slate before coming to the layer the block was found in. The block was sent to the Savage marble saw mill in nearby Norristown. While they were sawing through the block the workmen happened to notice a rectangular indentation about 1.5 inches wide by 0.625 inches high, displaying two raised characters. This was after one slab three feet wide and six feet long was taken off the slab. The slab that the letters were buried inside of was 65 million years old, 65,000,000 BC. Another report stated that the block of marble was dug out in 1829 and was being cut into thin slabs for use in building revealed midway through the block a rectangular indentation that was exposed by the saw. It was about one and one half inches by five eighths of an inch in area and resembled two raised letters somewhat resembling IU except that the base of the U was not rounded but angular. The block came from a depth of 70 to 80 feet.

Near Pottstown in Montgomery County is a heap of rocky rubble that repels birds in flight and keeps plants and animals at bay. The rocks ring when struck with a hard object. The area resembles either an ancient structure that was leveled out by an unknown force from above or a meteorite field. Heard this before? Norristown and Pottstown in Montgomery County are on the Bucks County map.

Pennsylvania. Pike County



In 1969 whilst trucking water to a forest fire a fireman spotted an inscribed block of stone on an island at the confluence of the Lackawaxen River and the Delaware River. This was twenty miles upriver from Hawks Nest Mountain. Originally it was called the Hawley Stone which was a misleading listing to put curiosity seekers and vandals away from the site. Dr Vernon Leslie, former editor of the Canadian Journal of Anthropology studed the stone. The markings on the stone were faint and shallow and appeared to be very waterworn though they still had a definite pattern to them. Originally thought to be Iberian by Barry Fell, they are now regarded as unknown.

A small engraved stone phallus was found in an excavation by the Middlebury Archeological Research Centre in Lackawaxen, also called Lackawacksen, Pennsylvania. The phallus was engraved with Iberic script which translated as “prick”.

Near where the Hawley Stone was found a five hundred pound granite block was found on a river island. This stone was covered with many parallel grooves and striations.

On the banks of Shohola Creek in Shohola in Pike County in Pennsylvania is what the locals call the Universe Stone. This sacred stone is ten foot by seven feet in size and the local Shohola Indians regarded it as the eye of the universe and used it to meditate on. The stone is regarded as the centre of all creation from where life spread out to all of the world. Shohola Creek empties into the Delaware River.

Pennsylvania. Potter County

In December 1886, Mr W. H Scoville of Andrews Settlement discovered an Indian mound that when opened revealed the skeleton of a man close to eight feet in height. There were 200 year old trees growing on top of the mound. Ellisburg is 75 miles west of Sayre in Pennsylvania. Ellisburg is on the Bradford County map.

Pennsylvania. Union County

In 1919 Mr Elwood D. Hummel was fishing along the West Branch Susquehanna River when he found a little rock with strange markings on it. He took it home and one of his four kids used it as a plaything. The more the kids played with it the more pronounced the markings became. In 1956 it was sent to the curator of the Chicago Museum. The markings were cuneiform which when translated described a short-term loan agreement of an Assyrian merchant in Cappadocia, Turkey, in 1900-1800 BC. Winfield in Union County is on the Bucks County map.

A mound at Elrama in Union County in Pennsylvania revealed skeletons that were seven foot five inches in length. On a terrace twenty-nine feet behind the mound were beads, knives, bear tusks, arrow points and clay ovens. This was apparently a place of sacrifice to a diety. These were excavated by George S. Fisher of Finleyville. Elrama in Union County is on the Franklin County map.

Pennsylvania. Washington County

Around 1885 a large mound near Gastonville in Washington County was opened and examined by a committee of scientists from the Smithsonian Institute. A skeleton of a giant was found in a vault. The giant was seven feet two inches tall and his hair was coarse and jet-black and hung to his waist. His brow was ornamented with a copper crown and the skeleton was remarkably well preserved. Near it were the bodies of some children of various sizes. The remains were covered with beads made of bone, which were removed to reveal a network of straw or reeds and then an animal skin.

There were carved inscriptions on the stones in the vault and everything was shipped to the Smithsonian. This was an article from the “American Antiquarian”, 7:52, 1885. Other sources state that this was Gastersville or Gasterville.

In the Meadowcroft Rock Shelter on Cross Creek, a small tributary of the Ohio River in Pennylvania, pre-Clovis period artifacts have been found dating to the period of 11,950 BC to 12,550 BC. Meadowcroft is near Avela in Washington County. Some radio-carbon dates suggest that Meadowcroft dates back to 17,000 BC. Items that have been found there in what some describe as the oldest paleoIndian site in North America are ceramic items, bifaces, bifacial fragments, lamellar blades, a lanceolate projectile point and chipping debris. A hearth indicating the use of fire has also been found from this period. In the Meadowcroft rockshelter near Pittsburgh James Adovasio and his team in 1973 discovered eleven distinct occupation layers dating back to 10,800 BC though burnt wood from one floor level gave a date of 13,000 BC and one very deep level contaning the burnt remains of matting or basketwork dated back nineteen thousand years, 17,000 BC. This is the problem with dates. Every scientist tends to deduce their own so you end up with what appear to be the same happenings but at different dates. This is the problem with dating systems, it is a lot to do with interpretation. How reliable are our dating systems?The address is 401 Meadowcroft Road, Avella, Pennsylvania. Meadowcroft in Washington County is on the Franklin County map.

World sea levels around twelve thousand BC were 129 metres or 425 feet below present levels at this time. This was 29 metres or 97 feet over two thousand years.

Around 16,000 BC world sea levels were 142 metres or 466 feet below present sea levels. This indicates massive glaciation at the time. The period of 16,000 BC was the fourth in a cyclical rhythm of Ice Ages that had occurred since approximately 355,000 years ago. The next was 245,000 years ago followed by 135,000 years ago and finally 18,000 years ago. There are two periodicities involved, 100,000 years and 41,000 years. This could indicate that changes to the orbital parameters of the Earth cause Ice Ages and the eccentricity, obliquity and precession of the axis cause variations in the intensity and distribution of solar radiation. This is documented by Vostok ice cores as well as Greenland ice cores. The Vostok and Greenland ice cores indicate that there were massive changes in atmospheric concentrations of

CO2 (carbon dioxide) and CH4 (methane) which are the most important greenhouse gases. All four climatic transitions indicated by Vostok ice cores show that the transition from glacial to warmer periods were accompanied by sudden increases of 180 to 300 parts per million of carbon dioxide and equally sudden increases of methane from 320 parts per billion to 650 parts per billion. The Greenland ice cores show that shifts in methane levels coincide with rapid and major changes of temperature in the Northern Hemisphere. The huge glaciers of this period had absorbed so much water and had placed so much weight onto the Earth's crust that sea-levels on average were more than ninety metres lower than modern levels. Maximum glaciations in North America reached as far south as thirty-nine degrees north. Russian Scientists concluded that the Arctic Ocean was warm during most of the last Ice Age and the period 32,000 to 18,000, 16,000 BC, years ago as being particularly warm. There was a massive meltdown of the ice sheets in the Northern Hemisphere. The ice sheets rapidly retreated.

Pennsylvania. Wayne County

In 1974 a teenager by the name of James Knapp found an inscribed stone near an old stone chamber on the Lackawaxen River near Pleasant Mount in Wayne County. The stone is eight inches by twelve inches in size and has what were described as funny markings on it. James took it home. There are several rows of characters that appeared alphabetic as well as a sun just over a mountain range. Later researchers refound the stone chamber and realized that the stone was a depiction of this chamber with the sun showing over a cleft in the hills. Eventually the inscription was identified as Iberic from Spain from around 200 BC to 300 BC. The inscription reads " On the appointed day, the sun sets in the notch opposite the house of worship." The stone chamber was on an island at the confluence of the Lackawaxen River and the Delaware River. Also found in the area are conical stone piles and balanced rocks were also found. Inscribed pebbles like those found in dolmens in northern Portugal were also found in the area. These items were threaded and were believed to have been attached to a person's clothes.

Also in Wayne County in Pennsylvania off route 670 near Oregon Township there are reports of several stone piles located on a barren hillside.

These piles of stone are well constructed on base rock platforms. Nearby is a twenty foot wide stone circle as well as elliptical earthen mounds around thirty feet long by ten feet wide and around three feet high and composed of soil and stones.

Pennsylvania. Westmoreland County

The “Philadelphia Enquirer” 22nd November 1920, reported that Dr W. J. Holland, curator of the Carnegie Museum, and his assistant Dr Peterson, opened up a mound on the J. B. Secrest farm in South Huntington Township in Westmoreland County in Pennsylvania. The mound was one hundred feet long and twelve feet high. A mummified torso of a human body that was of large size was found. Portions of the leg bones indicate a person between eight and nine feet tall. South Huntingdon in Westmoreland County is on the Franklin County map.

Pennsylvania. York County

Numerous incised stones were found stacked in piles around Dillsburg in York County by Dr William Walker Strong in the 1940s . They appeared to have Phoenician letters on them. Others were flattish and had straight grooves six inches apart. Chemical analysis of the oxidation of the writing indicates a date of at least two thousand years. The ironstone is so hard that even a diamond scriber can barely scratch it. The stones were described as cubical. Dillsburg is on the Franklin County map.

400,000,000 BC. Site. United States. Pennsylvania. Allegheny County. Pittsburgh. 79.9923w, 40.4475n.79w40n.

13,000 BC-12,000 BC. Site. United States. Pennsylvania. Allegheny County. Pittsburgh. 79.9923w, 40.4475n.79w40n.

Site. United States. Pennsylvania. Bradford County. Athens. near Sayre. Tioga Point. 76.5155w, 41.9798n. 76w41n.

Site. United States. Pennsylvania. Bradford County. Columbia Cross Roads. 76.8269w, 41.8425n. 76w41n.

Site. United States. Pennsylvania. Bradford County. Standing Stone. 76.3629w, 41.7382n. 76w41n.

Site. United States. Pennsylvania. Bucks County. Doylestown. 75.1299w, 40.3099n. 75w40n.

Site. United States. Pennsylvania. Bucks County. Ringing Rocks State Park. 75.12682w, 40.56303n. 75w40n.

Site. United States. Pennsylvania. Bucks County. nr Haycock. Stony Garden. 75.23775w, 40.50464n. 75w40n.

Site. United States. Pennsylvania. Cumberland County. Mechanicsburg. 77.256w, 40.175n. 77w40n.

Site. United States. Pennsylvania. Dauphin County. Harrisburg. 76.8867w, 40.2730n. 76w40n.

Site. United States. Pennsylvania. Franklin County. Near Blue Ridge Summit. Near Charmian. Devil's Racecourse. 77.4683w 39.7511n. 77w39n.

Site. United States. Pennsylvania. Huntingdon County. Huntingdon. 78.013056w, 40.495278n. 78w40n.

Site. United States. Pennsylvania. Indiana County. Black Legs Creek. Conemaugh Township. 79.45356w, 40.50135n. 79w40n.

65,000,000 BC. Site. United States. Pennsylvania. Montgomery County. near Philadelphia. Norristown. 75.3402w, 40.1227n. 75w40n.

Site. United States. Pennsylvania. Montgomery County. Pottstown. 75.60559w, 40.27062n. 75w40n.

Site. United States. Pennsylvania. Pike County. Lackawaxen. 75.045278w, 41.4875n. 75w41n.

Site. United States. Pennsylvania. Pike County. Shohola. 74.915556w, 41.475n. 74w41n.

Site. United States. Pennsylvania. Pike County. Pleasant Mount. Lackawaxen River. 75.445947w, 40.738241n. 75w40n.

Site. United States. Pennsylvania. Potter County. Ellisburg. 77.8939w, 41.93121n. 77w41n.

Site. United States. Pennsylvania. Union County. Winfield. 76.8509w, 40.9128n. 76w40n.

Site. United States. Pennsylvania. Washington County. Elrama. 79.92725w, 40.25327n. 79w40n.

Site. United States. Pennsylvania. Washington County. Gastonville. 80.002477w, 40.260329n. 80w40n..

17,000 BC-16,000 BC. Site. United States. Pennsylvania. Washington County. Jefferson Township. Meadowcroft. 80.488788w, 40.286449n. 80w40n

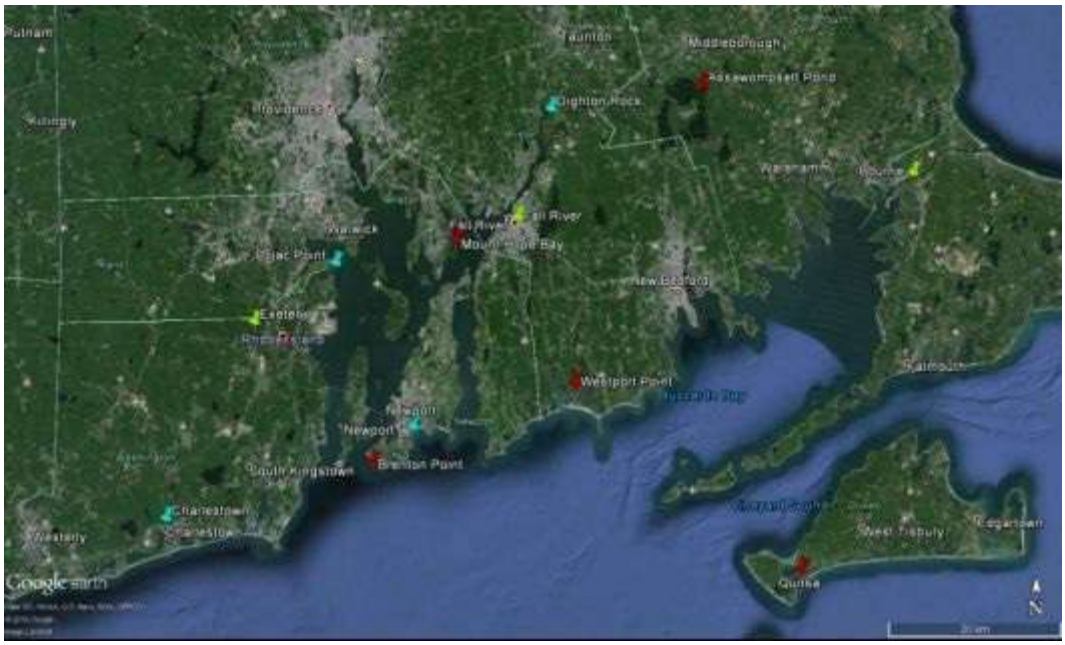
Site. United States. Pennsylvania. Wayne County. Oregon Township. 75.2461w, 41.6219. 75w41n.

Site. United States. Pennsylvania. Wayne. Pleasant Mount. 75.4463w, 41.7388n. 75w41n.

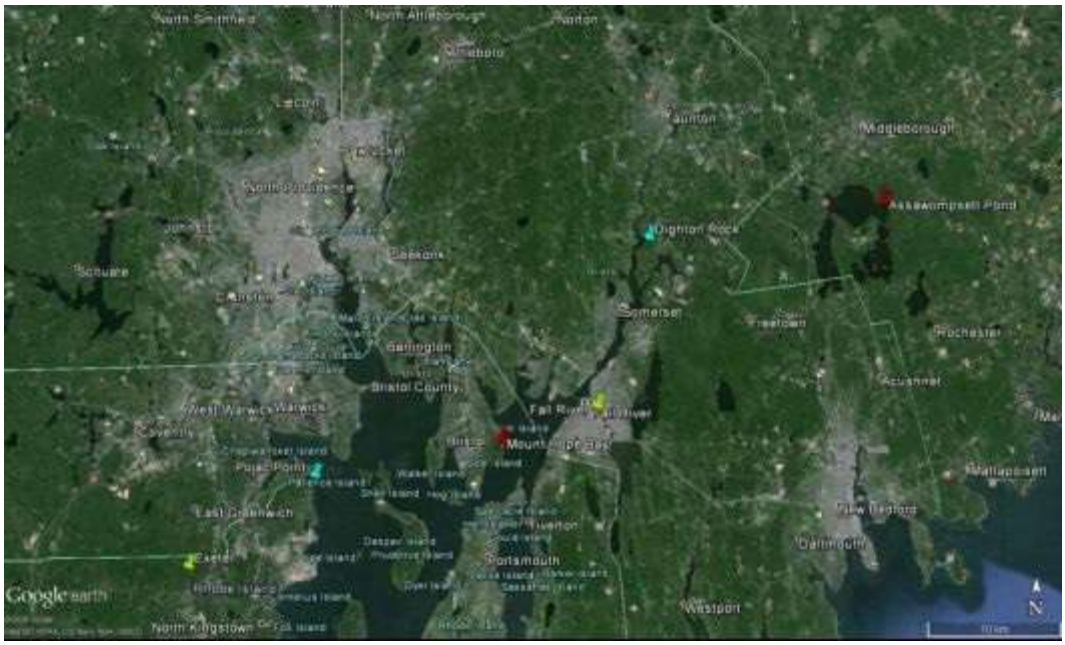
Site. United States. Pennsylvania. Westmoreland County. South Huntingdon Township. 79.67730w, 40.14874n. 79w40n.

Site. United States. Pennsylvania. York County. Dillsburg. 77.0352w, 40.1110n. 777w40n.

Rhode Island.

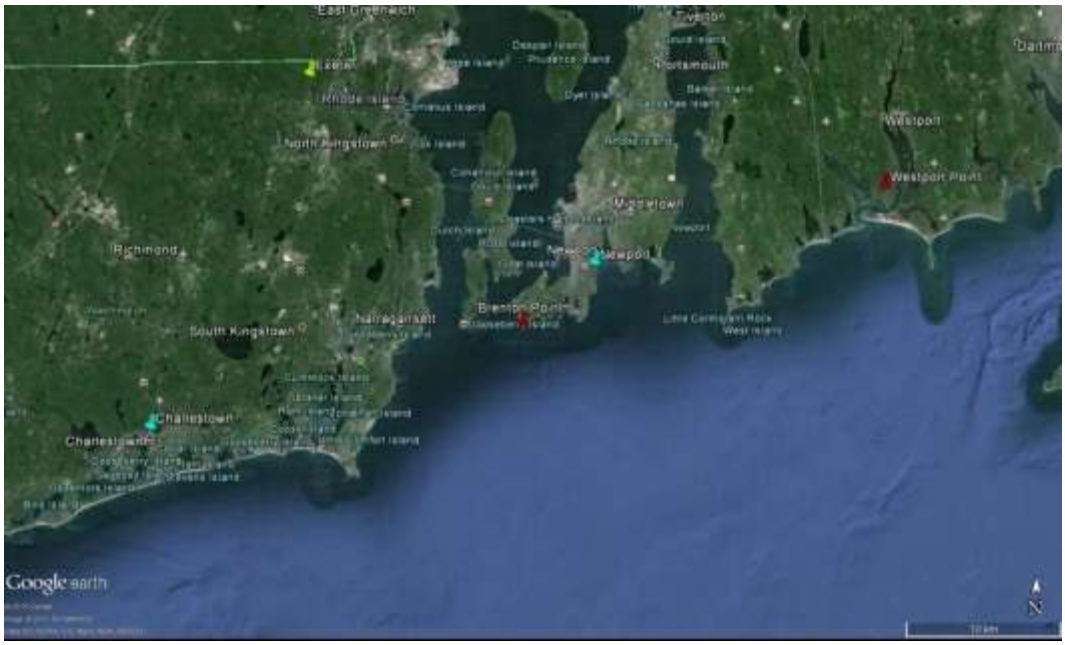


Rhode Island. Bristol County



It is reported that on a cliff above Mount Hope Bay in Bristol County in Rhode Island is a severely vandalized ancient inscription which includes the drawing of a ship without sails. Barry Fell identified it as Iberian Punic and read “Voyagers from Tarshish this stone proclaims.” This is an approximate location. This is opposite Fall River in Massachusetts which had the remains of a copper clad warrior found in it.

Rhode Island. Newport County



An early morning fishing party during a phenomenally low tide north of Newport on the their way to the fishing grounds saw a barnacle encrusted masonry arch coming out of the sea near Brentons Point. They neglected to mark it and the search is on for the arch as well as a tower referred to as well by the New England Archaeological Research Association. There has also been a report of the remains of a tower base being seen in the sea off the point as well.

In Newport itself there is a round stone tower of unknown origin that has been ascribed to Templars, Normans and even older cultures. Local legend states that the tower was here before the colonists. Other researchers ascribe it to the Vikings. No one ascribes it to the European colonists after Columbus. Several ancient maps prior to colonization of the area show the tower in existence. William F. McNeil writes that in 1946 two Scandinavian men, Magnus Bjorndal and Peer Lovfald, were inspecting the tower one sunny day when they suddenly spied an apparently inscribed stone on the outside of the tower just above the southwest column. This stone is five inches by twelve inches and was photographed for research purposes before it was scrutinized by Alf Monge who deduced that it was runic and gave the name Henrikus who was the first bishop of Greenland and Vinland. Cryptographic analysis gave the date of December 10th, 1116 AD with Monge theorizing that the Newport Tower is actually a Christian church tower.

Rhode Island. Washington County

In 1921 five skeletons in armour were discovered in Charlestown in Washington County. Three of the skeletons were missing their skulls. Remember the armoured skeleton discovered in Fall River in Massachusetts? Were they from the same culture as the two sites are only thirty-three miles apart? Charlestown is on the Newport County map.

Pojac Point in Washington County is on the Bristol County map. During December 1984 a clam digger was probing the mudflats and found a rune stone on Pojas Point which is eight miles across the mouth of Narragansett Bay from the Newport Tower. Now called the Narragansett Rune Stone it was buried in the mud and slowly unearthed by tidal surges over the years. The part of the stone that was now exposed is eight foot by five foot wide and weighs two tons standing only twenty feet from the extreme low tide. The glyphs are carved into the top of the boulder which now just protrudes above the surface of the sea and are subject to constant wave action. The individual runes were two inches long and half an inch deep. There is a hooked cross on the boulder which is also found on other rocks in the local area. After the stone's discovery it became a source of curiousity attracting divers and boaters hoping to get a good look at it which irritated a local landholder who paid a barge to take the five ton stone out and sink it in deeper water. The DEM found out about this and had the landholder bring the stone back into port where it was taken to be put into storage at the University of Rhode Island's Bay Campus in Narranganset where researchers from Denmark and Iceland examined it. There is a proposal to put the stone into Updike Park in Wickford on permanent display. There were plans in January 2014 to put the stone on display in Goddard Memorial State Park in East Greenwich. In October 2015, the runestone was placed for long-term public viewing in Wickford, a village of North Kingstown. One translation of the stone by Dr Richard Nielsen in 1993 read "Victory of four men at this river."

Exeter in Washington County is on the Bristol County map. There was an Indian stone fort in Exeter in Washington County that has been heavily disturbed over the years. The remains of a spiral wall as well as other walls have been found here. The problem is that Indians did not build in stone. Who built it then? We may have a few different contenders and not all of them apparently from across the Atlantic Ocean. The site is called the Queens

Fort by the locals.

Site. United States. Rhode Island. Bristol County. Bristol. Mount Hope Bay. 71.23597w, 41.6768n. 71w41n.

Site. United States. Rhode Island. Newport County. Newport. Brenton Point. 71.35421w, 41.45200n. 71w41n.

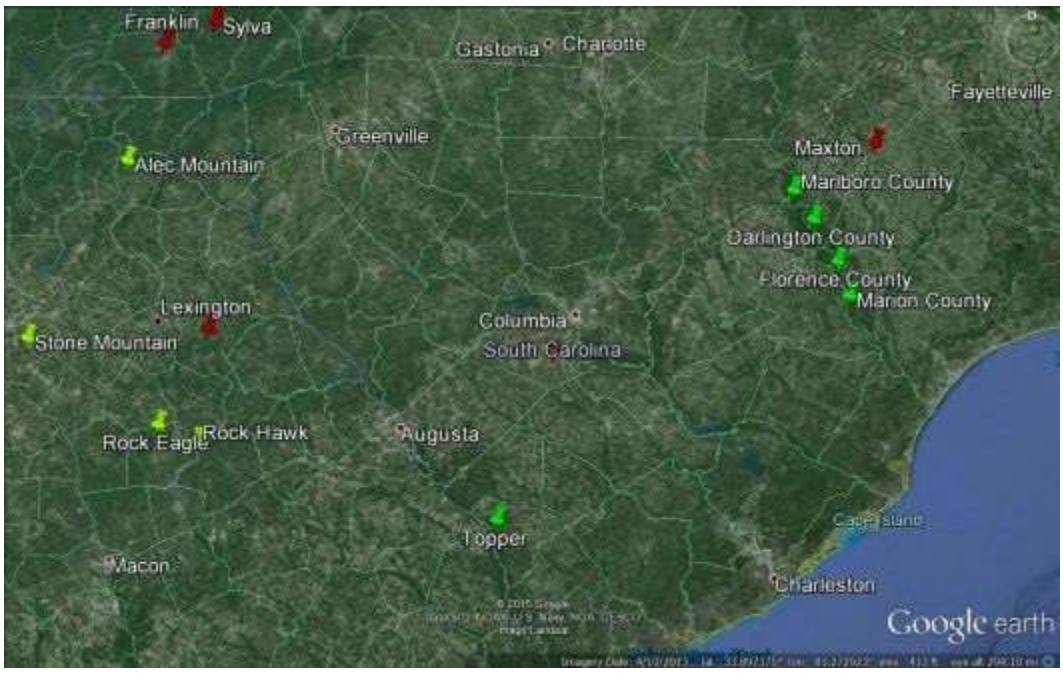
Site. United States. Rhode Island. Newport County. Newport. 71.309874w, 41.485847n. 71w41n.

Site. United States. Rhode Island. Washington County. Charlestown. 71.644w, 41.385n. 71w41n.

Site. United States. Rhode Island. Washington County. North Kingstown. Pojac Point. 71.4078332w, 41.6517659n. 71w41n.

Site. United States. Rhode Island. Washington County. Exeter. Queens Fort. 71.52119w, 41.59048n. 71w41n.

South Carolina.



It was reported that skeletons were found at the turn of the century in South Carolina that were between eight and eleven feet tall.

Warning! Carolina Bays article ahead. Just skip over if you don't want to read it again.

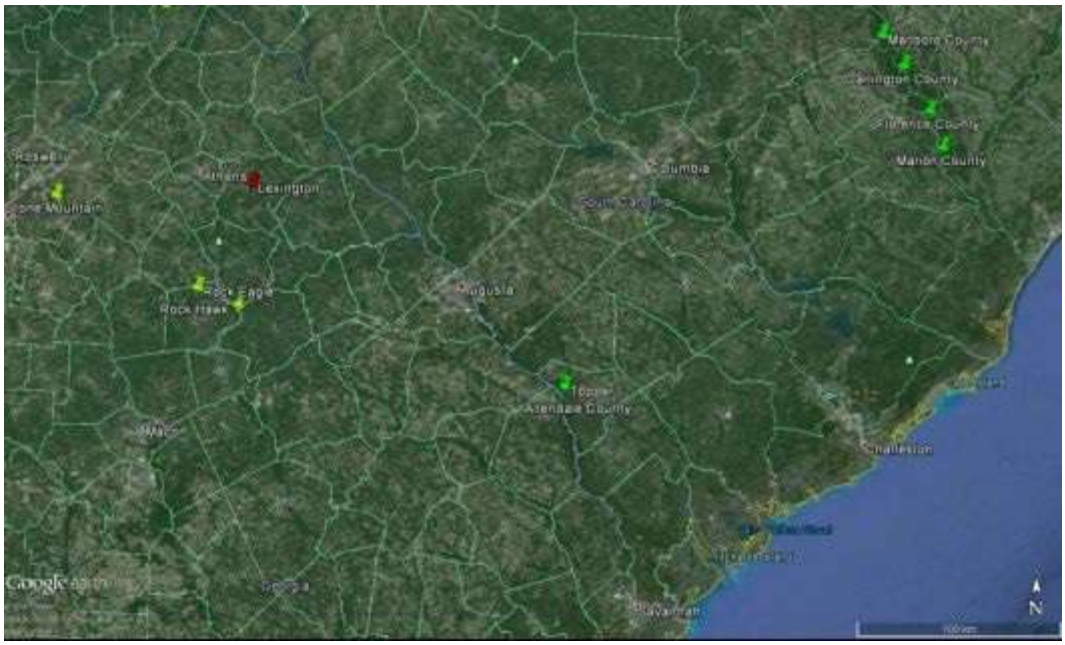
There are great meteorite craters found in the Carolinas, Georgia and Virginia dating from ten to twelve thousand years ago, 10,000 BC to 8,000 BC. The Carolina Bays for example are elliptical and average half a mile in diameter with elevated rims and depressions 25 to 50 feet deep. The Carolina Bays have also been called the Carolina Craterfield. In 1931 the authorities in the two adjacent states of North Carolina and South Carolina decide to try out a new photogrammetric survey and commissioned a company specializing in aerial photography to undertake the task. The stretch between Florida and Cape Hatteras and its hinterland were exposed to the aerial camera. When the films were enlarged and examined in the stereo-comparator they created a sensation. The pilots who saw the pictures were startlingly reminded of the battlefields of the 1914-1918 War. Huge circular or oval shapes sometimes

overlapping that could be clearly identified as enlarged mud filled craters caused by the impact of gigantic boulders characterized all the pictures. The existence of the Bays had been completely unknown in the flat marshy land that was traversed by troughs or bays. The origin of the bays was now suspected. There were three thousand such troughs. Half of them are longer than 1,300 feet and more than one hundred are longer than 5,250 feet. They cover an elongated ellipse of 63,500 miles. Only a small portion of this is on land. The rest is on the fragmented coastal strip. All the longitudinal axes are parallel indicating that the fragments must have consisted of boulders traveling parallel to each other. Even though the craters are 11,000 years old most of the troughs still display remains of the thrust wall in the Southeast. The boulders must have come from the Northwest. The cause of the craters or bays was attributed to the Carolina Meteorites. Because the bays are elliptical as well as circular indicates that the descents and angles of impact must have differed considerably. Only a very large and disintegrating celestial body could have done this. A meteorite shower, if one were large enough would have produced identical holes, either circular or oval, not mixed. A descending and exploding large cosmic body could only produce the Carolina Bays. When the nucleus is traveling ahead of the tail of fragments the craters overlap. Another theory is that the bays were formed by masses of ice ejected from the area of the Great Lakes and that is why no meteoric masses have been found in them. In some of the bays on the low rims for the bays are shallow and elliptical generally with their end points parallel to each other meteoric black glass fragments have been found that are the same as the meteoric glass fragments found in Clovis sites before their disappearence. The sand around the bay rims is white as well and this indicates massive exposure to heat as the sand was blasted away from the impact zone. There are over one hundred thousand meteor craters concentrated along the Georgia, Florida, Virginia and North and South Carolina coasts but also extending north and south indicating a great meteor swarm once struck the area.

In January 1967 the deepsea diving submarine “Aluminaut” discovered an undersea road off the coast of Florida, Georgia and South Carolina on the Atlantic Coast. It extends to depths of 3,000 feet and is paved with manganese dioxide. Gulf Stream currents keep the pavement clean of sediment so that it resembles a blacktop road. Wheels were attached to the Aluminaut and it actually rode along the deposits. When was this road built if

it was a road?

South Carolina. Allendale County



On the banks of the Savannah River at Topper in Allendale County ancient relics going back to 50,000 BC were found in a chert quarry. These are human-chipped stone flakes. Charred plants that were possibly from a hearth have also been found at the same site. There appears to be a industrial scale toolmaking site that was in existence 16,000 to 20,000 years ago. Other sources state that evidence is dated to 50,000 years ago.

Clovis points have been found in association with the bones of extinct mammoths and mastodons in the Pee Dee Basin in Darlington County, Florence County, Marboro County and Marion County. Archaic Indians inhabited the area. Darlington County, Florence County, Marboro County and Marion County are on the Allendale County map.

50,000 BC. Site. United States. South Carolina. Allendale County. Nr Allendale. Topper. 81.4904w, 33.0054n. 81w33n.

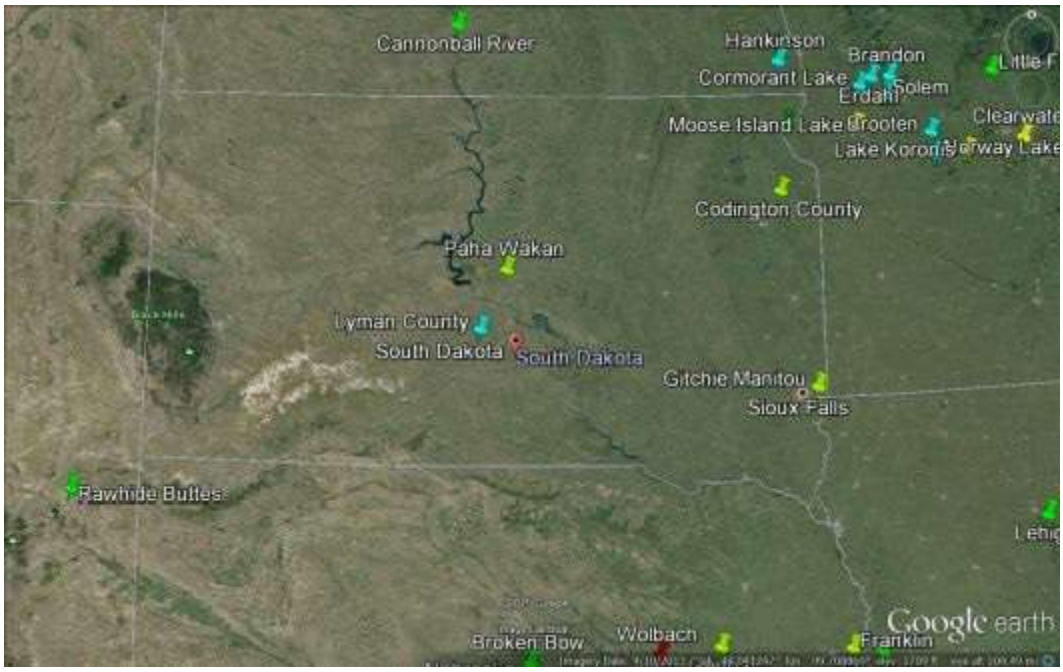
10,000 BC. Site. United States. South Carolina. Darlington County. Pee Dee Basin. 79.707w, 34.3842n. 79w34n.

10,000 BC. Site. United States. South Carolina. Florence County. Pee Dee Basin. 79.5731w, 34.1872n. 79w34n.

10,000 BC. Site. United States. South Carolina. Marlboro County. Pee Dee Basin. 79.817w, 34.520n. 79w34n.

10,000 BC. Site. United States. South Carolina. Marion County. Pee Dee Basin. 79.5096w, 34.0270n. 79w34n.

South Dakota.



South Dakota. Codington County

On Punished Womans Mound which is about three miles south of Punished Womans Lake in Codington County in South Dakota there were two unusual geoglyphs. There are two figures made of boulders no more than one foot in diameter. One figure is of a man that is thirteen and a half feet

long and represents a man lying upon his back with his arms uplifted. The man has feet and of the one hundred and four boulders used in the making of him three were used to indicate his forward pointing penis that is facing away from the other figure which is of a woman. The woman is on the same spur as the man to the southeast about forty-two feet away. She is also on her back with her arms outstretched. She is eight feet long and is composed of ninety-two boulders. Two boulders indicate her breasts and a circle of boulders represents her genitalia. At their feet is a trail marked by irregular boulders over a distance of one hundred and two feet. This line ends at the foot of a slope thirtyone feet from a cairn or pile of stones which is four foot high. There is another cairn near here as well as two holes. There are other cairns in the area as well a trail of boulders running along a hog-back for two hundred and eighty-five feet to within fifteen feet of another cairn, one of two there. Near this trail was another figure made of stones that was severely vandalized. This report was from September 1883.

South Dakota. Hughes County

On what was called Medicine Butte, now Medicine Knoll, which is three and a half miles southwest of Blunt in Hughes County in South Dakota there is a very large representation of a serpent. On the north end of Paha Wakan is a representation of a serpent whose head is ten feet long and seven feet wide at its broadest. The body varies in width from three to ten feet and when surveyed in 1884 was three hundred and sixty feet long and composed of eight hundred and twenty-five small stones. About midway and to the right was a cairn of stones that would have been four foot tall. There are also circles, squares and other shapes constructed in the same manner.

South Dakota. Lyman County

Aerial photographs of part of Lyman County in South Dakota revealed a village site about twenty-two miles south of Pierre. Soil marks indicated there was a well constructed village surrounded by bastioned fortifications surrounded by dry moats here. This was reported by Carl H Strandberg in “Photogrammatic Engineering”, 33:11521157, 1967. Strandberg noticed the similarity between the pallisaded village and medieval fortified villages in

Finland, Western Russia and other areas under Swedish control. Was this a Viking village?

Site. United States. South Dakota. Codington County. Punished Womans Mound. 96.9332w, 45.0711n. 96w45n.

Site. United States. South Dakota. Hughes County. Medicine Knoll. Paha Wakan 100.0341w, 44.4743n. 100w44n.

Site. United States. South Dakota. Lyman County. 100.325w, 43.9998n. 100w43n.

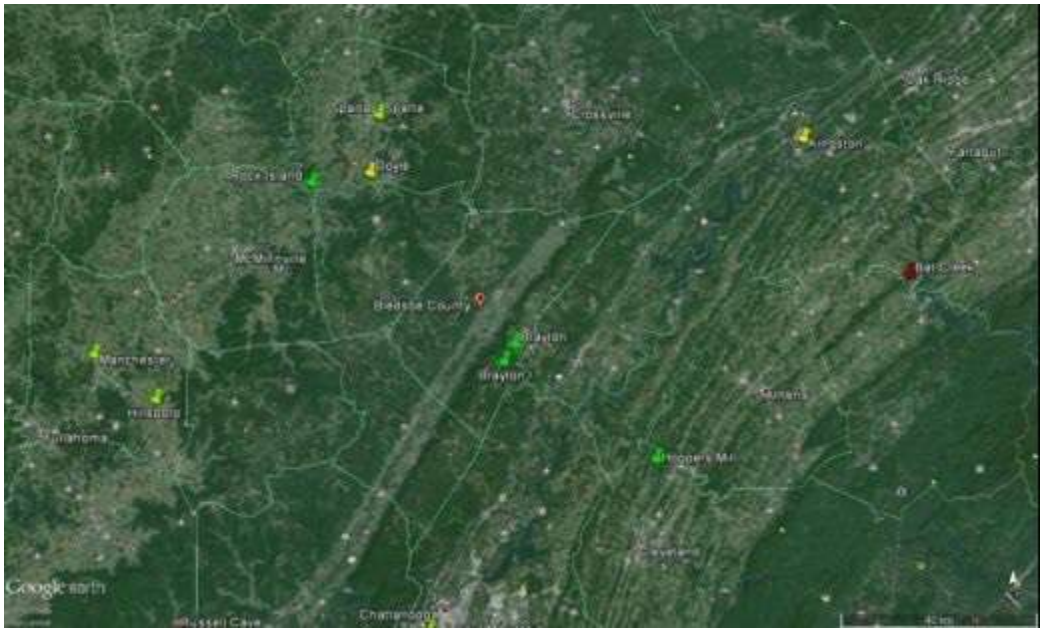
Tennessee.

Harper’s Magazine of 1853, the “Romance of Natural History”, refers to diminutive stone sarcophagi that were found in Kentucky and Tennessee.

During 1934 archeologists had flocked to Tennessee where the Clinch River was to be dammed and Norris Lake created over a site of numerous

ancient mounds. Under one mound in a Hopewell cemetery the remains of a rectangular structure composed of a group of large stone blocks and columns forming a structure ninety-five feet long by fifty-five feet wide was found. Several newspapers reported on this strange find as stone architecture is not common with the American Indians. The New York Times, July first, 1934 edition shows a photo of the excavation. Some authorities of the period stated that the structure resembled Egyptian structures of much greater age. Interestingly enough this area of eastern Tennessee was rich in copper. Norris Lake is in Anderson, Campbell, Claiborne, Grainger and Union Counties in Tennessee.

Tennessee. Bledsoe County



Near Brayton, also referred to as Brass Town, near the source of the Tennessee River there are human footprints in solid rock. They have six toes and are 33 centimetres wide. Near them are gigantic hoof marks 20 to 26.5 centimetres broad. Man and the animals must have existed at the same time. The tracks are on the banks of Rock Creek and Roaring Creeks to the east of the Sequatchie Valley. A few miles south of the town at the headwaters of the Tennessee River are impressions in solid rock of a great number of tracks of turkeys, bears, horses and human beings as perfect as if they were made on

snow or sand. The human tracks though have six toes each. One of the tracks though is distinguished by its dimensions of sixteen inches in length, across the toes thirteen inches and behind the toes where the foot narrows toward the instep seven inches and the heelball five inches. One of the sets of horses tracks appears as if the horse slipped once or twice and then corrected its walk. The tracks all go in the one direction like the trail of a company on a journey. One of the horse tracks though measured eight inches by ten inches making the horse enormous. The “Enchanted Mountain” about two miles south of Brasstown, Brayton, is famed for the curiosities on its rocks. On several rocks there are a number of impressions resembling the tracks of turkeys, bears, horses and human beings as visible and perfect as if they were made on snow or sand. This was from the “American Encyclopedia, Dobson. Philadelphia, 1778-1803; Supplement, vol. 3, p. 344.

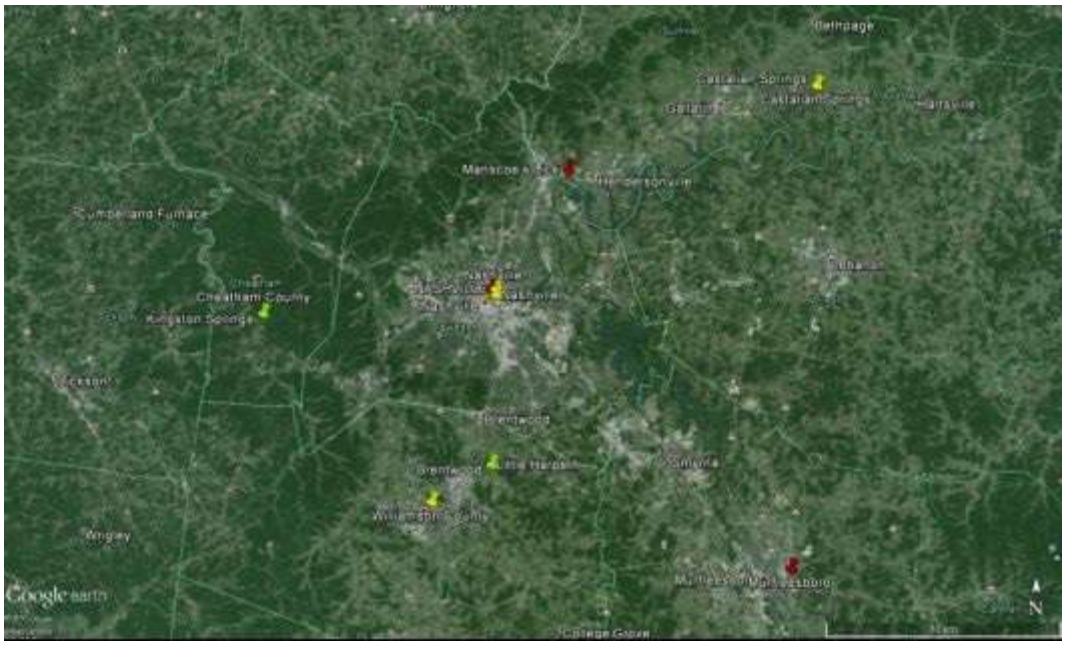
Tennessee. Bradley County

In March 1891, Mr J. H. Hooper noticed what appeared to be a headstone to a grave on a wooded ridge on his farm. Mr Hooper dug around the stone expecting to find a name. Instead there was only a curious pattern of unknown characters in an undecipherable language. He dug deeper and uncovered other stones that formed a wall of three courses, about two feet thick, eight feet tall and sixteen feet long as measured from the north end, covered in letters arranged in a wavy, nearly parallel and diagonal lines. The wall ran for nearly one thousand feet, its course marked on the surface by projecting stones emerging a few inches above the ground and 25 or 30 feet apart. 75 feet of the south end of the wall was bent at an angle of 15 to 20 degrees. Excavated portions of the wall were two feet thick and eight feet high and were almost completely buried. The wall ended in a hollow of the hill. The stone is dark red sandstone and the wall lies along the crest of a hill trending north and south, flanked by limestone east and west. The surface of the west side of the inner course of the wall is cut into rounded ridges with hollows between, the characters being raised on the crest of the ridges and are from 2 to 3 inches in width with a few larger groups. The wall was faced with red, slaty and yellow clays. No implements were found. The faces of the other courses of stones are level and cut into grooves. Between the courses is dark red cement. It is apparent that the wall and its inscriptions had been covered with cement of this type at some ancient date. There are 872

characters, many repetitive as well as Suns, Moons and animal forms. The stratum that the wall was found in dates to the beginning of the Quaternary period around one million years old, 1,000,000 BC and follows the crest of a ridge that extends from the Hiawassee River north of Chattanooga southwards where it dips beneath the Tennessee River. A. L. Rawson wrote up the discovery in the Transactions of the New York Academy of Sciences, 11:26-29, 1891. Bradley County is only thirteen miles from Cleveland,Tennessee. Were the Transactions of the New York Academy of Sciences a common source of frauds in the late nineteenth century?

Before you start barking fraud, oopart or whatever, remember that I am only reporting data that has already been around and usually from competent sources such as the Transactions of the New York Academy of Sciences and the Smithsonian Institute amongst others. We did not become suddenly nascent in the early twenty-first century. These organizations were not making up information for the Hell of it in the nineteenth century. Hoopers Mill in Bradley County is on the Bledsoe County map.

Tennessee. Cheatham County



It was reported that in the distant past there was a prehistoric city near Kingston Springs that covered around five hundred acres in the bends of the

Harpeth River in Tennessee about twelve miles east of Nashville. The centre of the city was the great mound which was created by leveling a natural hilltop which produced a massive plaza five hundred feet by one thousand feet. The Harpeth River defended two sides of the city and a mile long palisaded wall and stockade protected the other two sides. It is estimated that thousands of people lived here but who they were is unknown. When the site was surveyed by Myer in 1923 all of the buildings appeared to have been burnt as well as the palisade and stockade. There were several other mounds in the city as well as in the local area. The local Indians told early settlers that the city was there long before they arrived in the area. There are the remains of a massive stone fort here of unknown age on the forks of the Big Duck River and the Little Duck Rivers. This fort was formed by high bluffs and twenty foot walls of stone and the fort's fifty acre site was also protected by a moat twelve hundred feet long. The engineering work was far in advance of the local Indians. Some sources state that this fort was created by Celts from Europe who used to create similar fortifications which the Romans called oppida which were defensive works built of earth, gravel and uncut stones at the summits of high hills that dominated local territories. Many Adena hillforts resemble Celtic hillforts. Caeser referred to oppida as murus gallicus or Gallic walls which were outer bulwarks composed of stone slabs and earth gravel filling in timbers. Manchester in Coffee County is on the Bledsoe County map.

Tennessee. Coffee County

Sometime in 1876 according to the "Anthropological Institute, Journal" 6:100, 1876, a man was ploughing a field on James Brown's farm near Hillsboro when he ploughed up a man's skull and other bones. Further examination found that the find was in a a graveyard that covered six acres. The bodies were buried in sitting or standing position and were of a dwarf race about three feet tall. Estimates were that there were seventy thousand to one hundred thousand bodies buried there.

This is what is reported. I only put it forwards to you. So many similarities. Hillsboro in Coffee County is on the Bledsoe County map.

Tennessee. Davidson County

At Manscoes Lick in Godlettsville near Nashville in Davidson County in Tennessee in 1794 a hole was dug by a Mr Cafftey who at a depth of five to six feet down through black mud and loose rocks found the end of an iron bar which had been cut off by a cleaving iron and also been split lengthwise. In yellow clay a small distance from it and eighteen inches under the surface a furnace was found that was full of coals and ashes. More precolonial iron workings?

On the banks of the Cumberland River that flows into the Ohio River in Nashville an intricately engraved Roman sword circa 100 AD was discovered buried four feet down. Maybe it was Roman iron working? The architecture was not Roman, it never is and the Romans used their architecture as a universal political statement indicating that when you saw it you were in Rome and its colonies. This was not a Roman colony. The Romans were obviously visiting an already established and strong and capable culture or they would have conquered it.

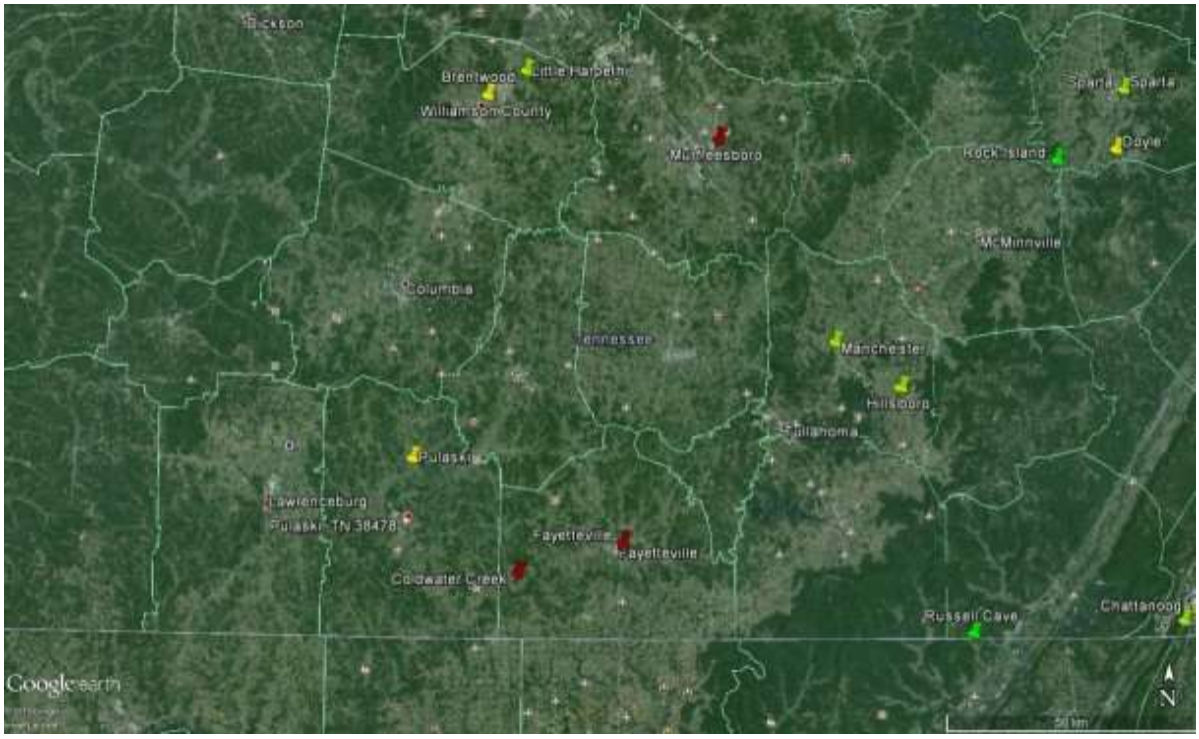
In 1807 Colonel. William Sheppard dug up the jaw bones of a human individual that covered the whole chin and jaw of Colonel. Joel Lewis whose plantation it had been found on. The Lewis Plantation was two miles from Nashville in Tennessee. Colonel. Lewis was described as a very large man but the owner of these bones was much larger.

According to the “American Naturalist”, 3:57-72, 1869, when the first pioneers settled the area of Nashville in Tennessee it was originally a vast prehistoric cemetary which lay along the valley of Lick Branch. This was mainly in North Nashville. The graves were of stone and were exposed during the digging of cellars for houses. All around the sulphur spring were the remains of pots and other implements. There was also a salt lick here. There were numerous precolonial cemeteries around Nashville as well. One was on the opposite bank of the Cumberland directly across from the mouth of Lick Branch. There was also another one a mile and a half down. There was another at Cockrill’s Spring two and a half miles from the sulphur spring and another six miles from Nashville on the Charlotte Pike. Other cemeteries were found at Hayesborough, White’s Creek, on the Dickerson Pike which was nine miles from Nashville, and at Sycamore around twenty-two miles from Nashville, and finally at Brentwood at the Boiling Springs.

There has been a bit of dispute over the location of the next discovery. Several researchers quoting “The Natural and Aboriginal History of

Tennessee" by John Haywood of the county of Davidson, Tennessee where it is quoted as Havidbon County which is a misprinted Davidson County as there has never been a Havidbon County anywhere in the United States. The report states that four miles from Nashville in Davidson County in Tennessee where the bones of a giant were found within the traces of ancient walls that formed a square two to three hundred yards in length. The jawbone was capable of slipping over the jaw of a stout, fully-fleshed man by the name of Mr Childress. This was on the plantation of Judge Overton four miles southwest of Nashville during the excavation of a cellar. There was a spring located within the four walls and a great number of other skeletons were also found within the boundary. On the other sides of the square was a ditch and a rampart and there were also some small mounds within the square. Nashville in Davidson County is on the Cheatham County map.

Tennessee. Giles County



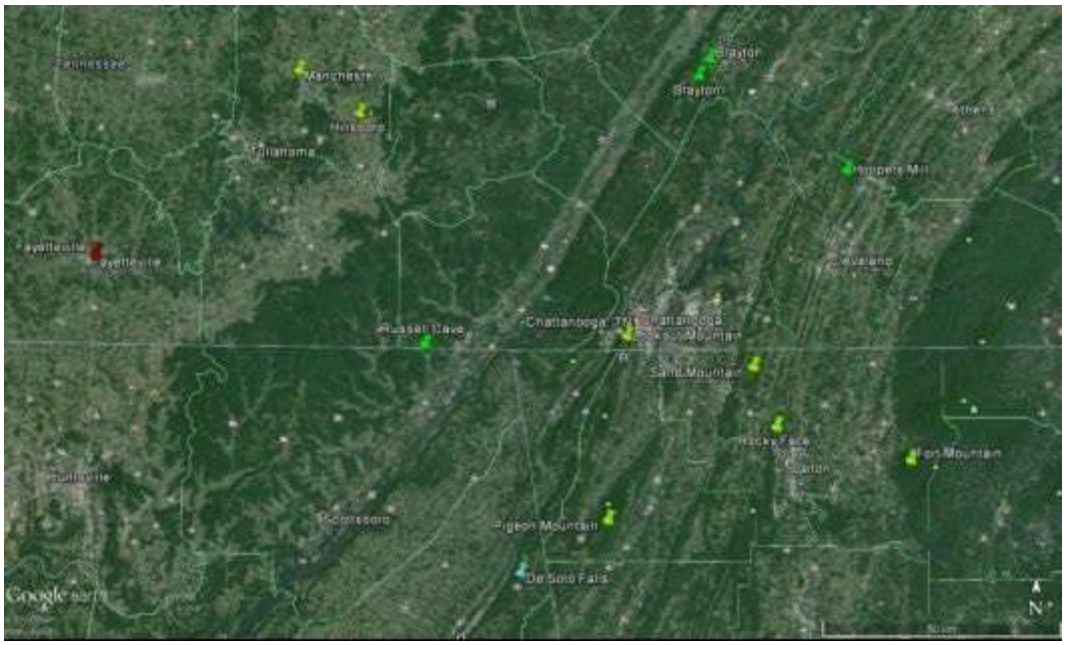
Seven and a half miles north of Pulaski in Giles County in Tennessee, some reports say Kentucky which does not have a Pulaski as a town but as a county and there is no Giles County in Kentucky either. Both are in Tennessee. John Haywood, author of "The Natural and Aboriginal History of

Tennessee”, mentions a cave here on the plantation of Col. William Sheppard where unusual human skeletons were found. On the east side of a creek was a cave with several rooms, the first being forty-five feet wide by twenty-seven feet long and four feet deep inside the solid rock. A hidden passage was found in it that was hidden by a flat stone that was three feet wide by four feet high and inclining against the cave. At the end of this passage was another stone blocking the exit. On entering the hidden cave several bones were found including the jawbone of a child, the arm bone of a man and the skulls and thigh bones of several men. The cave floor was covered with flat bluish stones that were closely joined together. The remains were apparently of giants.

Tennessee. Hamblen County

In 1922 a farmer working his field near Morristown in Hamblen County Tennessee ploughed up a stone similar in size to the Grave Creek Tablet. The stone was covered symbol for symbol with the same inscription as the Grave Creek Tablet.

Tennessee. Hamilton County



There is an ancient stone wall on Lookout Mountain in Hamilton County that dates from Pre-Colonial times.

Tennessee. Lincoln County

Six hundred yards from the mouth of Coldwater Creek in Lincoln County in Tennessee in1819 the first of a series of one dozen button-like items were found in the area where there were a few mounds. The buttons were the size of a silver dollar and made of very pure silver. The button is convex with a representation of a deer with a hound chasing it. One dozen of these coins were ploughed up in 1819. Eventually more were found totaling almost three dozen and they are all the same generally between nine to twelve inches below the ground over a sixty to seventy acre area. The trees growing on it had trunks four to five feet in diameter before the land was recently cleared.

Around Fayetteville in Lincoln County several Roman coins have been found over the years. In 1819 on the Elk River a silver coin the size of a nine-penny piece with a Roman inscription was found. This was dated to 137 AD. This was from the reign of Antonius Pius, 138 AD to 161 AD. The coin was found five feet below the surface under three hundred to four hundred year old trees.

A coin from the reign of the Roman Emperor Commodus circ 191 AD was also found near Fayetteville. Both of the preceding coins were

discovered several feet deep beneath fully grown trees that were hundreds of years old.

In 1823 two copper coins from the reign of the Emperor Claudius were found near Fayetteville. What is with all of the Roman coins being found in this area? Fayetteville is on the Elk River which is a tributary of the Tennessee River. Coldwater Creek and Fayetteville in Lincoln County are on the Giles County map.

Tennessee. Loudon County

An inscribed stone was found under the skull of a dead Indian chief in an undisturbed mound at Bat Creek, Tennessee. The inscription appeared to be ancient Hebrew or Canaanite according to Professor Cyrus Gordon. Others believe that the stone had Cherokee writing on it. Incidentally the chief must have been important as he was buried with his wife and seven attendants and the mound had not been disturbed for centuries. Professor Gordon believed that the writing dated to around AD 100 when refugees from the Bar-Kokhba revolt in Judea fled to America.

The small slab of stone is covered with ciphers, nine letters and one partial letter and was found in 1885 by Smithsonian Institution archeologists inside an undisturbed burial mound 28 feet in diameter and 5 feet high. Other sources state that the stone was discovered in 1889. Another source states that the excavation was by John W Emmert working for the Bureau of Ethnology's Mound Project for the Smithsonian Institution. Interestingly enough in 1988 wood found in the mound was examined and dated and found to be from the period of 32 AD to 769 AD. The Bat Creek stone was apparently translated by Cyrus Gordon who stated that it was Hebrew from the period of the Roman Occupation and stated that it meant "Year 1: Comet (=Messiah) of the Jews". Had Hebrews fled west to America in the remote past? Cyrus Gordon estimated that the stone was created between 70 AD and 135 AD. Barry Fell and several Hebrew scholars translate this inscription as " A comet for the Hebrews" in reference to Halleys Comet which had hung over Jerusalem like a flaming sword in the year 69 AD. This was during the First Revolt which had begun in the reign of Nero in 68 AD. Another translation is "For Judah". I only report them. You figure them out. What was it doing in Tennessee? The mound that the Bat Creek stone came from was twenty-eight feet across and five feet high and was one of a group of three

near the mouth of Bat Creek. There were wood fragments in it plus the skeletons of nine adult males. Seven were laid down in a row shoulder to shoulder in a single row whilst the remaining two were positioned apart off-centre to the mound to the west. The head of the easternmost skeleton pointed south and the rest were all aligned to the north. The stone was resting and slightly protruding from the jaw of the southward oriented figure. The Bat Creek site is ten miles east of Sweetwater in Loudon County in Tennessee. Bat Creek in Loudon County is on the Hamblen County map.

Tennessee. Madison County

In the Pinson Mounds Group in Madison County in Tennessee is Saul's Mound which is believed to be the second tallest mound in the United States after Cahokia. Saul's Mound or Mound 9 is seventy-two feet tall and would have required 37,200,000 basketloads of earth. The Pinson Mounds area covers around four hundred acres and contains at least thirty mounds some of which are not very high. Saul's Mound is rectangular with each corner aligned with the four cardinal directions. The dimensions are one hundred

and twelve metres by ninety-one metres. On the eastern edge of the complex is what is called the Eastern Citadel which is an earthen enclosure with the walls forming a rough semi-circle with a diameter of three hundred and sixty-six metres. This is one thousand five hundred metres from Saul's Mound. Mound Thirty is a bird-shaped mound. The Forked Deer River flows past the site. Another mound at the site is Oziers Mound which is thirty-two feet tall and a truncated pyramid with a sloping entrance ramp leading up its east side. The area dominated by the Pinson Mounds is 1,162 acres.

Tennessee. Roane County

Human bones were taken out of a mound on the Tennessee River below Kingston in Roane County, Tennessee, which must have come from people seven feet tall when looking at the proportions of thigh bones to other bones. Kingston in Roane County is on the Hamblen County map.

Tennessee. Rutherford County

Two miles east of Murfreesboro four brass coins the size of a nine-penny silver piece with the Roman goddess Minerva on them were found in 1823. Were a lot of Roman travelers visiting Tennessee? Each coin had a hole near their edge. Murfreesboro is fifty miles north of Fayetteville. Murfreesboro in Rutherford County is on the Cheatham County map.

Tennessee. Shelby County

At a depth of seventy feet below ground level the remains of baked brick pavements and cisterns have been found near Memphis, Tennessee. The bricks resemble Roman bricks. There were also interlocking modular ceramic drainage pipes of modern appearance. The strata that they were in dates back to 28,000 BC and was under glacial strata from the last Ice Age. A geological dating anomaly again? Memphis in Shelby County is on the Madison County map.

Tennessee. Sumner County

During the mid nineteenth century Mr Cassady dug up a skeleton from under a small mound near the large mound at Bledsoe's Lick, now Castalian Springs, in Sumner County in Tennessee. The skeleton was a little under seven feet in length.

At Rocky Creek at Castalian Springs in Sumner County in Tennessee numerous relics were found near stone graves, mounds and earthworks. In 1874 there was an unusual discovery here of an irregularly shaped and unevenly surfaced piece of limestone that is nineteen inches long by fifteen inches wide and appearing of great age. In 1897 Mr Gates P Thruston in his second edition of "Antiquities of Tennessee", pp 88 to 97, described the relic as well and deeply graven. The drawings on the stone depict what seems to be an surprise attack on the temporary camp of ray-eyed people by people with almond-shaped eyes. The attackers faces are painted with the leader having four stripes on his cheek. Each of these apparent natives wore a gorget and a sun-disk as well as animal skin skirts. The almond-eyed leader on the left has an axe in his hand that is similar to a copper axe from the Spiro Mounds. The head of the axe has the shape of a rabbit's head. The alond-eyes do not wear mocassins and wear ankle and wrist bands as well as elaborate headdresses. The fourth person at the right has at his back the severed head of a person with his eyes closed as in death. Above the head the bleeding heart of the victim can be seen near the bound ankles. The knees of the dead are also bound. There are numerous other figures as well and various theories, including Vikings, have been accepted to be the people in this scene. There is a boat in the upper panel that resembles a Viking longship including round shields along its side. The figure on the prow could be wearing a Viking helmet but could also be wearing a traditional mound builder helmet with deer horns sticking out of it. Castalian Springs in Sumner County is on the Cheatham County map.

Tennessee. Warren County

Haywood related that on 10th September 1810 two bodies were found in the Copperas Cave near the Caney Fork of the Cumberland River in Warren

County about thirteen miles southwest from Sparta. They were male and female and they were interred in baskets made of cane. Both bodies were dislocated at the hip joint and were placed erect in the baskets. Haywood stated that the flesh of the bodies was still intact and undecayed and of a brown colour. Around the female was a dressed doe skin next to a rug of bark and tree feathers. The rug was about three feet wide and six feet long. The female also held a fan made of turkey tail feathers bound with buckskin strings. The

hair of the mummies was still intact and was a yellowish colour and fine texture. Over the next few years more mummies were found here as well as in other saltpetre caves in Tennessee. The cave was thirty miles from Carthage. Its' present location is unknown. Rock Island in Warren County is on the Giles County map.

Tennessee. Washington County

The Tennessee Archaeological Society excavated flexed internments of skeletons accompanied by artifacts at Snapp Bridge near Limestone in Tennessee. Several of the artifacts had finely engraved inscriptions. The burials were very similar to Bronze Age burials in Europe. Amongst the artifacts was what was supposed to be a bone comb. Investigation revealed that the decoration on it was in Celtiberian from Spain and it was actually a stamp for imprinting patterns onto unfired pottery. Snapp Bridge in Washington County is on the Hamblen County map.

Tennessee. White County

In 1828 several burying grounds from one half acre to one whole acre in size were found near Sparta. Extremely small folk were discovered interred in tiny stone coffins. The tallest of them was 19 inches tall. Originally thinking that it was an infant's cemetery study of the bones showed that they were strong and well set, and the frame fully formed though only 19 inches tall. The graves were two feet deep and the corpses had been buried with their heads to the east, laid on their backs with their arms folded across their chests. In the bend of the left arm of each lay a pint vessel made of ground

stone or shell of greyish colour. Each vessel contained two or three shells. The skeletons were regular and uniform except for one that had 94 pearls around its neck. This was reported by “Harper’s Magazine”, July 1869.

Also in White County, Tennessee, during the nineteenth century, an ancient fortification when excavated revealed skeletons of gigantic stature averaging at least seven feet in length.

Four miles northwards from Sparta in White County, Tennessee, near the Calfkiller River Fork, a Mr Andrew Bryan saw a grave that was opened. Numerous bones of giant humans were found in it. Nearby was a cave with more giant human bones in it. Mr Bryan took a thigh bone and raised it up to his knee applying the knee joint of the bone to the extreme length of his own knee and the upper end of the knee passed out behind him. Sparta in White County is on the Giles County map.

There are various reports about this particular discovery. The nearest place I can position it on is near Doyle on the confluence of the Calfkiller River and the Caney Fork near Doyle in White County Tennessee. Some sources state that it is in Kentucky which the Calfkiller River is not in. Nor is White County.

Around 1814 a Mr Lawrence was in Scarborough’s Cave about twelve to fifteen miles from Sparta, White County, Tennessee, when he found many human bones of monstrous size in a little room. Jawbones and thighbones were much larger than his and he was not regarded as a small man.

Tennessee. Williamson County

In 1821 very large human bones in stone graves were found here. These are described in “The Natural and Aboriginal History of Tennessee” by John Haywood. These skeletons were of people with an average stature of seven feet. Williamson County is on the Cheatham County map.

In 1821 on lands owned by Captain Stocket on the north side of the Little Harpeth in Williamson County near Brentwood there were walls of dirt running north from the river and east and west. In 1821 they were four or five feet high and from three hundred to four hundred and ninety yards long. There was a ditch all around on the outside that was four to five feet in width. In the middle of the enclosure which covered thirty to forty acres was a spring. There were three mounds inside the enclosure that were standing in a row north to south and near the northern wall. The main mound was two

hundred and thirty feet in diameter. There were also many stone graves enclosed within rocks within which the bones were very large. Many of them being over seven feet in height. This was probably Primm Park.

Site. United States. Tennessee. Clinch River. Norris Lake. 83.914w, 36.2938n. 83w36n.

Site. United States. Tennessee. Bledsoe County. Brayton. 85.158280w, 35.513979n. 85w35n.

1,000,000 BC. Site. United States. Tennessee. Bradley County. Near Chatata, now known as Tasso. Nr Hoopers Mill. 84.84306w, 35.3051n. 84w35n.

Site. United States. Tennessee. Cheatham County. near Kingston Springs. Mound Bottom and the Great Mound. 87.0987w, 36.1397n. 87w36n.

Site. United States. Tennessee. Coffee County. near Manchester. Old Stone Fort. 86.10323w, 35.49119n. 86w35n.

Site. United States. Tennessee. Coffee County. Hillsboro. 85.962864w, 35.410753n. 85w35n.

Site. United States. Tennessee. Davidson County. Nr Nashville. Manscoe’s Lick. 86.66664w, 36.30311n. 86w36n.

Site. United States. Tennessee. Giles County. Pulaski. 87.0265w, 35.2924n. 87w35n.

Site. United States. Tennessee. Hamblen County. Morristown. 83.293w, 36.2157n. 83w36n.

Site. United States. Tennessee. Hamilton County. Lookout Mountain. 85.3493w, 34.9940n. 84w35n.

Site. United States. Tennessee. Lincoln County. Nr Taft. Coldwater Creek. 86.79792w,35.09098n. 86w35n.

Site. United States. Tennessee. Lincoln County. Fayetteville. 86.569w,35.1430n. 86w35n.

Site. United States. Tennessee. Loudon County. Bat Creek. 84.2723w, 35.6333n. 84w35n.

Site. United States. Tennessee. Madison County. Nr Pinson. Pinson Mounds. 88.6825w, 35.497778n. 88w35n.

Site. United States. Tennessee. Roane County. Kingston. 84.5088w, 35.8814n. 84w35n.

Site. United States. Tennessee. Rutherford County. Murfreesboro. 86.3550w, 35.8454n. 86w35n.

28,000 BC-27,000 BC. Site. United States. Tennessee. Shelby County. Memphis. 90.052w, 35.146n. 90w35n.

Site. United States. Tennessee. Sumner County. Bledsoe Springs. Castalian Springs. 86.313333w, 36.398333n. 86w36n.

Site. United States. Tennessee. Warren County. Nr Sparta. Nr Rock Island on the Caney Fork. 85.6146w, 35.8026n. 85w35n.

Site. United States. Tennessee. Washington County. Nr Limestone. Snapp Bridge. 82.608647w, 36.185596n. 82w36n.

Site. United States. Tennessee. White County. Sparta. 85.464w, 35.9258n. 85w35n.

Site. United States. Tennessee. White County. Sparta. 85.429270w, 35.943342n. 85w35n.

Site. United States. Tennessee. White County. Sparta. Calfkiller River. Nr

Doyle. Scarborough's Cave. 85.4835w, 35.8207n. 85w35n.

Site. United States. Tennessee. Williamson County. 86.861w, 35.924n. 86w35n.

Site. United States. Tennessee. Williamson County. Brentwood. Little Harpeth River. 86.7764w, 35.9668n. 86w36n.

Texas.

In Texas well to the south of the furtherest extent of the Wisconsin Glaciation the remains of Ice Age land mammals are found in marine deposits from 9,000 BC to 8,000 BC. How did they get there? And how did the marine deposits get there as well? Was this one enormous tidal wave coming from the north?

Texas. Aransas County

In 1970 a Roman coin was discovered on St Joseph Island, also known as San Jose Island, which is a barrier island between Aransas Bay and the Gulf of Mexico in Texas. Morhiss Mound in Aransas County is on the Bell County map.

Texas. Bell County

There is evidence in Buttermilk Creek in Bell County near Saldo in Texas of a culture predating Clovis. Flintknapped chert nodules were worked into bifaced preforms that became spear points, knives and other tools.

Texas. Bexar County

Stone and bone tools were found in the Friesenhahn Caves near San Antonio in Texas by Mr A. McNeish. These artifacts were thirty thousand years old. Remains of the Columbian Mammoth as well as the sabretoothed cat were found here as well. Baby mammoths were dragged into the cave by

the big cats. San Antonio in Bexar County is on the Bell County map.

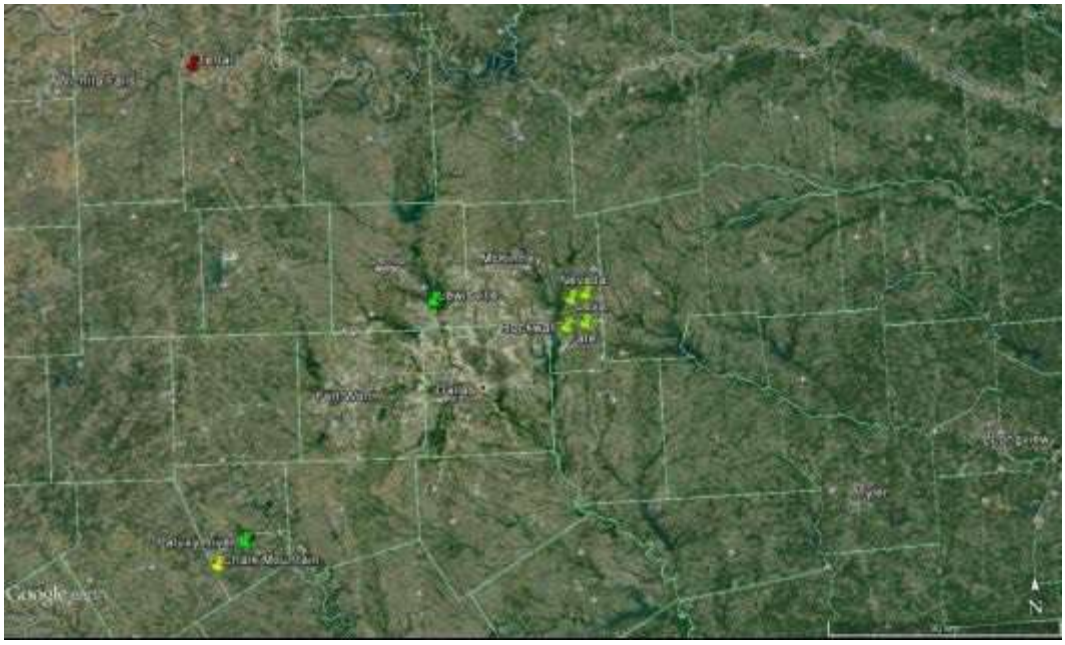
Texas. Brewster County

In 1962 Donald Uzzell discovered a sunbaked ceramic tablet in a rock crevice. The tablet was apparently covered in a variant of Libyan script incorporating some Lycian and Lydian script. The tablet was in eleven pieces describing a prayer to the God Mithras. Barry Fell writes that there are twelve lines written in boustrophedon that were translated thus : “1-Why this suffering. 2-Oh what anguish. 3-a call to prayer, 29th. 4-December, Year 6. 5-Heal us. 6-Heal us, Heal us. 7-The faithful are beset. 8- by sorrows. Guide, O Mithras. 8-Show forth. 9- thy strength and . 10- promise of aid. 11-as revealed by. 12- Ahuramazda. There is other writing on the tablet as well. Barry never wrote what it said. Big Bend National Park in Brewster County is on the Bell County map.

Texas. Collin County

Great walls of stone of an ancient fortification cover a large area and reach heights of 49 feet in Levon in Texas. The walls are 18 inches thick and the stones have been placed on top of each other with the stones breaking on the centre of the stone above or below. The edges of the stones are beveled. If the walls had been part of a larger rock mass that had fragmented the grain would be running in the same direction. It does not. In some cases the walls continue under the ground.

In Nevada in Collin County there are the great walls of stone of an ancient fortification that cover a large area and reach heights of 49 feet. The walls are 18 inches thick and the stones have been placed on top of each other with the stones breaking on the centre of the stone above or below. The edges of the stones are beveled. If these walls as well had been part of a larger rock mass that had fragmented the grain would be running in the same direction. It does not. In some cases the walls continue under the ground. Yes, I know that I am repeating but sometimes the original sources state the names of the locations with the features all together so this is the result. Levon or Lavon is only three and a half miles from Nevada.



Texas. Comal County

The “San Antonio Express” 1st November 1936, reported that a skeleton was found in a mound on the Old Blanco Road in Landa Park in New Buenfels in Comal County in Texas. Near Klappenbach Hill a skeleton was found with what were described as regal artifacts nearby. Landa Park is on the Bell County map.

Texas. Collin County

In 1958 near Lewisville stone tools and burned animal bones were found in association with hearths. These were radiocarbon dated as 38,000 years old. Lewisville is on the Collin County map. This was an interglacial period when temperatures were much higher than present.

By 33,000 BC world sea levels were sixty metres or 180 feet lower than the present.

Texas. Denton County

From 1932 onwards projectiles similar to the Folsom ones were found on

the border between Texas and New Mexico and West to Naco in Arizona. They are from ten to twelve centimetres long, 4.8 inches, and date back at least to 8,000 BC to 11,000 BC. They were able to penetrate the skull bone of a Mammoth. These projectiles were found in Lewisville, Louisville, in Denton County in Texas.

We had the Barringer meteor shower in Arizona around this same time as well as the Odessa Meteor shower in Texas which was contemporary with it? The Odessa meteor crater is 550 feet wide and southwest of the city. Odessa in Ector County is on the Bell County map.

Around Odessa and Midland in Texas there are hundreds of salinas that cover 10,000 square miles. The salinas are shallow, elliptical bays similar to those in Nebraska, Kansas and the Carolinas though oriented differently.

Texas. Erath County

The bones of a seven-foot tall woman were found sealed in a cave on a crest of a high mesa near the hamlet of Chalk Mountain. She had perfect teeth indicating that she died quite young and it was apparent that she had died in childbirth. Chalk Mountain in Erath County is on the Bell County map. Had she been walking with dinosaurs as the Paluxy River dinosaur and human tracks are only twelve kilometres away? How late were dinosaurs walking though? If they were walking in this period.

Texas. Kimble County

In 1934 on the banks of Red Creek near London in Kimble County in Texas a wood-handled metal hammer was discovered encased in sedimentary deposited limestone or Ordovician stone. The metal was analyzed and found to contain 96.6 per cent iron, 0.74 per cent sulphur and 2.6 per cent chlorine. There is no silicone or nickel in it. In order to compound chlorine with metallic iron there had to be complete elimination of ultraviolet radiation. The hammer handle was protruding from a fragment of rock which when split open revealed the iron hammerhead. Emma Hahn found it. The rock was Ordovician, half a billion years old from around 500,000,000 BC. The wood in the interior of the handle had partially turned to coal. The problem with the Ordovician Period is that life had not evolved on land yet. There were no

trees. Not even cycads and ferns or primitive pines. London in Kimble County is on the Bell County map. There is obviously a mix up here.

Texas. Neuces County

The Oso Creek site is a major burial site also called the Callo del Oso, the Oso Bone Pit. It is on the northwest side of Oso Bay in Corpus Cristi. Hundreds of ancient Indian burials were found here in a clay dune here. These remains date back to 500 BC, possibly earlier. Three decorated bison scapulae or shoulder bones have been found here that are covered in incised marks. There are dots on the flat side and grooved notches on the edges. It is believed that the marks record the observable periods of the lunar synodic month. Are these the same age as the hundreds of burials? Oso Creek in Neuces County is on the Bell County map.

Texas. Rockwall County

In 1851 three miners, Boyd Stun, Reg Stuvenson and T. U. Wade were digging a well in an as yet unnamed village close to the shores of Lake Lavon in Rockwall County. They had sunk a shaft thirty foot deep when they came across solid masonry which they excavated revealing a stone wall. The village was then named Rockwall after the strange wall. Some parts of the walls are four miles square and the walls are strikingly symmetrical and held together by a mortarlike substance. The rocks which are large and flat are standing on their edges unlike that which would occur geologically or in normal building one would place them flat. There is a mortar of yellow sand cement between each rock and no sand occurs naturally in the area. At one part of the wall in 1897 a farmer named Deweese was digging a well near the town when he came across part of the wall that had a window inset into it at a depth of forty-two feet. It was a perfect window with a keystone at its top. Around 1917 a well was hand-dug on the T. H. Meredith farm which is east of Rockwall and a masonry wall with an arch over a gate or doorway was found. There was a carving of a serpents head on the wall and four large stones had been taken from the site that appeared to have writing on them. Great walls of stone of an ancient fortification cover a large area and reach heights of 49 feet. The walls are 18 inches thick and the stones have been

placed on top of each other with the stones breaking on the centre of the stone above or below. The edges of the stones are beveled. If the walls had been part of a larger rock mass that had fragmented the grain would be running in the same direction. It does not. In some cases the walls continue under the ground.

One of the buried walls stretches from Rockwall, a distance of seven miles, to the town of Levon. Some researchers state that the wall extends even further into Hunt County and Kaufman County as well as throughout Rockwall with a length of ten miles in total.

Similar structures have been found in Fate in Texas. Rockwall is on the Collin County map.

Fifteen miles northeast of Dallas are a number of unusual rock formations. They are scattered around the towns of Rockwall, Fate, Lavon or Levon and Nevada.

Great walls of stone of an ancient fortification cover four square miles and reach heights of 49 feet in Fate in Rockwall County. The walls are 18 inches thick and the stones have been placed on top of each other with the stones breaking on the centre of the stone above or below. The edges of the stones are beveled. Four large stones taken from the wall segments appear to have been inscribed by writing. If the walls had been part of a larger rock mass that had fragmented the grain would be running in the same direction. It does not. In some cases the walls continue under the ground. A wall northwest of Fate showed beveled stone blocks of somewhat crude finish but quite straightly laid out in several layers with a grey yellow sandy material between them that resembled mortar. Some witnesses have seen carved designs in some of the stones. Four large buried stones were found here as well and were covered with an unknown type of writing. Fate in Rockwall County is on the Collin County map.

Texas. Somervell County

The clearly preserved tracks of dinosaur feet were found in the riverbed of the Paluxy River in Texas. The riverbed is dated to the end of the Mesozoic Era in the Cretaceous, 140 million years ago. The footprints of a man were found in the same stratum close to the dinosaur footprints. It looked exactly as if the man had pursued the dinosaur. In the Valley of the Giants, the Paluxy River, there are hundreds of saurian footprints and apparently the

prints of large human feet are always found between and next to them. The clear prints make it possible to predict where the saurian was going and the probable finding place of the next footprints. Stratum after stratum of the dried riverbed was examined and the saurians had left the imprints of their feet at the plotted spots just where they were suspected to be. About thirty metres away in the same direction human footprints were found.

One hundred and eleven million years ago much of what is now Texas was a great ocean. On its shores were wide mudflats that were the habitat of a great variety of dinosaurs.

In 1969 Mr Stan Taylor found a short trail of human like footprints now known as the Taylor Trail. Between 1969 and 1972 he excavated a bank of the Paluxy River of solid limestone to see if there were any prints under it. The prints did indeed continue under it. There were seven more prints and showed a consistent left hand pattern as would be made by the bare feet of a human walking across the mud. Later excavation revealed further prints bringing up the total to fourteen. Dinosaur tracks of the same age were noted. Some of the human prints show a big toe. They are eleven and a half inches long. There are five toes visible. There have been fake tracks made by locals who have sold them to tourists but these tracks miss out on having pressure ridges around the feet formed by the displacement of mud when still wet. The still extant tracks have pressure ridges. Some of the human tracks though are of feet sixteen inches long and perfect in every detail with the toes, insteps and heels in perfect proportion.

A Mr Charles Moss found a series of tracks of sixteen inch footprints that were eight inches wide that were about six feet apart until they apparently started to run and became nine feet apart when only the balls of the feet showed with the toes. Paluxy River in Somervell County is on the Collin County map.

Texas. Taylor County

Abilene Man made crude fist-hatchets like those of *Neanderthal man* in Europe over ten thousand years ago. These were found in Abiline in Texas. Abilene in Taylor County is on the Bell County map.

Texas. Victoria County

The “San Antonio Express” in 1940 mentions the discovery of a giant human skull in a mound on the Guadalupe River about seven miles south of Victoria in Victoria County in Texas. There is a photograph of a huge human skull placed alongside two normal sized human skulls and it is much larger than them. WPA workers were supposed to have excavated the skull from a mound on a beach. Some reports state that this was in 1939. Many modern researchers believe that this is the Morhiss Mound which was fifteen feet high by 319 feet long and 168 feet wide in the middle. Other sources state that the giant skull was discovered in 1932 and was subsequentally lost from the University of Texas to where it had been taken. Morhiss Mound in Victoria County is on the Aransas County map.

Ancient Roman coins were found in Round Rock in Williamson County in Texas. They were buried under an Indian mound dating back to 800 AD. Round Rock is on the Bell County map.

Texas. Williamson County

In 1935 artifacts were found near Round Rock in Williamson County in Texas that were conservatively dated at twenty to thirty thousand years old. The man-made weapons were found eighteen feet below the surface and consisted of flint dart points and slivers from flint workshops. Old hearths and piles of kitchen refuse were also found in various strata of the Bushy River.

Site. United States. Texas. Aransas County. St Joseph Island / San Jose Island. 96.910w, 28.050n. 96w27n.

13,528 BC. United States. Texas. Bell County. Nr Salado. Buttermilk Creek. 97.5989w, 30.91456n. 97w30n.

Site. United States. Texas. Bexar County. San Antonio. Friesenhahn Caves. 98.47409w, 29.67044n. 98w29n.

Site. United States. Texas. Brewster County. Big Bend National Park. 103.25w, 29.250n. 103w29n.

Site. United States. Texas. Collin County. Levon or Lavon. 96.434w, 33.0274n. 96w33n.

Site. United States. Texas. Collin County. Nevada. 96.3738w, 33.0421n. 96w33n.

Site. United States. Texas. Comal County. San Antonio. Bruenfels. Landa Park. Klappenbach Hill. 98.13238w, 29.71109n. 98w29n.

36,000 BC-35,000 BC. Site. United States. Texas. Denton County. Louisville. Lewisville. 96.993w, 33.0478n. 97w33n.

10,000 BC-9,000 BC. United States. Texas. Ector County. Odessa. 102.47912w, 31.75598n. 102w31n.

Site. United States. Texas. Erath County. Chalk Mountain. 97.92420w, 32.17596n. 97w32n.

500,000,000 BC. Site. United States. Texas. Kimble County. Near London. 99.589w, 30.614n. 99w30n.

Site. United States. Texas. Neuces County. Oso Creek. 97.3433w, 27.6516n. 97w27n.

Site. United States. Texas. Rockwall County. Rockwall. 96.3821w, 32.9427n. 96w32n.

Site. United States. Texas. Rockwall County. Fate. 96.459w, 32.9338n. 96w32n.

140,000,000 BC. Site. United States. Texas. Somervell County. near Glen Rose. Paluxy River. 97.809722w, 32.253387n. 97w32n.

8,000 BC. Site. United States. Texas. Taylor County. Abilene. 99.733w, 32.447n. 99w32n.

Site. United States. Texas. Victoria. Victoria County. Morhiss Mound. 97.01199w, 28.70911n. 97w28n.

Site. United States. Texas. Williamson County. Round Rock. 97.6783w, 30.508n. 97w30n.

Utah

Lake Bonneville which was a massive glacial lake crested and covered over twenty thousand miles where Utah, Nevada and Idaho join together between 23,000 BC and 22,000 BC. The Great Salt Lakes are where the lake used to be.

Lake Lahontan, a glacial lake, was at its maximum extent across Northern Utah and Nevada between 12,000 BC and 11,000 BC. During this period the

lake covered 8,500 square miles or 22,000 kilometres. What is called the Carson Sink would have been at its centre and the lake had an average depth of nine hundred feet where Pyramid Lake is today.

In North America Utah's Great Salt Lake and the Waldsea Basin in Canada reached abnormally high water levels around 1,200 BC.

Utah. Beaver County

The ghost mining town of Frisco is to the west of Milford, which is south of Delta. Large stone beehive domed constructions have been found here of unknown origin. They are possibly kilns. But whose?

Utah. Carbon County

Around 1980 Eugene Aagard, a road contractor, discovered an unusual object between Price in Carbon County and Green River in Emery County in Utah. The object was on the side of the road that he was working on. It is a five and a half inches long, one and a half inches wide and 1.3 inches tall and weighing about four ounces and made of alabaster which is unknown in the area. On the sides are squares with double diagonal lines from corner to corner. This particular object appears to be a small lamp of unknown type but unknown in the cultural area of North America.

Twelve air miles southwest of Price at Wattis in Carbon County miners broke into a pair of existing tunnels in the centre of a 3,500-foot spur of rock branching off a mountain that contains the main mine. The coal seam being worked was at a depth of 8,500 feet. The two tunnels were 200 feet apart and were half full of fallen coal and rock and had been mined on both sides. There was no trace of any entrance from outside.

Another report states that in 1953 workers of the Lion Coal Mine broke into a network of tunnels between five and six feet in height and width. The coal in it was of such antiquity that it had weathered to uselessness for any kind of burning or heat. There was no indication of an entrance to outside the mountain and the men had been working an eight-foot seam at 8,500 feet. The drifts were manmade according to Professor Wilson of the department of engineering at the University of Utah. The tunnels were apparently driven 450 feet from the outside to where the miners found them. The coal had

oxidized completely. There were not just tunnels or subterranea but coal mining rooms as well.

Utah. Millard County

On June 1st, 1968, William Meister, his wife and two daughters and the Francis Shapes and their two daughters were staying 43 miles from Delta. Mr Meister's two girls shouted to him to come and dig out a fossil from the cliff. He hammered away at the spot and suddenly a layer of rock unfolded like an open book and there were two prints of two human feet that had been wearing shoes. There were no heels, toes or arches, but instead the clear outlines of pointed shoes, which were 32.5 cm long, 11.25 cm wide and 7.5 cm at the heels. The heel had made a deeper impression than the toes. Mr Meister was an expert collector of trilobites. The heel of the left foot had trodden on a trilobite the remains of which were fossilized along with the footprints. Two other footprints were found later in the same area but without any trilobites. The strata dated to the Cambrian Era, 540 million years old, 540,000,000 BC. Crushed into the mud by the weight of the front of the sandal by the weight put on it was a small fossil trilobite, an extinct shellfish. The indentation it left is clearly visible. On the heel was another small trilobite that had evidently crawled or dropped onto the sandal's flat impression after it had been made. The trilobite was an ancestor of the Japanese horseshoe crab which the trilobite closely resembles and the lobster. Something was strolling about the Earth on two legs 500 million years ago and wearing shoes when the only forms of life on this Planet at the time were marine invertebrates like the trilobite. Were there visitors?

Dr Clifford Burdick, a consulting Geologist, claimed that he had discovered the barefoot print of a human child in the same area whilst investigating the previous find. This was on July 20th a week after the trilobite discovery and Dr Burdick was in the company of Mr Meister. This print was in Cambrian shale and was six inches long and the five toes were barely disintguishable, as if the child was wearing moccasins. Burdick detected that the toes were spread out indicating that the child had only just started wearing shoes which tend to compress the toes with age.The heel and arch were well depressed and a segment of fossil was crushed in its middle. Burdick also discovered a larger print like Meister's original though shallower and he also unearthed a second child's track smaller than the first and with the toes

broken off. Later detailed examination revealed that the rock in which the foot prints were laid down was made of tiny layers and where the foot marks occur the layers were bowed downwards from the horizontal indicating that weight had indeed been pressed into the prehistoric mud that was now Cambrian shale. The footprint was set into the Wheeler shale in rock hundreds of feet below the present surface of the ground along with many other forms of life that were all mixed together, including some marine and some non-marine. It appears as if there was a catastrophic earthshaking event here that buried many forms of life all together. Some state that the prints were six hundred million years old. The area that the prints were found in is famous for fossils and includes the Swaswy Mountains and the Wheeler Shale Formation. Antelope Valley in Millard County is on the Carbon County map. Antelope Valley is twenty-three miles north of Milford. Other references state 43 miles northwest of Milford which would make it Fossil Mountain or 43 miles west of Delta.

Utah. San Juan County

In May, 1971, human remains of two modern men were found at the Big Indian Copper Mine in the Lisbon Valley, 35 miles south of Moab, by a group of rock hounds led by Lin Ottinger who had been searching for Azurite. Ottinger had found pieces of bone and teeth and traced these to a patch of sand with a brown stain, the sign of decayed organic

matter.Carefully removing the top layer of sand Ottinger discovered the top portion of a large intact bone. A week later Ottinger returned with a credited expert, Dr. J.P.Marwitt, professor of Anthropology at the University of Utah in Salt Lake City as well as several photographers, a reporter and a number of observers.With cameras recording the event Dr. Marwitt carefully removed the lower halves of two human skeletons. The skeletons were in situ and undisturbed except by a bulldozer, and the bones were stained green by the copper in the sandstone. The geological stratum was one hundred million years old, 100,000,000 BC, in either the lower Dakota or Upper Morrison formation and had been completely buried by fifteen feet of material including 5 to 6 feet of solid rock. The state of the skeletons was in an articulated position indicating that the bodies were intact when buried and they had been buried for so long that the copper salts in the ground had stained them a bright green. There had been no caves or crevices visible in the area before the bulldozing. The bones were not even simian or ape looking but were fully human and modern looking.

A pictograph of a mastodon was found in the Colorado Canyon near Moab in Utah. The mastodon pictograph was allegedly found in 1924 three miles down the Colorado River from the village of Moab in Utah. The drawing is unmistakably of a mastodon and is two feet wide and was created by chipping the entire picture from the rock wall with some form of implement. It is a recessed or etched figure composed of pock marks. This is a report from “Scientific American” 41:378-379, 1935.

At an Anasazi Indian site here there is a very well defined petroglyph or rock carving of an apatosaurus, previously named brontosaurus. The creature appears to be wallowing in a pool and has a long neck and tail, small head, stumpy legs and huge body. The depiction of the drawing is from “Prehistoric Indians” Barnes and Pendleton, 1995, page 201. Was this an Anasazi Indian petroglyph or an earlier one that had been drawn around? What was a big water loving creature like an apatosaurus doing in the deserts of Utah? Had this area become desert much later than is previously supposed?Are all of our dates totally screwed up? Including the demise of the dinosaurs?

On the border of San Juan County in Utah and Montezuma County in Colorado on the Cajon Mesa of the Great Sage Plain is Hovenweep. There were six well constructed stone villages here belonging to the Anasazi people. The site had actually been inhabited since 8,000 BC. From 1000 AD to 1160 AD larger and taller structures were built here. The one storey towers

were the oldest and the three storey towers were the most recent. The dams and reservoirs were from this later period. The larger structures were built at the heads of canyons whereas the earlier ones were built to safeguard springs in canyons. All the buildings were constructed of precisely fitted stones set with a mortar of sand, ash, clay and water. The six clusters at Hovenweep are the Cajon Group at the head of Allen Canyon. It has the remains of room blocks and a tower.

Cutthroat Castle Group was an offshoot of Hovenweep Canyon and was on the north side of the stream. It had no spring though.

The Goodman Point Group was the largest and easternmost village and contained both large and small clusters of pueblo buildings that were built partially underground.

The Holly Group was at the head of Keeley Canyon and has a rock art panel that has been interpreted as a summer solstice marker. There are five buildings at the site.

The Hackberry and Horseshoe groups were five hundred yards apart in the east fork of Bridge Canyon. The Horseshoe group is shaped like a horseshoe hence its name. Horseshoe also had a dam at the rim to create a reservoir.

The Square Tower Group is the largest group of buildings here and had a population of five hundred people and is in Little Ruin Canyon. The complex is made up of Square Tower, Tower Point and Twin Towers that resembled castles hence the name of Hovenweep Castle for the complex. The towers were built in the shape of Ds, squares, ovals and circles. They were for several purposes from residential rooms to storage to kivas to utilitarian areas such as knife sharpening rooms. The towers had limited access and few windows or even narrow slots or only peepholes in their walls. At Hovenweep Castle the slots and doors defined a solar calendar with the building so aligned that light is channeled through openings into the building at sunset of the summer solstice, the winter solstice and the Autumn Equinox. The entire area was abandoned in the late thirteenth century during a twenty-three year long drought. The entire Four Corners area was abandoned at this time.

Utah. Washington County

A very strange skull was discovered at St George in Washington County

that appears to be part native American and part African. The other strange part of the equation is that the occipital bone is two inches thick which is not normal. There are also huge brow ridges as well as a sloping forehead like a *Neanderthal* and appears to be many thousands of years old.

Site. United States. Utah. Beaver County. Frisco. 113.262712w, 38.460744n. 113w38n.

Site. United States. Utah. Carbon County. Price. 111.476w, 39.434n. 111w39n./ Green River. Emery County. 110.09w, 38.59n. 110w38n.

Site. United States. Utah. Carbon County. Wattis. 111.0170w, 39.53028n. 111w39n.

250,000,000 BC. Site. United States. Utah. Millard County. House Range near Delta. Antelope Springs, or Antelope Valley. 113.40841w, 39.31596n. 113w39n.

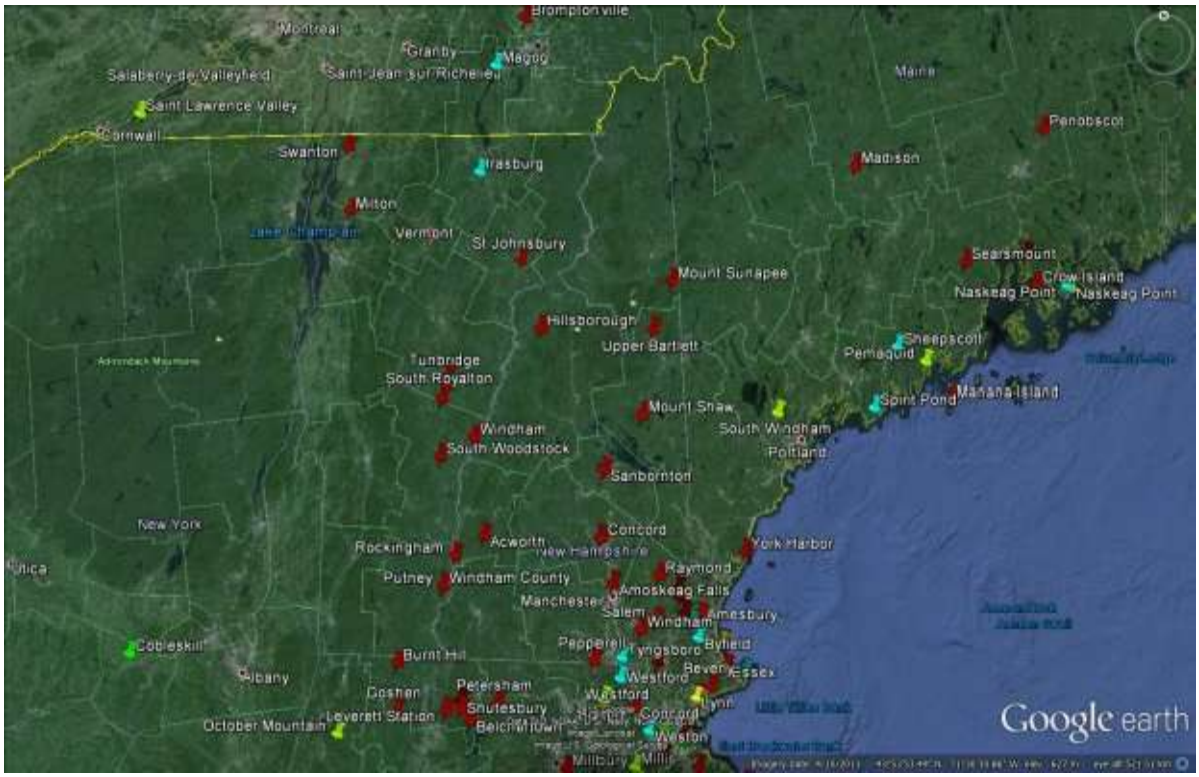
100,000,000 BC. Site. United States. Utah. San Juan County. nr La Sal. Lisbon Valley. Big Indian Copper Mine. 109.14339w, 38.14682n. 109w38n.

Site. United States. Utah. San Juan County. nr Moab. 109.636w, 38.574n. 109w38n.

Sites. United States. Utah. San Juan County. Natural Bridges National Monument. Horse Collar Ruins. 110.023994w, 37.606151n. 110w37n.
Sites. United States. Utah. San Juan County. Hovenweep National Monument. 109.077222w, 37.383889n. 109w37n.

Sites. United States. Utah. Washington County. St George. 113.569w, 37.0998n. 113w37n.

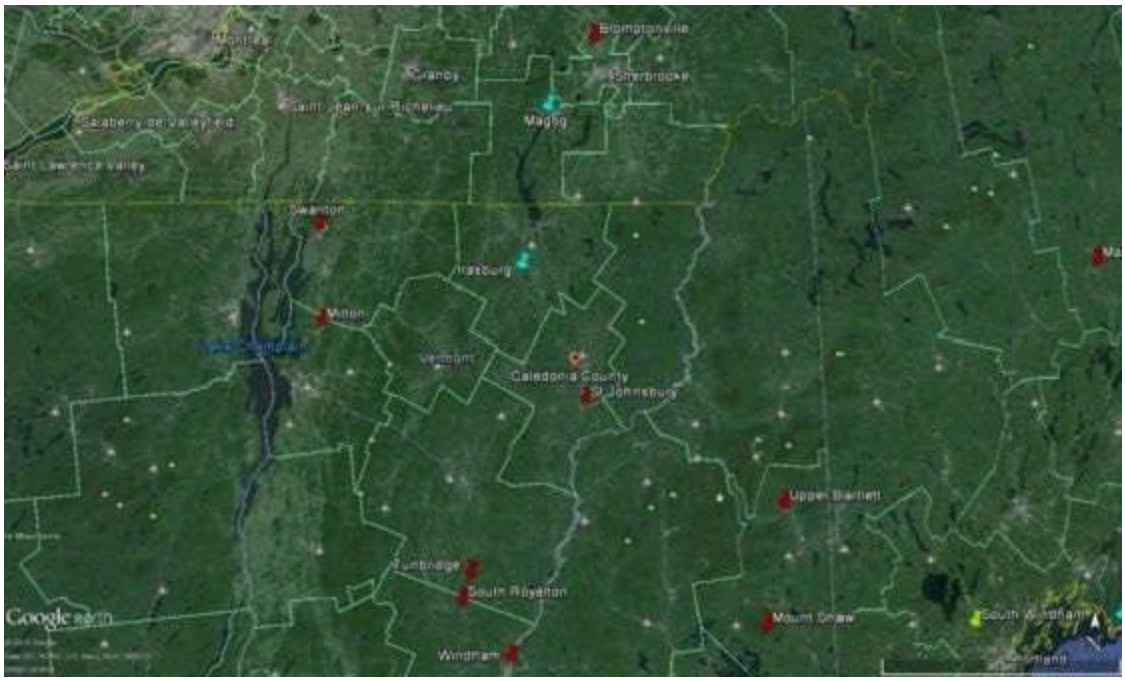
Vermont.



The skeleton of a whale from the last Ice Age has been found in Vermont more than five hundred feet above the sea. This was from the period of 9,000 BC to 8,000 BC.

Vermont. Caledonia County

Around 1878 men were digging foundations for a house in St Johnsbury in Caledonia County in Vermont when a shovel full of gravel came up with a small round thing in it. Cleaning revealed it to be a coin which an expert in numismatics stated was a Roman votive coin from the fourth century AD. The coin bore the image and superscription of the Emperor Constantine. More lost Roman coins?



Vermont. Chittenden County

An ancient copper or bronze axe was found in Milton in Chittenden County in Vermont. Milton is on the Caledonia County map.

Vermont. Franklin County

A copper or bronze point was found in Swanton in Franklin County in Vermont. A copper or bronze pin was also reported to have been found here. Swanton in Franklin County is on the Caledonia County map.

Vermont. Orange County

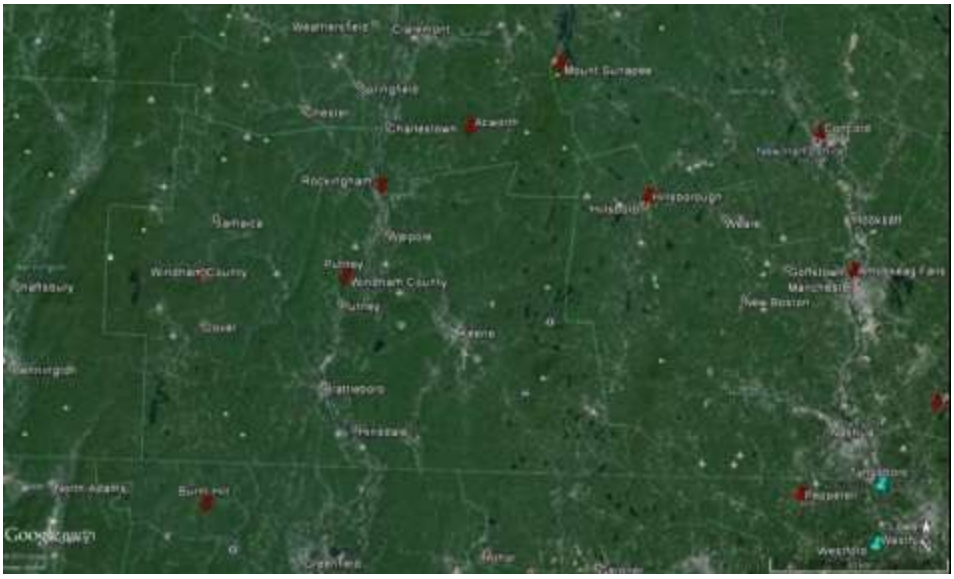
The remains of an ancient stone fort were found near Tunbridge in Orange County in Vermont. Tunbridge in Orange County is on the Caledonia County map.

Vermont. Orleans County

At Irasburg in Vermont in the early nineteenth century near Lake

Memphremagog a farmer found chain armour under a large tree stump whilst ploughing his field. The chain mail was created out of rings an eighth of an inch in diameter connecting a collar made of closely interwoven brass rings. Some sources state that this is indicative of Templar armour of the fourteenth century. This was prior to 1826. What appears to be a Templar breast plate was later found on the north side of Lake Memphremagog in Canada. Irasburg in Orleans County is on the Caledonia County map.

Vermont. Windham County



A sample of charcoal from a dry-stone chamber in Putney in Windham County in Vermont gave a date of 545 AD. The subterranean chamber is entered through an opening in the top near the centre of the chamber and the chamber inside is a beehive eight feet in diameter and six foot high. The beehive chamber is at an elevation of one thousand feet on the north side of a mountain near the Connecticut River.

At an undisclosed location in Windham County in Vermont forty-five miles north of the Goshen tunnels a man- made circular mound with a diameter of thirty-three feet and with a twelve foot by six foot semicircular slab chamber buried in the centre. There appeared to be no entrance as one

had to remove a roof slab to gain access. A stone wall enclosed part of the four foot high north side of the mound whilst an earth ramp led off the south side.

Prior to 1907 earth was removed from ledges east of Bellows Falls near Rockingham in Vermont when a giant skeleton was discovered. The jaw bone was so large that a large man could easily slip it over his head. The teeth were all double and all perfect. Double dentition is recorded in several North America giant skeleton reports. Why make this up? A giant skeleton should be preposterous enough to get you laughed out of town. And what is this fascination with giant heads being capable of being fitted over a normal man's head? At least in this case it is not reported if this is what actually happened.

Vermont. Windsor County

At South Royalton in Windsor County in Vermont is a buried pre-colonial stone chamber. Another report states that there is a slim standing stone here as well that is seven feet tall. The stone chamber here is covered by an earthen mound with an enormous tree growing on it with a trunk diameter of five feet indicating extreme age. The chamber was built before the tree started growing. The entrance is only 3.5 feet high and 1.5 feet wide and until 1975 was filled with dirt. The beehive chamber inside the mound is ten feet in diameter and six feet high. The capstones weigh several tons. The floor is flagstone and the entrance faces to the southeast the same as the Upton Chamber. The chamber is just off Dairy Hill Road near the Joseph Smith Memorial. Near the stone chamber is a field rock outcropping with a complex arrangement of horizontal and vertical slashes on it that have been interpreted as Celtic Ogam letters. There are numerous other single stones and odd structures and assemblages in the same area.

Also in the South Royalton area there are a number of standing stones ranging from three to six feet high and six inches to eighteen inches wide with tapered bases and tips as well as several larger stones up to seven feet tall and one amazing one that rises to sixteen feet high amongst others.

A few miles from the standing stones is a grouping of six huge, southwards facing slab-roofed chambers with several inscribed boulders flanking them.

In South Woodstock in Windsor County in Vermont a runic inscription was found carved on a rock. Eroded Ogam script was found on a phallus stone monolith which translated as “fecundity of the mother goddess Byanu”. Barry Fell mentions several phallic stones that were on what was originally called “Phallus Hill” which had since been moved to the Castleton College Museum in Castleton, Vermont.

Also in South Woodstock is a mortar-free stone chamber similar to Celtic stone chambers in Europe. The floor of the stone chamber is ten feet by nineteen feet which is much larger than a colonial root cellar. The flat stone slabs used in the ceiling are ten feet long by three foot six inches wide and weigh up to three tons. Near the road in front of this structure is a six foot tall monolith.

In the vicinity of White River in Windsor County in Vermont is an almost completely buried stone chamber. It was discovered several generations ago by Mr Edward Read who was ploughing his property when the earth gave way beneath him. He then discovered an underground passage leading into a buried stone chamber. Deeply inscribed letters on a buried lintel indicate that the chamber is a small temple dedicated to the Celtic sun god Bel. The writing is in Ogham script.

Sites. United States. Vermont. Caledonia County. St Johnsbury. 72.016w, 44.4181n. 73w44n.

Sites. United States. Vermont.Chittenden County. Milton. 73.113w, 44.642n. 73w44n.

Sites. United States. Vermont.Franklin County. Swanton. 73.1242w, 44.9184n. 73w44n.

Sites. United States. Vermont. Orleans County. Irasburg. 72.27921w, 44.80340n. 72w44n.

Sites. United States. Vermont. Orange County. Tunbridge. 72.4880w, 43.9002n. 72w43n.

Sites. United States. Vermont. Windham County. Putney. 72.517222w, 43.000278n. 72w43n.

Sites. United States. Vermont. Windham County. 72.5172w, 43.0008n. 72w43n.

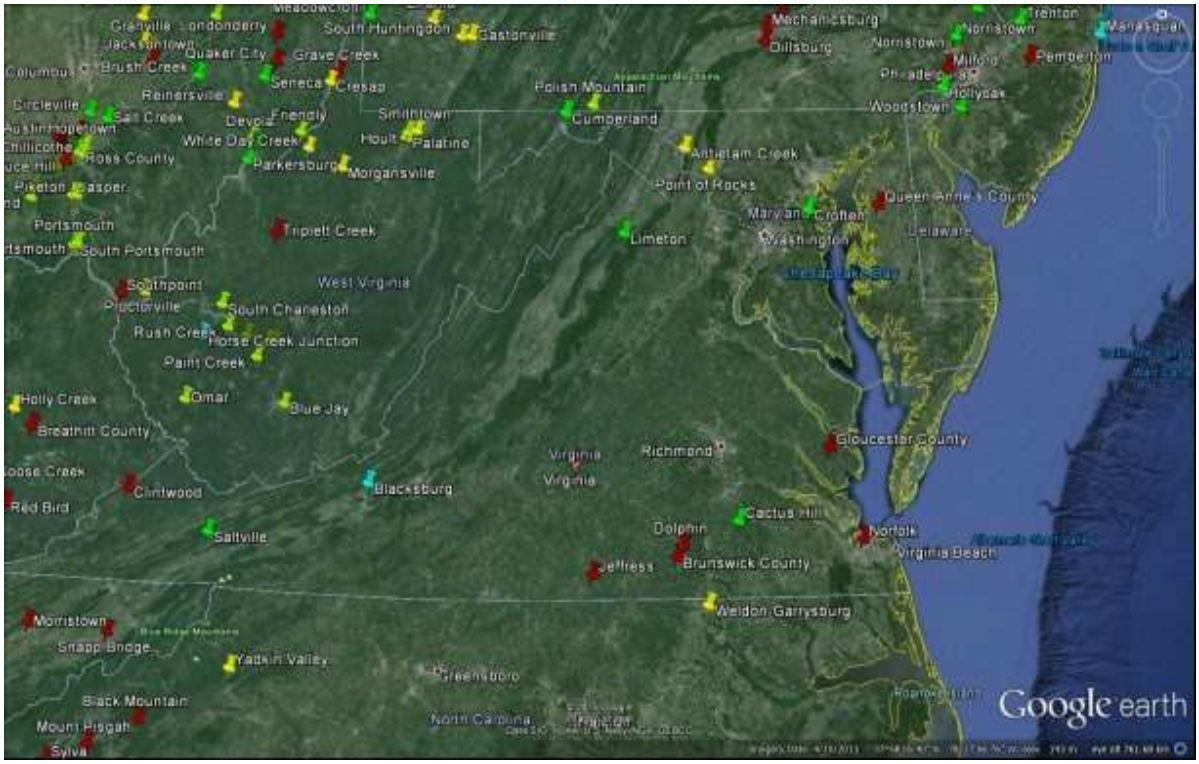
Sites. United States. Vermont. Windham County. Rockingham. 72.4441w, 43.1334n. 72w43n.

Sites. United States. Vermont. Windsor County. South Royalton. 72.5213w, 43.8202n. 72w43n.

Sites. United States. Vermont. Windsor County. South Woodstock. 72.550889w, 43.551128n. 72w43n.

Sites. United States. Vermont. Windsor County. White River. 72.321389w, 43.650278n. 72w43n.

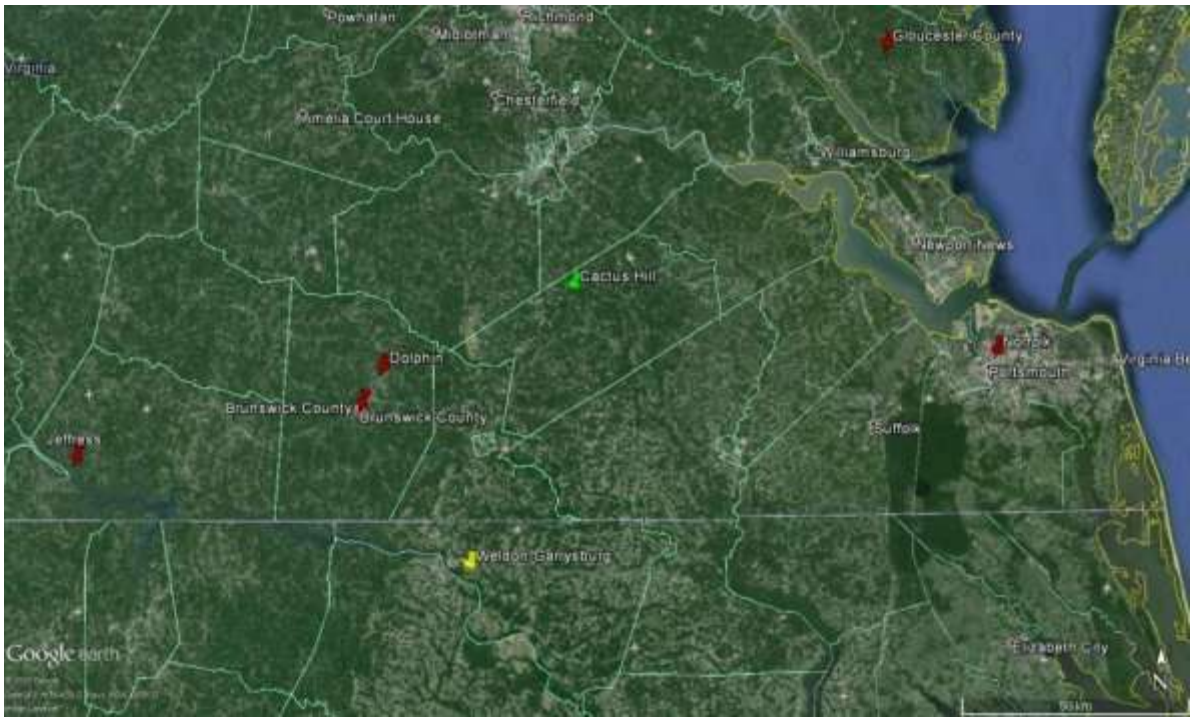
Virginia.



Oh, No! It's the Carolina Bays again. You know the routine. Either read it again for revision or skip it and go forwards. There are great meteorite craters found in the Carolinas, Georgia and Virginia dating from ten to twelve thousand years ago, 10,000 BC to 8,000 BC. The Carolina Bays for example are elliptical and average half a mile in diameter with elevated rims and depressions 25 to 50 feet deep. The Carolina Bays have also been called the Carolina Craterfield. In 1931 the authorities in the two adjacent states of North Carolina and South Carolina decide to try out a new photogrammetric survey and commissioned a company specializing in aerial photography to undertake the task. The stretch between Florida and Cape Hatteras and its hinterland were exposed to the aerial camera. When the films were enlarged and examined in the stereo-comparator they created a sensation. The pilots who saw the pictures were startlingly reminded of the battlefields of the 1914-1918 War. Huge circular or oval shapes sometimes overlapping that could be clearly identified as enlarged mud filled craters caused by the impact of gigantic boulders characterized all the pictures. The existence of the Bays had been completely unknown in the flat marshy land that was traversed by troughs or bays. The origin of the bays was now suspected. There were three thousand such troughs. Half of them are longer than 1,300 feet and more than

one hundred are longer than 5,250 feet. They cover an elongated ellipse of 63,500 miles. Only a small portion of this is on land. The rest is on the fragmented coastal strip. All the longitudinal axes are parallel indicating that the fragments must have consisted of boulders traveling parallel to each other. Even though the craters are 11,000 years old most of the troughs still display remains of the thrust wall in the Southeast. The boulders must have come from the Northwest. The cause of the craters or bays was attributed to the Carolina Meteorites. Because the bays are elliptical as well as circular indicates that the descents and angles of impact must have differed considerably. Only a very large and disintegrating celestial body could have done this. A meteorite shower, if one were large enough would have produced identical holes, either circular or oval, not mixed. A descending and exploding large cosmic body could only produce the Carolina Bays. When the nucleus is traveling ahead of the tail of fragments the craters overlap. Another theory is that the bays were formed by masses of ice ejected from the area of the Great Lakes and that is why no meteoric masses have been found in them. In some of the bays on the low rims for the bays are shallow and elliptical generally with their end points parallel to each other meteoric black glass fragments have been found that are the same as the meteoric glass fragments found in Clovis sites before their disappearence. The sand around the bay rims is white as well and this indicates massive exposure to heat as the sand was blasted away from the impact zone. There are over one hundred thousand meteor craters concentrated along the Georgia, Florida, Virginia and North and South Carolina coasts but also extending North and South indicating a great meteor swarm once struck the area.

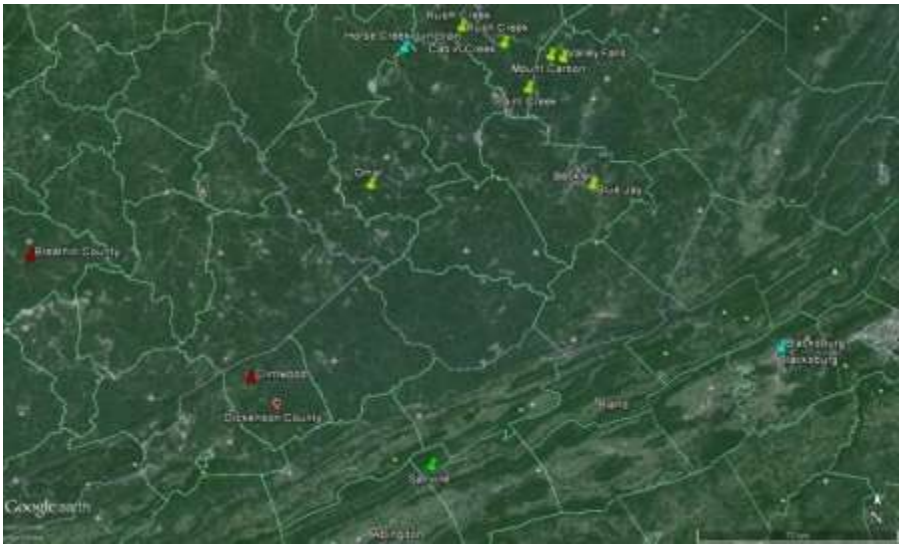
Virginia. Brunswick County



There are the remains of ancient iron workings in Brunswick County from before the arrival of Europeans.

In 1950 two inscribed rocks were found one mile apart just outside the village of Dolphin in Brunswick County. Ancient iron workings exist in the area.

Virginia. Dickenson County



A ceramic disc was found in a ploughed field in Clintwood in Virginia. The disc was impressed with the design of Iberian circular ingots of Aes grave type according to Barry Fell. The discs were apparently used as token wheel money.

Virginia. Gloucester County

In 1956 a Roman coin was discovered in Gloucester County in Virginia. Gloucester County is on the Brunswick County map.

Virginia. Mecklenburg County

Near Jeffress, just across the Roanoke River to the north of Clarksville in Mecklenburg County, farmer James V. Howe found ancient iron workings in the 1940's and 1950's. He found swords, other weapons, chisels, nails, and even threaded nuts along with a bronze cup, a bronze spindle whorl and two other bronze fragments. There were no traces of copper or tin at the workings though. Unfortunately the area is underwater now, as it has been dammed by the Buggs Island Dam. Arlington Mallery wrote that on the Howe Farm there were thousands of iron artifacts which mallery decribed as Viking. There were spikes, rivets, scribers for marking wood, caulking tools the same as those used by Vikings to build ships as well as chisels, axes, boats spikes and boat rivets. The chisels and axes were formed by welding together thin sheets of iron by cladding and the rivets were allegedly the same as those found in the *Oseberg* ship which was a Viking vessel that had been buried near Oslo in Norway eleven hundred years ago. Unique round headed nails were also found that were the same that Vikings had made as well. The bronze was not local and once again we have one of these annoying American civilizations that produced iron well before the beginning of the Iron Age. Subsequent investigation showed that the items were Roman from the first century AD. One of the items was a Roman goblet of Pompeian type that Mr Howe had found eighteen inches below the surface. Jeffress in Mecklenburg County is on the Brunswick County map.

While boring for water opposite Elizabeth, in September 1833, workmen brought up a coin from a depth of 30 feet in Norfolk, Virginia. It was the size

of an English shilling of the time, of an oval shape and unlike anything seen in the area by the oldest inhabitant. The figures on the coin were distinct and representing a warrior or hunter and other characters. Norfolk Independent City is on the Brunswick County map.

Virginia. Montgomery County

Near Blacksburgh in Montgomery County in Virginia half of an ancient steel bow was found. When intact it would have measured five to six feet in length. The American Indians never created steel bows or even steel itself. Blacksburg in Montgomery County is on the Dickenson County map.

Virginia. Nottoway County

At Cactus Hill on the Nottoway River in Nottoway County in Virgina Joseph M. McAvoy and his wife Lynn McAvoy discovered evidence of human occupation dating back to 16,000 BC. This is much earlier than Clovis. Clovis culture tools had been found above the settlement layers of the older culture. This earlier culture hunted white tailed deer and mud turtles. Cactus Hill in Nottoway County is on the Brunswick County map.

Virginia. Smyth County

The remains of a pre-Clovis mastodon kill site dating to 14,510 BC have been found in Saltville in Smyth County. The prehistoric hunters also utilized parts of a musk ox and left biface traces. Saltville is on the Dickenson County map.

Virginia. Warren County.

Clovis points have been found at the Thunderbird Site dating back to 9,500 BC. The Thunderbird Site is south west of Front Royal in Warren County in Virginia. The postholes for what could be one of North America’s oldest structures dating back to 8,300 BC have also been found here. Along the South Fork of the Shenandoah River there appeared to be a Clovis era and

Archaic era workshop. Over 50,000 artifacts have been found here. Just across the river from the Thunderbird Site are large outcrops of jasper which is a type of flint rock. Jasper was well suited for making high quality stone tools and the area was occupied for over two thousand years.

Site. United States. Virginia. Brunswick County. 77.839w, 36.758n. 77w36n.

Site. United States. Virginia. Brunswick County. Dolphin. 77.7868w, 36.82941n. 77w36n.

Site. United States. Virginia. Dickenson County. Clintwood. 82.456698w, 37.150054n. 82w37n.

Site. United States. Virginia. Gloucester County. 76.539w, 37.453n. 76w37n.

Site. United States. Virginia. Mecklenburg County. near Clarksville. Jeffress. 78.539660w, 36.648994n. 78w36n.

Site. United States. Virginia. Independent City. Norfolk. 76.2857w, 36.8513n. 76w36n.

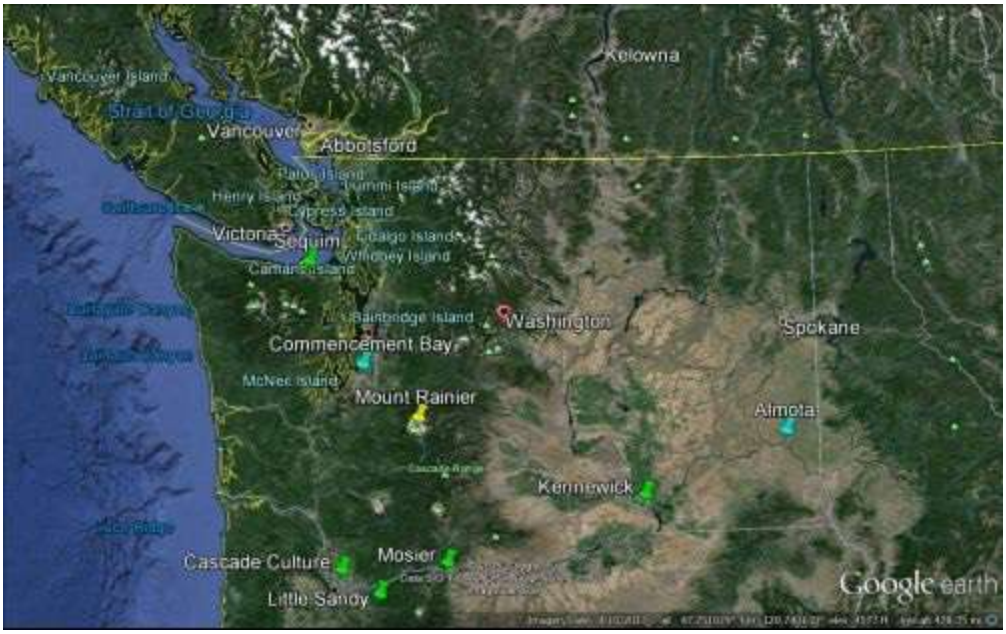
Site. United States. Virginia. Montgomery County. Blacksburg, originally Blacksburgh. 80.413w, 37.2289n. 80w37n.

16,000 BC-15,000 BC. Site. United States. Virginia. Nottoway County. Cactus Hill. 77.32097w, 36.98807n. 77w36n.

14,510 BC. Site. United States. Virginia. Smyth County. Saltville. 81.7620w, 36.8816n. 81w36n.

9,500 BC. Site. United States. Virginia. Shenandoah Valley. Warren County. Front Royal. Nr Limeton. Thunderbird Site. 78.2686w, 38.8664n. 78w38n.

Washington State.



Between 15,000 BC-14,000 BC Ice Age dams filled with glacial meltwater repeatedly failed and flooded and eroded land in Washington State and Oregon. Some of these onrushes of water exposed petrified logs in Gingko Petrified Forest State Park near Vantage, Washington State.

Between 9,000 BC to 8,000 BC the Old Cordillera or Cascade Culture of the Columbia River Valley that lasted to 5,000 BC appeared. This culture was a fishing culture. They also used edible plants.

Around fourteen thousand years ago Mount Saint Helens erupted leaving sediments of ash between layers of sediment from the Lake Missoula glacial floods. From these sediments it was worked out that there were up to one hundred gigantic Lake Missoula floods in this period that were repeatedly breaking up the mass of glacial ice.

Washington State. Benton County

The unusually complete skeleton of a Caucasian man was found in Kennewick in Benton County dating to 9,300 BP, 7,300 BC. The man’s head

and shoulders were mummified preserving much of the skin. The body was discovered on July 28th 1996, when a skull with teeth was discovered in the Columbia River shallows during the annual hydroplane races. Other bones were found at the site after the authorities arrived and it appeared eventually that the man had been deliberately buried. A CAT scan showed a Clovis Era spear point lodged in his pelvis that had healed over. The remains though were of an individual with a distinctively long and narrow skull, a projecting nose, receding cheekbones, a high chin and a square jaw indicating that he was a modern Indo-European, Polynesian or Japanese Ainu rather than the round face, prominent cheekbones and round skull of the modern American Indians or Siberians. His lower bones were long compared to the upper bones, traits uncommon among modern American Indians. The only bones missing were the sternum, a few ribs and some of the small bones of the wrists and the feet. The remains were dated between 9,500 and 9,300 years ago around 7,500 BC. It was the skeleton of a mature male about five feet nine inches tall and aged about 45 years old. He had been heavily muscled, apparently suffered chronic pain from badly worn teeth and there was the three inch long spear point embedded in his pelvis. The new bone had grown around the Clovis Era spear point indicating that Kennewick Man had lived for quite some time after being speared. Kennewick Man did not look Asian either or of Siberian origins. The skeleton was taller than other ancient human remains found in the Pacific Northwest. His face and skull were narrower and his jaw was not very prominent when compared to modern day Amerindians. Kennewick Man's remains had been postulated to be that of a Caucasian but bear more resemblance to those of the Ainu of Japan or the Polynesians of the Pacific who originated in south east Asia.

Get caught in the North Pacific Current and you end up in North America whether you want to or not. And you can start in China or Japan so easily. Just float out from the mainland.

Washington State. Clallam County

A mastodon kill site near Sequim in Clallam County is at least twelve thousand years old.

In 1910 an archaeologist was searching the ice caves on Mount Rainier at the 7,500 foot level when he noticed unnaturally formed rock pilings, removed them and discovered an opening to a group of descending chambers. There was reported to be an eerie light or luminescence in the ice cave that allowed him to see the perfectly preserved bodies of a 7.5 foot tall man and a seven foot tall female. Both bodies were wearing animal skins and

carved jewelry and both bodies were placed upon platforms of carved ice. At the base of these platforms were the bones of small children or very small humans. An adjoining lower cave was reported to have a small lake in it with a skin type boat on its shore. Mount Rainier is on the Benton County map.

Washington State. Pierce County.

The first settlers in the area of Commencement Bay near Tacoma were excavating a well near the Puyallup River mouth. They discovered a small bronze likeness of a bear only one and five eight inches tall standing on its hind legs and grasping a sphere in each forepaw. The underside of the base which is 1.5 inches wide has designs on it that have been proposed to be archaic Japanese letters or glyphs called Tensho often used in making seals. Commencement Bay is on the Clallam County map.

Washington State. Whitman County

In 1887 Mr J. H. Hungate, a banker in La Harpe, Illinois, discovered a group of eight to ten mounds at Almota in the Walla Walla Valley on the Snake River. In one of the mounds a grave containing some interesting relics was found. These seemed to be chain mail coats and war implements. There was a long rusty steel sword, the head of a lance or dirk, eleven inches long, and the coat of the chief. There was a crescent guard above the handle of the dirk. The dirk was 3.5 inches wide. The coat of chain mail was made of a vast number of copper tubes that were strung on twine cords and woven into the shape of a coat, small tubes forming the collar and long tubes the coat itself. On the breast there were several large perforated discs made from seashells, the wide part of the buscyon perversa. There were several copper rings including one heavy one designed as a wristlet, another a light ring for the nose. There were also steatite mortars and pestles. Almota is on the Benton County map.

7,500 BC. Site. United States. Washington State. Benton County. Kennewick. 119.15927w, 46.203475n. 119w46n.

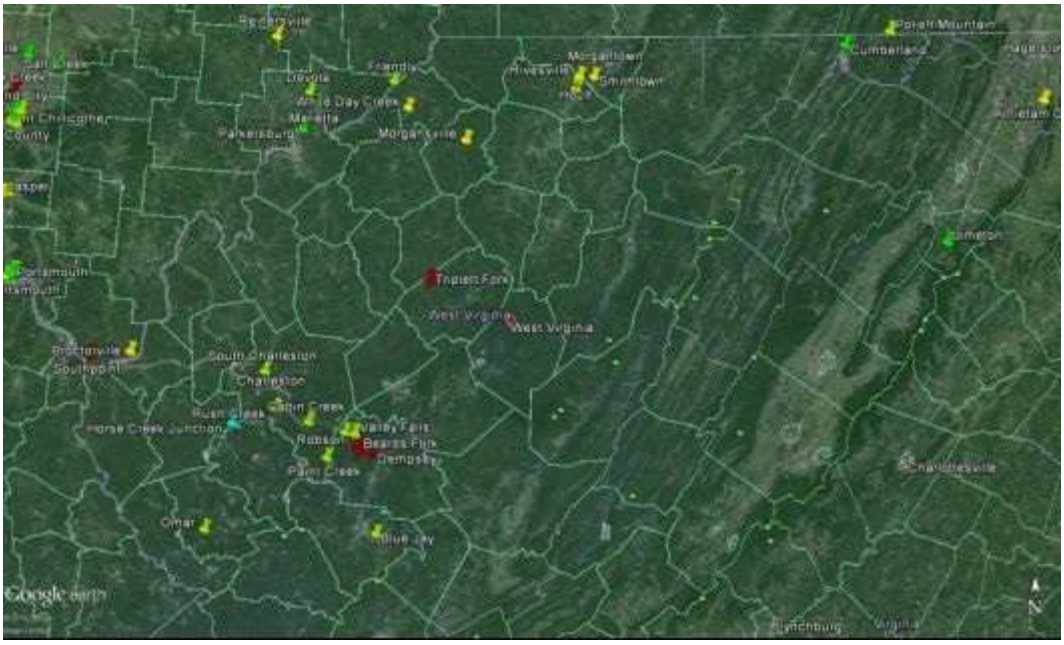
10,000 BC-9,000 BC. Site. United States. Washington State. Clallam County. Sequim. 123.0941w, 48.0809n. 123w48n.

Site. United States. Washington State. Pierce County. Mount Rainier. 121.76032w, 46.85238n. 121w46n.

Site. United States. Washington State. Pierce County. Puyallup River. Commencement Bay. 122.4278w, 47.2669n. 122w47n.

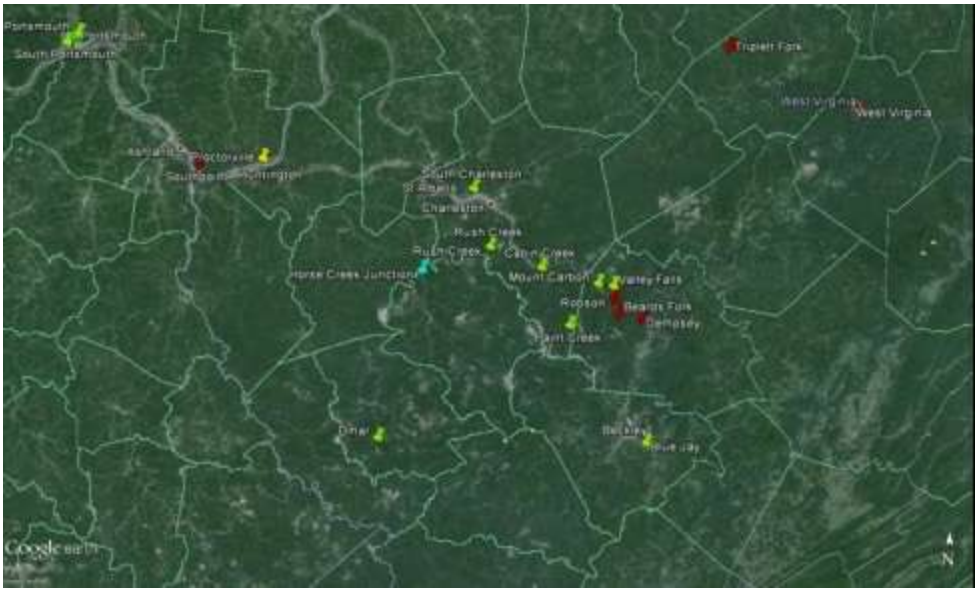
Site. United States. Washington State. Whitman County. Almota. 117.46928w, 46.70295n. 117w46n.

West Virginia.



At Horse Creek Junction in Boone County, West Virginia, a very long Ogam script was discovered. It is unquestionably medieval but there is controversy over the meaning of the script.

West Virginia. Braxton County



On 10th April 1931 Blain Wilson, a schoolboy, in Braxton County in West Virginia found an inscribed stone beside a tree stump near Triplett Fork. The stone is four and one eighth inches long by three and three sixteenth inches wide and composed of micaceous sandstone. It is covered with three rows of South-Iberic script that Barry Fell translated as “The memorial of Teth. This tile (his) brother caused to be made”. This was a Celtic language. The characters were the same as the Grave Creek Tablet and the Morristown Tablet. The tablet is also called the Wilson Stone.

According to a report from the “Charlestown Gazette” 15th June 1930, excavation of two mounds near Morgansville in Doddridge County in West Virginia by Prof. Ernest Sutton of the history dept of Salem College revealed the skeletons of four mound builders who were seven to nine feet tall. The best preserved was one that was enclosed in a casting of clay with all of the vertebrae and other bones excepting the skull intact. Measurement of the skeleton estimated that it would have been seven and a half feet tall. Morgansville in Doddridge County is on the Braxton County map.

West Virginia. Fayette County

High on Armstrong Mountain in Fayette County in worked out coalmine country there is a complex or labrynth of ancient stone structures running north to south for a distance of three miles. Unlike carefully worked stone slabs these are more like domino-like rows of loosely piled stone slabs. They resemble a strung out arrangement of semi-circles and U-shapes. In the middle of the construction are a number of mounds or pyramids of both rock and earth construction. One of the mounds has the shape of a turtle. Some of the walls consist largely of giant blocks of flint quartz which must have been carried a considerable distance since the flint stratum is well below this 2,300 foot level. Flint implements were used here. Also within the fort was a small stream with the remains of two round towers that were twenty feet high by twenty feet broad. Ancient burial mounds hugged the base of the mountain while single piles of stones covered each grave. It was reported that these burials were totally different to that of white settlers, Indians and the Mound Builders with the bodies placed four feet underground and were horizontal from the hips down and then at an angle of thirty degrees from the waist up. All of the bodies were facing east. There are no legends concerning the area other than that the structure was already ancient when the Indians first moved into the area. Other sources state that these walls on Mount Carbon actually run for ten miles. Other reports are that there was a single ten mile long stone

wall here that had a foundation width of eight feet that tapered up to six feet in height. The wall was constructed about three hundred feet below several high ridgetops and followed the weathered contours and formed a vast enclosure facing the Kanawha River below. Many of the blocks of black flint come from an outcrop much lower down the slope meaning the tons of rocks had to be carried uphill. Where the wall met a cliff it crossed the bottom of the cliff rather than the top.

Hundreds of artifacts were alleged to have been found in the Fayette County area and peddled in the nineteenth century at the Valley Falls railway station. These included pieces of pottery, flint weapons, stone carvings and skeletons.

In a cave near Beards Fork in Fayette County in West Virginia there are numerous petroglyphs giving the cave the names of "Chiseled Rocks" and "Lettered Rocks". Along one stretch of stone there are a number of vertical grooves of different sizes. Barry Fell regarded them as Ogam script from Europe though the accepted explanation is that they are a prehistoric Indian tally marking system. The petroglyph site is under an overhang along the left hand fork of Beards Fork of Loup Creek.

Near Dempsey in Fayette County in West Virginia along Laurel Creek was an Indian mound that was leveled by its farmer owner in the early twentieth century. There are no records of the size of the mound but buried in the centre of it was a spherical stone that was three hundred pounds in weight. This mound was situated only three air miles from Beards Fork.

At the mouth of Robson Branch on Loup Creek near Robson was a stone and earth mound that was fifty-five feet in diameter. Treasure hunters reduced the height of the mound to a few feet. Early reports state that the mound was an old fortification that was listed on a land record entered in 1794.

West Virginia. Kanawha County

Along the terrace overlooking the Kanawha River west of Charleston in Kanawha County in West Virginia over fifty mounds were discovered. The mounds ranged in height from five to thirty-five feet. The principal mound is the South Charleston Mound, also known as the Criel Mound which is now in the centre of town. The Criel Mound is one hundred and seventy-five feet in diameter at the base and thirty-five feet high. In 1883 after removing some

large stones a vault was found in the mound in which was a decayed skeleton without its head. Six feet further down was another skeleton and three feet further down was a third skeleton. At a depth of nineteen feet from the top was a large vault that was twelve feet square and seven to eight feet tall. Upright timbers had been originally placed around the sides to hold up the roof but they had decayed and fallen into the vault. In this vault were five skeletons four of whom were placed in each corner in an erect position whilst the fifth skeleton was lying on the floor and was a giant being seven feet six inches tall and measuring nineteen inches between his shoulder sockets. This body had been buried in a bark coffin on his back with his arms at his sides and legs together. He wore six heavy bracelets on each wrist and four others under his head. On his breast was a copper gorget or piece of armour. In each hand were three spear heads that were also scattered over the floor of the vault. On his shoulders were three large plates of mica and around his shoulders were many ornamental shells. A highly polished smoking pipe of grey steatite or soapstone was also found.

Other mounds were also excavated that year in the same area, one of which contained a large skeleton surrounded by ten other skeletons. In the centre of this mound there were two skeletons seated together and holding between them and above their heads a large stone.

In the late nineteenth century prior to 1897 a fifteen year old boy named Frank F McConahey and three younger boys were climbing a mountain behind Lewiston, present day Chelyan, more than twelve miles above Charleston, when in a nearly inaccessible dry crevice in a forty foot high cliff they discovered a doll like object concealed beneath a large flat four inch thick stone which was a different colour and texture from the other rocks in the area. The figurine weighs fifty pounds and is thirty-six inches long and was carved from a single block of chestnut wood. It was now pock marked with numerous insect holes. The pedestal on which it stands was eight inches high and thirteen inches in diameter. There was a three to four inch hole bored through the centre. The left ear is still visible though the right is decayed. The statue, now on display at the Science and Culture Center in Charleston, West Virginia, has been dubbed the Madonna though the sex is indeterminate and it seems to be holding a sheep rather than a baby. Radio-carbon dating shows that it is from around 500 AD.

There are prehistoric walls at Point Creek in Kanawha County that are the same as at Mount Carbon which is around nine miles northnortheast of Paint

Creek.

There are ancient walls of stone on a natural terrace below Rush Creek in Kanawha County similar to those on Mount Carbon.

In 1884 a skeleton seven foot six inches long was found in a massive stone structure that was likened to a temple chamber inside a mound in Rush Creek in Kanawha County. Report from American Antiquarian, v6, 1884 133f. Cyrus Thomas, Report on Mound Explorations of the Bureau of Ethnology, 12th Annual Report, Smithsonian Bureau of Ethnology, 1890-91. Rush Creek is twenty miles from both Mount Carbon and Paint Creek.

West Virginia. Logan County

Near Omar there are mysterious walls of stone the same as at Mount Carbon. Who was this strange stone slab laying culture? Omar is forty-six miles from Mount Carbon. Omar in Logan County is on the Fayette County map.

West Virginia. Marion County

In Marion County West Virginia along the eastern bank of the Monongahela River between the Tygart River mouth into the Monongahela

River and Little Creek at Catawba was a prehistoric road that ran for twelve miles. The road had an average width of nine feet and was composed of madadamized stone and crushed mussel shells. Why build surfaced roads in prehistoric times? Was this a processional way or a major highway?

At Hoult are the remains of a large earthen fort that covered seven acres and enclosed several mounds. An earthen wall surrounded a circular area of seven acres within which were three earthen mounds. There was also an earthen pentagram about three feet high within these walls as well. The famous mussel shell road passed between the fort and the river. The area was levelled by early settlers and human remains and copper artifacts were found here. The gate to the fort ran from the mussel shell road to the west of the fort where there was a rampart blocking the entrance so that whoever was entering had to go right or left to get into the compound. There was one small gate in the northeast of the compound as well but not it was not obvious like the main gate.

During the 1850s whilst excavating a root cellar in Palatine in East Fairmont in Marion County workers uncovered two very large human skeletons. The remains were of people who were originally seven feet tall. It is reported that the remains of earthen forts, burial mounds, pictographs and incised stones were found in Marion County as well.

During 1875 workmen constructing a bridge near the mouth of Pawpaw Creek near Rivesville were digging through the heavy clay soil and uncovered three skeletons of giants that still had strands of reddish hair clinging to the skulls. The bones were so old that they deteriorated on contact with the open air but a local doctor carefully measured them and found that they were of people who stood eight feet tall. Haven’t we met red haired giants before?

West Virginia. Marshall County

The Grave Creek Mound in Moundsville in Marshall County was originally seventy feet tall and numerous skeletons were found buried in it. The Grave Creek mound was the largest conical mound in the United States with a base diameter of two hundred and ninety-five feet and composed of three million basket loads of soil or sixty thousand tons. There was a trench or moat originally around the Grave Creek Mound. This was a feature found at several other Mound Builder sites as well. When the mound was first opened in 1883 a burial vault with two compartments was found. One was level with the surrounding land and the other was half of the way up. There were two skeletons in the lower one and one skeleton in the upper one. Each skeleton was surrounded by ivory beads and other ornaments and one skeleton was covered with thin pieces of mica. An excavation had been made towards the centre of the north side of the mound that was ten feet in height and one hundred and eleven feet along the original surface of the ground. At the end of the ditch was a vault twelve feet long by eight feet wide and seven feet high. The skeleton in the upper vault was surrounded by six hundred and fifty beads composed of sea shells and a bone ornament that was six inches long. At a depth of thirty-four feet the second vault was found containing a skeleton surrounded by around two thousand discs cut from shells, about two hundred and fifty pieces of mica, seventeen stone beads and copper bracelets and rings. The Grave Creek Stone was found in this second vault. There were people inhabiting the Adena area that had huge round

heads totally different to the long narrow headed native people of the area. A skeleton as well as copper arm rings were also found. At the foot of one of the mounds a mysterious white disc was found covered with writing of unknown type. Found in one tomb were a pair of human skeletons surrounded by 1,700 ivory beads, five hundred seashells and five copper bracelets. In another tomb was a single skeleton of a man who stood around seven feet tall. With him was an oval piece of sandstone 1.5 inches wide by two inches long with three lines of unknown text on it above the profile of a bird. The Grave Creek Stone was discovered in 1838 ten miles south of Wheeling. The stone is an inscribed sandstone disc about one and seven eighths of an inch wide, 4.8 centimetres, by one and a half inches, 3.6 centimetres, high. The stone was found in a mound that was sixty-nine feet tall and 295 feet in diameter at the base and was the largest of the Adena Mounds. The disc was found sixty feet inside the mound. Barry Fell states that the language of the inscriptions at Grave Creek is Punic or Phoenician. Donal Buchanan the author of "The Decipherment of Southwest Iberic" translated it as Celtic and stating " Tumulus in honour of Tadach. His wife caused this engraved tile to be inscribed". You take your pick. Schoolcraft mentions that another artifact was also discovered in the mound which was a metal plate with eight lines of unknown angular script on it. The metal artifact's present whereabouts are now unknown.

There are no map listings for Parrs Point on the internet that I can find. The only references are from an 1851 lithograph of the ruined tower on Parrs Point and a reference from Schoolcrafts journeys to the Grave Creek Area. At one point of his trip Schoolcraft visited a ruined ancient tower on a range of high hills three miles from Grave Creek Mound. There was a commanding view from this ruined dry-stone tower which was circular and composed of rough stones. The remains covered a circular area covering forty feet and only six to seven feet of the tower, which was probably thirty feet tall, was left standing. This was prior to 1851. The Parrs Point Watchtower as it was called was on the Grave Creek Flats.

The excavation of an Adena mound near Moundsville, the Cresap Mound, revealed a skeleton called Burial 54. This Adena man was seven foot four inches tall in life. The bones were heavy. The Cresap mound was completely excavated in 1958 by Don Dragoo for the Carnegie Institute and dated back to one thousand BC. The Cresap Mound was originally a nineteen foot high conical mound with a seventy foot diameter but it was obliterated

completely by Dragoo. In thirteen weeks over fifty-one burials and thousands of articles were found including several Adena tablets. The mound was demolished by a coal company and was originally seventy feet wide and nineteen feet high. The Cresap Mound was just across the Ohio River from Powhatan Point, 6.5 miles southwest from Moundsville.

West Virgina. Monongalia County

During Summer 1883 James A. Faulkner was alleged to have unearthed the skeleton of an unusually large human in the area near White Day Creek near Smithtown. Doctor Samuel Kramer of Smithtown measured the skeleton and came up with the figure of seven foot four inches which would indicate that the person whilst alive was almost eight feet tall. Smithtown is on the Marion County map.

Another giant skeleton had been found on White Day Creek in Marion County nearby.

West Virginia. RaleighCounty

Atop a nameless peak near Blue Jay on Beaver Creek in Raleigh County sixteen miles south of Mount Carbon there are a number of ancient walls of stone similar in structure. There were the remains of an ancient stone fort where the Methodist Church in Blue Jay now stands. The stones walls were demolished in the early 1900s by the Blue Jay Lumber Company and the stones were used in the foundations of an office building. Blue Jay is on the Fayette County map.

West Virginia. Tyler County

There is an old report from Friendly in Tyler County in West Virginia stating that a Prof. E. Lively and Mr J. L. Williamson of Friendly examined giant skeletons that were found by children. The femurs and vertebrae were in very good condition and were obviously of persons of great stature. The skeletons ranged in height from six foot seven inches to seven foot six inches. The skulls were low and sloping backwards whilst the back of the cranium was very prominent. The leg bones were large and exceedingly long.

Friendly and Moundsville are only thirty-two miles apart and are both on the Ohio River. Friendly is on the Marshall County map.

It is alleged that when an amateur archaeologist, Mr F.M. Fetty, as well as his wife, were crawling back into the recesses of an overhanging rock shelter he noticed an unusual pattern in the rock formation. This was discovered to be a false wall in the back of the shallow cave and after removing several large stones the remains of a giant human in a sitting position were found surrounded by artifacts of stone and flint. This was on White Day Creek in Tyler County.

West Virginia. Wood County

Around 1876 a large stone was taken from the hillsides four miles north of the town of Parkersburg on the West Virginia side of the Ohio River near Vienna. In the stone was an imprint of a perfect human foot fourteen and a half inches long. One expert in that period deduced that from the position by the river that the stone was found and the type of rock that the print must have been one hundred and fifty million years old. This was mentioned in the “American Anthropologist”, Vol IX, 1896. The stone was exhibited by Mr H. E. Huford of Kemper Lane, Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, before a meeting of the Ohio State Academy of Science.

Site. United States. West Virginia. Boone County. Horse Creek Junction. 81.85793w, 38.16161n. 81w38n.

Site. United States. West Virginia. Braxton County. Nr Gassaway. Nr Spencer. Triplett Fork. 80.889297w, 38.741501n. 80w38n.

Site. United States. West Virginia. Doddridge County. Morgansville. 80.7004w, 39.2800n. 80w39.

Site. United States. West Virginia. Fayette County. Armstrong Mountain. Mount Carbon. 81.304829w, 38.122587n. 81w38n.

Site. United States. West Virginia. Fayette County. Beards Fork. 81.2272w, 38.0636n. 81w38n.

Site. United States. West Virginia. Fayette County. Blue Jay. 81.2272w, 38.0636n. 81w38n.

Site. United States. West Virginia. Fayette County. Laurel Creek. Dempsey. 81.1568w, 38.0503n. 81w38n.

Site. United States. West Virginia. Fayette County. Loup Creek. Robson. 81.242992w, 38.100703n. 81w38n.

Site. United States. West Virginia. Fayette County. Valley Falls. 81.2448w, 38.1269n. 81w38n.

Site. United States. West Virginia. Kanawha County. South Charleston. South Charleston Mound/ Criel Mound. 81.696766w, 38.369002n. 81w38n.

Site. United States. West Virginia. Kanawha County. Nr Chelyan. Cabin Creek. 81.475w, 38.172n. 81w38n.

Site. United States. West Virginia. Kanawha County. Paint Creek. 81.3833w, 38.0319n. 81w38n.

Site. United States. West Virginia. Kanawha County. Rush Creek. 81.640708w, 38.222945n. 81w38n.

Site. United States. West Virginia. Kanawha County. Rush Creek. 81.640708w, 38.222945n. 81w38n.

Site. United States. West Virginia. Logan County. Omar. 82.00387w, 37.77601n. 82w37n.

Site. United States. West Virginia. Marion County. Between Tygart Valley and Little Creek at Catawba. Hoult. 80.11394w, 39.52167n. 80w39n.

Site. United States. West Virginia. Marion County. East Fairmont.

Palatine. 80.139345w, 39.481207n. 80w39n.

Site. United States. West Virginia. Marion County. Near Rivesville. Pawpaw Creek. 80.121392w, 39.529949n. 80w39n.

Site. United States. West Virginia. Marshall County. Moundsville. On Ohio River. Grave Creek. 80.74472w, 39.91687n. 80w39n.

Site. United States. West Virginia. Marshall County. Nr Moundsville. Parrs Point. 80.697w, 39.929n. 80w39n.

Site. United States. West Virginia. Marshall County. near Moundsville. on Ohio River. Cresap Mound. 80.8157w, 39.8490n. 80w39n.

Site. United States. West Virgina. Monongalia County. Near Smithtown. 80.0457w, 39.5329n. 80w39n.

Site. United States. West Virginia. Raleigh County. Nr Beaver Creek. Blue Jay. 81.135343w, 37.738044n. 81w37n.

Site. United States. West Virginia. Tyler County. Friendly. 81.05921w, 39.51589n. 81w39n.

Site. United States. West Virginia. Wood County. Parkersburg. 81.518423w, 39.323852n. 81w39n.

Wisconsin.

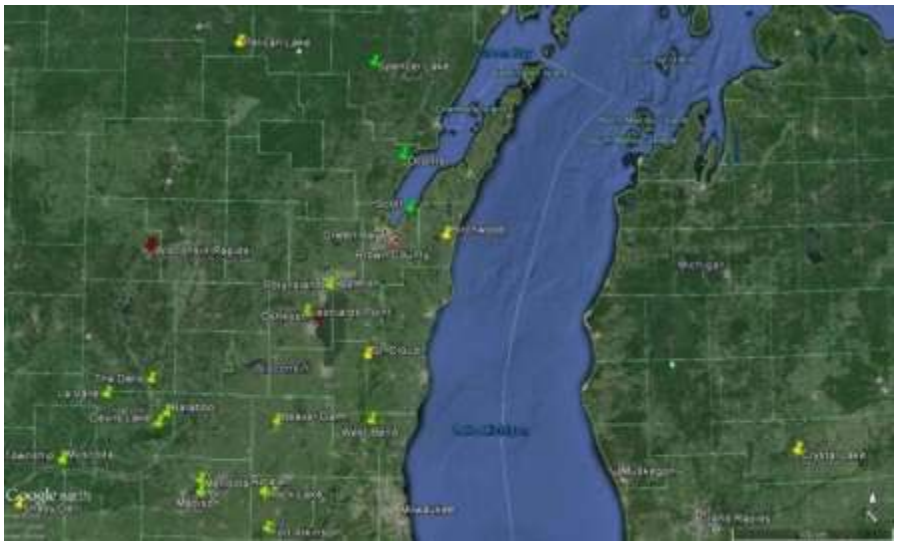
In early 1975 human footprints apparently in strata 40 million years old were found in north-central Wisconsin, 40,000,000 BC.

A tremendous explosion, the type that hopefully we shall never see again, hurled rocks found only in Labrador in Canada onto mountains in New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Connecticut to the southeast and Wisconsin to the southwest which are in geographical terms the same distance away from Labrador. Was this an impact explosion like that caused by a meteor or an ejective explosion caused by volcanic activity? This was between 10,000 BC and 9,000 BC.

In North America the last Ice Age is called the Wisconsin Glaciation. It started around 115,000 years ago. There were various advances and retreats of the ice after that with the fastest rate of accumulation taking place between 60,000 and 70,000 years ago and 17,000 years ago. This culminated in the Tazewell Advance. The maximum extent reached was in 15,000 BC. By 13,000 BC millions of square miles of ice had suddenly melted. Around 9,000 BC the ice expanded again but then retreated. By 8,000 BC the Wisconsin had withdrawn completely.

In 1876 Mr J. N. De Hart, M. D., found human vertebrae larger than those of the present type in the Wisconsin Mounds.

Wisconsin. Brown County



In the town of Scott in Brown County in Wisconsin on the shores of Green Bay an ancient Indian camp was found that is 8,500 years old shortly after the end of the last glaciation.

In 1935 during excavations of sixth century mounds around Spencer Lake near La Follette in Burnett County in Wisconsin the buried head of a horse was found. Horses were supposed to have arrived in the Americas with the Spanish. We have met a few of these early American horses before. Spencer Lake is on the Brown County map.

Wisconsin. Crawford County

In 1969 a farmer's plow in Freeman Township in Crawford County in Wisconsin got hung up on a root. When the plow was cleared a strange object that was found to be an oil lamp made of pottery was found. The lamp is five inches long by three and a half inches across and one and a quarter inches thick. The front depicts what appear to be the body of a woman between two pairs of human figures that are sitting and appear engaged in conversation. The back features a central circle with an outer rim studded with nineteen knobs that enclose eight lines. On either side of the circle on the back is a representation of a man chasing a four legged animal. One side depicts the man bearing a knife in his right hand whilst the animal looks forwards and on the other side the animal looks back at him. The object bears no resemblance to any Indian work especially the depiction of the woman who has long wavy hair falling down her back and wearing a diadem with

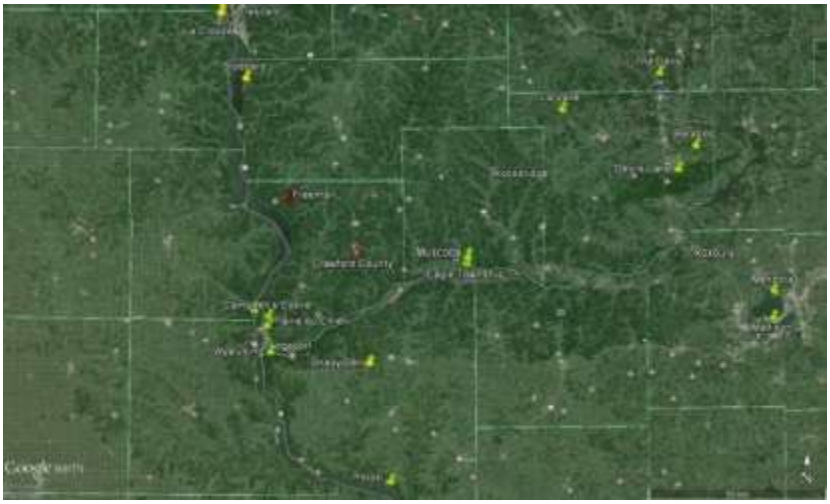
cloth attachment. This was a very common female headdress in the Greco-Roman world.

There is a large display of effigy and abstract mounds around Prairie Du Chien in Crawford County. Just across the Mississippi River is Effigy Mounds National Monument where there are over two hundred mounds including some shaped like bears and birds.

There was reported to be a mound in Campbell's Coolie in Prairie du Chien representing a perfectly proportioned elephant complete with trunk. Maybe one swam over from Asia or Africa. Or was it a stray mammoth?

There were said to be two so called elephants here prior to 1884 situated in Campbell's Coolie or Campbell Coulee two miles north of the centre of Prairie du Chien and half a mile from the Mississippi River. There were also mounds in the form of a cross, three birds and twelve unsurveyed mounds and embankments. There was possibly a third elephant mound one mile west of the coolie in a field near the Old Catholic burial ground. The largest elephant mound was 137 feet long and was surveyed prior to 1884 by Mr T. H Lewis.

There was also said to be a camel shaped mound a few miles further up. The mounds could only be seen from the air. Elephant, mastondon or mammoth, they have all been extinct here since 9-10,000 BC. Or we are supposed to believe.



Wisconsin. Dane County

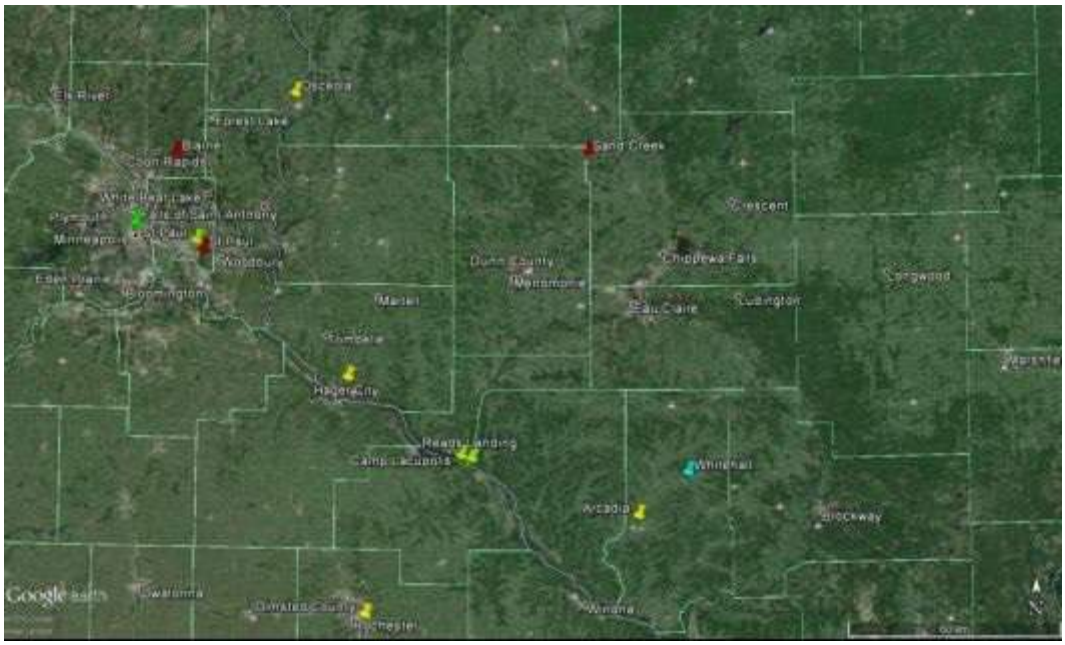
Near Madison there are ancient images that can only be seen from the air. The images are made of gravel spread out onto the ground and these groundmarkings are called Thunderbirds and are two hundred feet from wingtip to wingtip. The strange thing about these Thunderbirds is that from the air, the only spot where they can be seen from, they look more like a fleet of delta-winged fighter bombers than they resemble ordinary birds at all. Are these the “birds” that laid the eggs of thunder and destruction during the legendary War of the Gods? Madison is on the Crawford County map.

In the grounds of the Mendota Mental Health Institute at Mendota in Dane County Wisconsin were numerous effigy mounds. One of them is in the shape of an eagle with a six hundred and twenty-four foot wide wingspan and a body that is one hundred and thirty-one feet long. Some state that this is the largest eagle effigy mound in the world. There were originally fifty effigy mounds here. The eastern cluster portrayed a procession of thunderbird, falcon, fox and other animals. The eagle is in the central cluster. In the western cluster are conical and linear mounds. Two of the conical mounds in the western cluster contained skeletons. The eagle south of Eagle Township in Richland County is much larger.

Wisconsin. Dodge County

There is an identical mound shaped medicine wheel at Beaver Dam in Dodge County as at Fort Atkinson. Beaver Dam is on the Brown County map.

Wisconsin. Dunn County



On September 20th 1898 a gentleman by the name of Henry Van Ryn, an ex-Alderman, struck his pick into the soil under a ledge of sandstone rising above Sand Creek in Dunn County in Wisconsin. He found a bronze coin about the size of a silver dollar with the name of the emperor Trajan on one side and the side being so worn that only the letters S, P, Q and R were visible. SPQR stands for a latin phrase *Senatus Populusque Romanus* meaning “the Senate and People of Rome”. Trajan ruled from 98 AD to 117 AD.

Wisconsin. Fond du Lac County

The “Fond du Lac Banner” 6th June 1899, reported that on the farm of Matt and Joseph Leon which was one mile south of St. Cloud in Fond du Lac County in Wisconsin the skeleton of a man with a frame measuring seven feet was found in an Indian mound. Sixteen arrows surrounded the body. St Cloud is on the Brown County map.

xxx

Wisconsin. Grant County

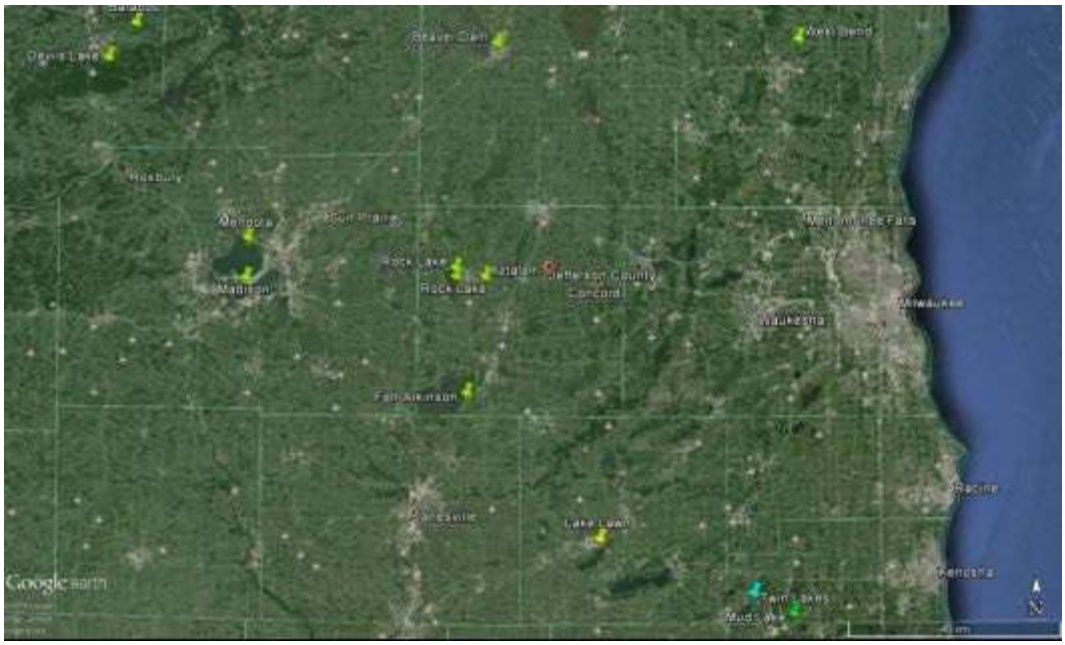
The “Kewanna Herald” of 18th August 1898 mentions that near the Shady Dell School House in Grant County in Wisconsin a Mr Charley Dukes was

ploughing earlier that week when he discovered the skeleton of an Indian. For years there had been two large rocks standing in the field which always had the appearance of having been placed there and the body came from a mound that was placed directly in line with both of them. The bones were of a very large person and the femur, tibia, innominate phalanges and several facial bones as well as teeth were found. Shady Dell is on the Crawford County map.

It was reported in 1872 that near Patch Grove in Grant County in Wisconsin there was a mound or geoglyph just below the mouth of the Wisconsin River where it enters the Mississippi River that was in the shape of an elephant. It was one hundred and thirty-five feet long, sixty feet wide and three feet high and resembled an Asian elephant. The mound was on the east bank of the Mississippi in the bottoms eight miles below the mouth of the Wisconsin River. Incidentally Bagley to the west of Patch Grove contains Patch Grove West. Was there a slight mix up as to location in the past? Wyalusing State Park contains effigy mounds on top of five hundred foot high bluffs that look out over the two river valleys. Other sources state that the mound was near Bagley. The woolly mammoth does not resemble the African Elephant but does resemble the Indian Elephant. Wyalusing State Park is on the Crawford County map.

In 1945 erosion on the banks of the Mississippi River near Potosi in Grant County in Wisconsin revealed a burial ground containing five hundred skeletons. The bones were in a single trench that was twenty feet wide by seventy feet long and buried under a cover of black sand that was five feet deep. Why this mass of people belonging to the Old Copper Culture was buried in one mass grave is unknown. Copper awls five to six inches long were found that had been sharpened on both ends. Copper spuds or tools with sharp edges hafted onto handles were used in scooping out dugout canoes and cleaning skins were also found. The artifacts were placed in regular patterns. Potosi is on the Crawford County map.

Wisconsin. Jefferson County



In the Lake Mills area in Jefferson County there are the remains of an earth pyramid and a fort that local Indian legends state were built not by Indians but by another race that had the unlikable practice of eating their enemies. There was a precolonial log stockade here that seems to have been burnt by incredible heat.

Early explorers in Wisconsin found a fortified village near Lake Michigan, which its inhabitants called Aztalan. Aztalan is a twenty-one acre ceremonial site of walls and temple-mounds that was abandoned in the fourteenth century AD. It is only three miles east of Rock Lake. The site had several stockades and had three pyramidal mounds and it lies on the banks of the Crawfish River in which a fish weir had also been constructed. The largest mound was built in three stages with a set of steps leading to the top where a structure was originally built over the flat top. Corn was stored in pits within the mound. The second mound in the northwest was used for formal burials. There was a special structure four metres by two metres with its long axis towards the northeast/southwest that was built on the west side of the mound. The doorway was in its southwest corner and led to a chamber where the bodies of ten people were placed side by side with their heads towards the doorway. The body of another person was bundled together with cord and placed near them. Once the bodies were inside the building it was then burned. The eastern mound had a large open-walled structure twelve metres by twenty-seven metres built on top of it. Firepits lined with white

sand were placed inside of it. To the northwest of the stockaded area was a row of mounds that extended northwards with a large post set in each of their centres surrounded by gravel and soil with the pit capped with clay and gravel to hold the post steady. Aztalan was originally surrounded on its north, west and south sides by a palisade which is a wall of logs set vertically into the ground. There was also an inner stockade. The outer stockade was 192 metres long at the north end, 350 metres long on the west side and 210 metres on the south side. The ridge or wall was 6.7 metres long and from one foot to five foot in height. There were thirty-three square bastions at regular intervals similar to European fortifications. Bastions are good for defensive warriors to cover the area by shooting arrows. There was no gate to protect the entrance and the builders constructed the entrance so that it was camouflaged from direct view and blended in with the wall on either side. The palisade was finished by weaving flexible willow branches through the posts and plastering the whole with a mixture of clay and grass to fill in the gaps. The original stockade was still standing in 1850 though the area had been in private ownership and the area ploughed and the mounds levelled and the fill, called Aztalan brick, hauled away for local construction. Around Aztalan there were thousands of ancient graves including one of a man buried with his mining equipment. The Upper Michigan copper mines are only two hundred and fifty miles away and a large storage area in Aztalan where large quantities of copper had permanently stained the matted floor on which they had sat. The copper was made into ingots shaped like spools, the same as in Bronze Age Europe. Prehistoric waterways flowed from the sources of copper down to Rock Lake and Aztalan.

Twenty-six miles southeast of Madison near Fort Atkinson here is a prehistoric mound resembling a medicine wheel. The site lies on a line passing from Rock Lake to Aztalan, the northern end of the line being an almost identical mound at Beaver Dam.

Twenty-one miles east of Madison there is a small lake called Lake Mills. Numerous reports from divers as well as pilots flying over it have suggested that there may be pyramidal formations in the forty-foot depths. They are believed to be truncated cones, 29 feet high and 18 feet across at the bottom and built of smooth mortared stones now covered by slime and muck. Rock Lake is two and a half miles long from north to south and 1.7 miles wide with an average depth of forty feet. Rock Lake is so named because resident Winnebago Indians stated that there were rock tepees at the bottom of the

lake. This was in 1830. The builders of the tepees had called the lake Tyranena which some researchers believe means “Temple of the Moon”. Seventy years later a pair of duck hunters peered over the side of their boat during a severe drought that lowered lake levels andgreatly improved water clarity and saw a massive pyramidal mound of black stone sitting on the bottom of the lake. Various expeditions including scuba divers and side-scan radar have discovered several pyramidal structures under the water as well as a massive triangular structure with sides three hundred feet long that appears to be pointing north. Other sources state that there is a huge statue of a dragon-like creature or lizard-like creature with steps leading up to it as well.

Early histories of the area state that there was a large effigy mound of a lizard near the south end of Rock Lake up until it was demolished in the 1920s by a railroad trestle building crew. The lost lizard mound was eighty-four feet long. The old railroad is now the Glacial Drumlin Bike Trail.

Wisconsin. Juneau County

There was a mound in the shape of a lizard at The Dells of the Wisconsin River just northwest of what was then Kilbourn in Juneau County in Wisconsin. Kilbourn is now called Wisconsin Dells. The lizard was two hundred feet long with its head facing west. The Dells can be seen on the Crawford County map.

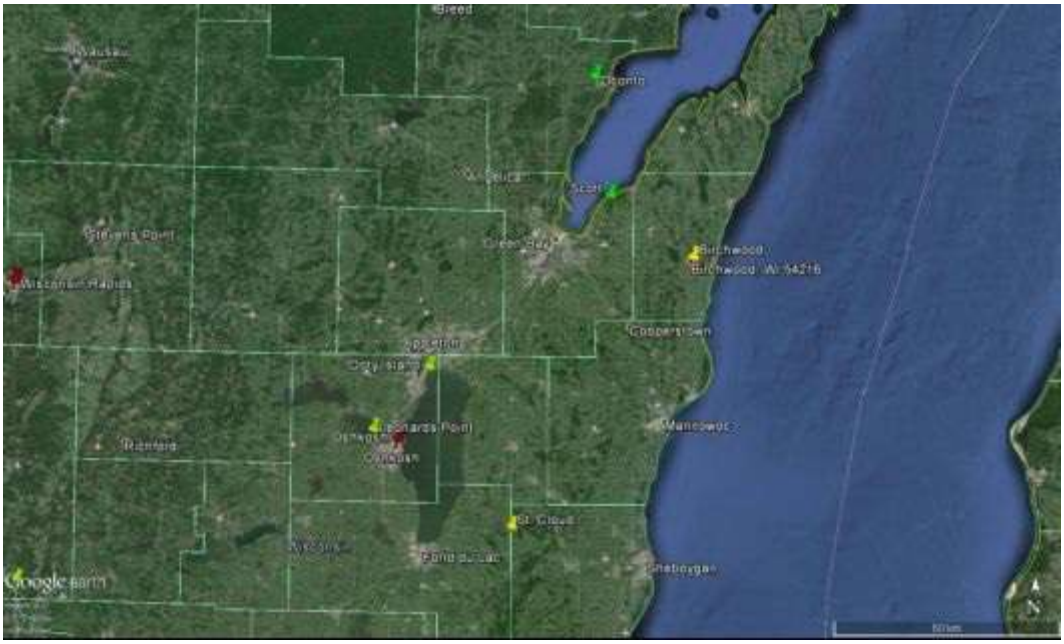
Wisconsin. Kenosha County

In January 1936 a Works Progress Administration crew was digging a drainage ditch and unearthed most of the foreleg of a juvenile mammoth in Mud Lake, also called Peat Lake. In 1991 an amateur archeologist noted cut marks on the bone similar to other mammoth bones found at Fenske and Schaefer sites nearby. In 1992 and 1993 archeologists excavated Shaefer site and discovered bones with cut marks on them as well as stone tools underneath a pelvis bone. Radiocarbon dates on the bones and on plant material at the site of the dig ranged from 12,500 to 12,300 years ago, 10,500 BC to 10,300 BC.

During late October 2008 Brad Sutherland was digging for a private home in Twin Lakes in Kenosha County in Wisconsin. The area that the house was

being built on had never been cleared before. Brad was sifting through rocks when he noticed an unusual stone with dark brown coloration. The next February Brad cleaned the odd stone and found that it was a coin with very faint markings on it. Experts described it as a bronze *follis* from the late Imperial period of the Eastern Roman Empire and minted in Constantinople. The coin was nine to ten feet below the surface of the earth when it was found and had the face of Constantine X on the front. Constantine X died in 1067 AD. Mud Lake and Twin Lakes are on the Jefferson County map. Wandering Vikings?

Wisconsin. Kewaunee County



A stone axehead was found in Birchwood in Kewaunee County that was twenty-eight inches long and fourteen inches wide. Only a giant could have handled it let alone use it as an effective tool.

Wisconsin. Manitowoc County

In Two Creeks the last advance of the glacial ice crushed a pine forest and snapped off the tree trunks and left them with their tops pointing southwards

in the direction of the advance. Then the ice stopped prior to retreating suddenly. This was approximately 11,000 years ago.

Wisconsin. Oconto County

Paleo-Indians settled the area around Oconto at the end of the last Ice Age in Wisconsin around 9,000 BC. The date of the last glaciation was dated by testing the wood from a spruce swamp in Manitowoc County that had been allegedly flattened by a glacier. The Paleo-Indians hunted now-extinct bison, elephants, horses and camels. They had distinctive arrows without fluting used by later Indians and small flint incising tools with sharp points. Burials at Oconto were in pits large enough to receive the deceased whose bodies were put into a variety of positions. Some were flexed with their knees under their chins whilst others were extended face up or face down. There were also copper instruments that looked like spatulas but with sharp edges that are believed to be used to disembowel the dead. One body of a baby found with its mother had a whistle at the base of its neck that was made from the tibia of a deer.

Another Indian culture here at Oconto is dated to 5,600 BC and is called the Old Copper Culture and the remains were found at what is now the Old Copper Culture State Park. Oconto can be seen in the Kewaunee County map.

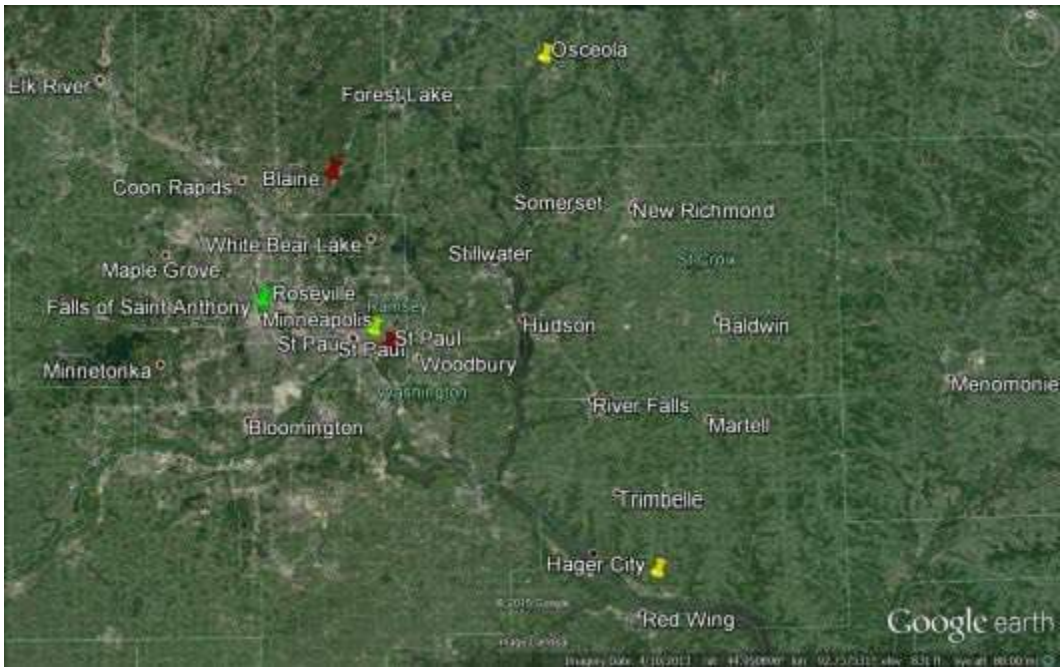
Wisconsin. Oneida County

In 1908 prior to July 23rd George Patton and L. H. Eaton, two tourists from Chicago, noticed a mound in the woods near Pelican Lake and decided to excavate it. At a depth of four feet they found the bones of a large human foot. Eventually they found the rest of the skeleton belonging to a giant that would have been nearly eight feet tall and his arms extended several inches below the hips. Alongside with the bones were numerous stone weapons, a curious stone hatchet, a copper knife, several copper rings and a necklace made of the tusks of an unknown animal. Pelican Lake is on the Brown County map.

Wisconsin. Pierce County

At the northern entrance to Lake Pepin on the Mississippi River at Hager City in Pierce County in Wisconsin is a gigantic geoglyph. The effigy is either an eagle or a bow and arrow according to which researcher you ask. The bow and arrow appears to be drawn towards Lake Pepin or the eagle is heading for Lake Pepin. There are no Indian legends about the structure which was originally composed of tens of thousands of white crystals, each being about the size of a baseball. These have long since gone and have been replaced over the years by white painted rocks. Originally in its crystalline form it would have been visible for miles and can even be seen from Red Wing across the Mississippi in Minnesota. This geoglyph is on private property just off the Great River Road, State Highway 35, south of Hager City around one mile south of the intersection with U. S. Highway 63. Hager City is on the Dunn County map.

Wisconsin. Polk County



The remains of forty-three skeletons were unearthed in Osceola in Polk County in Wisconsin in 1953. Artifacts found were two highly polished and notched swan bones, a conical copper point, a copper headdress, two axes made of elk antler and a gorget, or neck ornament, made of conch shell. The

headdress was made of copper and extended half way around the upper portion of the skull and consisted of flattened pieces of copper which were fastened together by a piece of buckskin or fabric. The gorget measuring five inches in length and two inches wide with three holes on its long axis was shaped like the sole of a sandal.

At The Dalles or rapids of the St Croix there was an outburst of trap rock, which came up through open fissures breaking the continuity of the strata without tilting them into inclined planes. It would appear as if the Earth in the first place cracked into deep clefts and the igneous matter took advantage of these breaks to rise to the surface. It caught masses of the sandstone in its midst and hardened around them. These great clefts are lines radiating southwestwardly from Lake Superior as if it was the seat of the disturbance that created them. Were the Great Lakes created by a massive meteorite bombardment? When was this massive meteoric bombardment though?

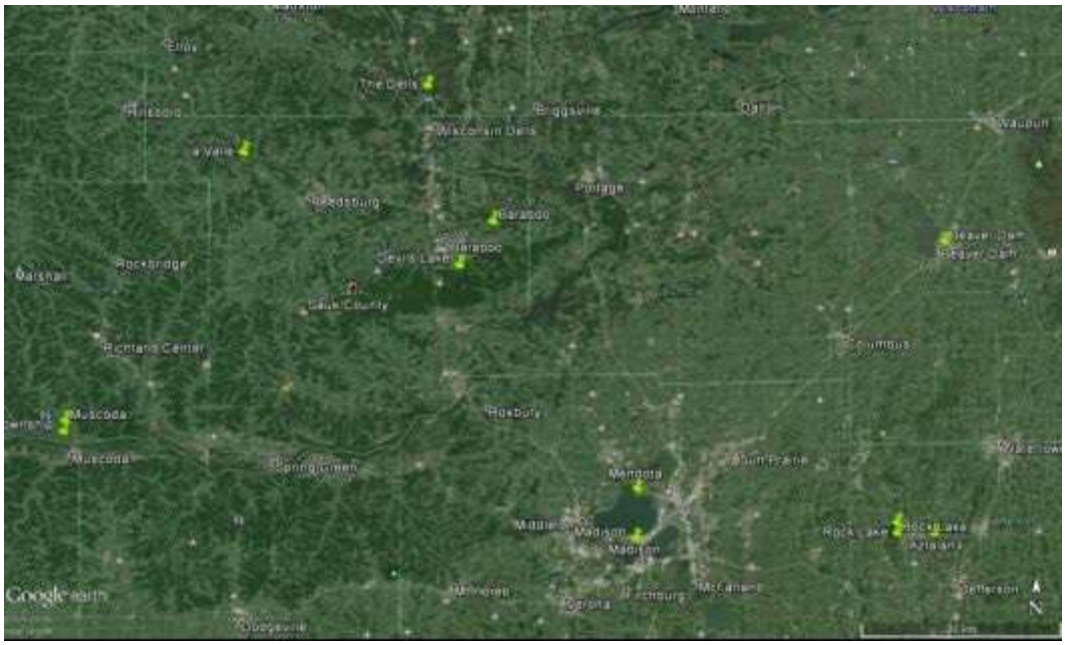
Could we well postulate the period of eight to ten thousand BC when the other geological events occurred in the same area?

Wisconsin. Richland County

In Eagle Township in Richland County in Wisconsin is reported to be one of the largest effigy mounds in the world. This is a geoglyph of an eagle whose wingspread is around 1,400 feet. There were also reported to be four man shaped mounds here as well as numerous other effigy mounds that were ploughed under by farmers in the nineteenth century. The effigy mounds are to the west of Orion on Indian Land on the Wisconsin River. Eagle Township is on the Crawford County map.

The Shadewald Mounds or Elder Mounds Group are just outside Muscoda in Grant County in Wisconsin. There are two groups of mounds here including effigy mounds which depict an eagle and a bison effigy amongst others on Frank’s Hill. Just across the road on top of a hill to the west is another cluster of mounds which consists of twelve conical mounds in a perfect linear formation within the same distance of one another. From google earth they look amazing. Muscoda is on the Crawford County map.

Wisconsin. Sauk County



There is a mound at Baraboo in Sauk County called Man Mound that was first surveyed in 1859 by Wm. H. Canfield. The lower extremities were cut off by road construction before a park was constructed here. The body is long and slim and appears to have large ears like a cat or a bat on its head. The effigy mound is two hundred and fourteen feet long and forty-eight feet wide at the shoulders. It is the only surviving man-shaped mound in Wisconsin.

In the nineteenth century there were reported to be 734 mounds in the Devil's Lake area in Sauk County in Wisconsin. One of the mounds was in the shape of a bird with outstretched wings that extended one hundred and fifty feet. The tail was forked and the wings were bent near the tip and seems to be flying towards the lake which is only a few rods away. The head, breast and body were several feet in height. There are numerous small mounds here as well as effigy mounds including one resembling a lynx and another a sparrow. There is also a linear mound and several geometric mounds.

In the nineteenth century there was a man-shaped mound very similar to the man mound in Baraboo including the strange ears at La Valle in Sauk County. This mound is now submerged under five metres of water from an irrigation project when a local dam was built.

Wisconsin. Trempealeau County

A few days before 7th October 1873 men building the road bed of the

Green Bay and Winona Railroad struck a mound near Arcadia in Trempealeau County in Wisconsin. The skeleton of a giant was found with a jaw bone that easily enclosed the face of the largest labourer on the work. The thigh bones were like those of a horse and the hair was heavy and remarkably well preserved. Pieces of blanket that the body was wrapped in were also found as well as a number of Mexican coins. How old the Mexican coins were is unknown. Were they actually Mexican coins or just misidentified coins?

A Scandinavian spear-head was ploughed up in a field near Whitehall in Trempealeau County in Wisconsin. Arcadia and Whitehall are on the Dunn County map.

Wisconsin. Vernon County

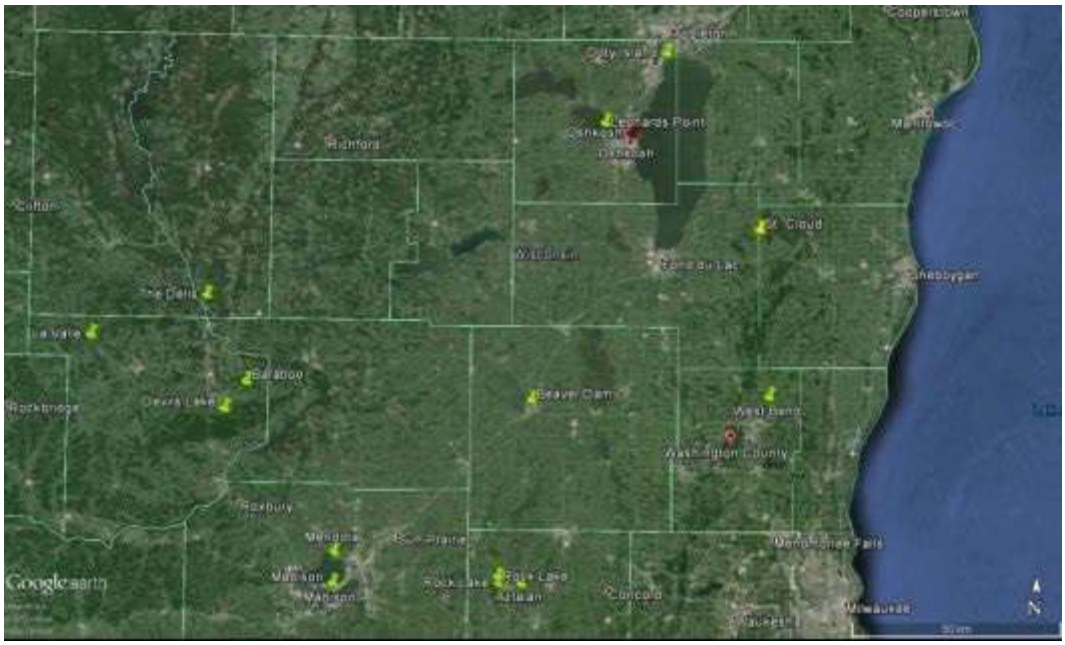
According to the "La Crosse Tribune" 4th November 1912, a large mound, one of five on the farm of A. White near Stoddard in Vernon County in Wisconsin, was excavated by a party of Normal students. Professors A. H. Sanford and W. H. Thompson of the University of Wisconsin Department of History and L. P. Deneyer of the Geology Department as well as thirteen students. There was a large mound in the middle with two smaller ones on either side. The smaller mounds were excavated first and a skeleton of an individual six and a half feet long was found about five feet down. The skull was eight inches in diameter from side to side. The teeth were well preserved though the other bones fell to pieces. Eleven other skeletons were found in this mound as well. The second mound only contained charcoal and burned bones. The larger middle mound was then excavated and more than twenty skeletons were found in it as well as a copper pipe bowl, a copper arrow head, a copper skinning knife, and sand stone spear head and several flint arrow heads. The fourth of the five mounds contained over twenty-five skeletons and pieces of clay pottery. The fifth mound contained a a large quartz spear point with a red coloured design on each side. Stoddard is on the Crawford County map.

Wisconsin. Walworth County

In 1912 several skeletons of gigantic humans were found while

excavating a mound near Lake Lawn. Eighteen skeletons were found at a Lake Lawn farm. The heads of the men were much larger than any known today. From directly over the eye sockets the head slopes straight back and the nasal bones protrude far above the cheekbones. The jawbones are long and pointed bearing a minute resemblance to the head of a monkey and the teeth in the front of the jaw are regular molars. The skeletons were embedded in charcoal and covered with layers of baked clay to shed water from the sepulchre. Reported by “The New York Times”, May 4, 1912. Lake Lawn is on the Jefferson County map.

Wisconsin. Washington County



There are thirty-one large effigy mounds at Lizard Mounds County Park near West Bend in Washington County in Wisconsin. The mounds are in the forms of birds, lizards, panthers, buffalo and other unidentified animals. Along with the effigy mounds are elegant linear structures, ritual emabankments and conical pyramids. There had probably been fifty effigy mounds in the area when first settled but many were destroyed by the plough.

Wisconsin. Winnebago County

On Doty Island which lies in the Fox River in Winnebago County in Wisconsin there were several mounds with well-defined animal shapes. Doty Island is near Menosha. The majority of what were originally sixteen mounds are in Smith Park.

Near Leonards Point on Lake Butte des Morts was the Matt Reigh Farm. Leonards Point is near Algoma in Winnebago County in Wisconsin. Human remains dating back from 3,000 BC to 5,000 BC were found. Pottery was also found on the farm which is indicative of corded ware. Grave goods were found which included a celt or axe, two crescent-shaped knives, a snail shell bracelet, a number of antler beads and a rolled copper bead.

In 1883 A. M. Brainerd of Oshkosh in Wisconsin turned up a strange coin in his garden. The coin was from the reign of the Roman Emperor Hadrian during the second century AD. A copper tool and some stone implements were also found with it. Doty Island, Leonards Point and Oshkosh are on the Washington Count map.

Wisconsin. Wood County

In 1993 Fred Kingman was walking along the Wisconsin River near Wisconsin Rapids in Wood County in Wisconsin when his metal detector registered a halo whilst he was hunting for metal trinkets. Mr Kingman dug down three feet into the river bank and discovered a cache of seventeen ancient coins that appeared from how they had been grouped together that they had been in some sort of bag that had perished. All of the coins were copper and all seventeen appeared to have different dies used in their production. There were inscriptions on both sides as well as finely executed profiles of male human heads with and without crowns. The Latin word Impetricus for Emperor Tetricus was on one of them. This referred to Gaius Pius Esuvius Tetricus whose reign in Gaul began in 271 AD and who ruled over the Celts. Tetricus' armies were destroyed in the battle known as the "Catalaunian Catastrophe" near Chalon-sur-Marne in late February 274 as the Roman Emperor Aurelian fought to take back his lost western provinces. Tetricus was taken to Rome but many of his followers fled to their sea-going ships to parts unknown. In this case obviously North America. Tetricus was

the last emperor of the Imperium Gallium or Gallic Empire. Another coin depicted a heavily moustachiod man which was typical of the Celtic males.

Site. United States. Wisconsin. Green Bay. Brown County. Scott. 87.8451w, 44.6075n. 87w44n.

Site. United States. Wisconsin. Burnett County. La Follette. Spencer Lake. 88.12461w, 45.40033n. 88w45n.

Site. United States. Wisconsin. Crawford County. Freeman. 91.06624w, 43.36138n. 91w43n.

Site. United States. Wisconsin. Crawford County. Prairie du Chien. 91.1405w, 43.0517n. 91w43n.

Site. United States. Wisconsin. Crawford County. Prairie du Chien. Campbell's Coolie. Elephant Mound. 91.1357w, 43.07513n. 91w43n.

Site. United States. Wisconsin. Dane County. Madison. 89.410859w, 43.06315n. 89w43n.

Site. United States. Wisconsin. Dane County. Madison. Mendota. Mendota Mental Health Institute. 89.407236w, 43.130226n. 89w43n.

Site. United States. Wisconsin. Dodge County. Beaver Dam. 88.835w, 43.4584n. 88w43n.

Site. United States. Wisconsin. Dunn County. Sand Creek. 91.667w, 45.17472n. 91w41n.

Site. United States. Wisconsin. Fond du Lac County. St. Cloud. 88.1670w, 43.80796n. 88w43n.

Site. United States. Wisconsin. Grant County. Mount Hope. Shady Dell. 90.7913w, 42.95886n. 90w42n.

Site. United States. Wisconsin. Grant County. Nr Patch Grove. Wyalusing State Park. 91.129w, 42.9866n. 90w42n.

Site. United States. Wisconsin. Grant County. Potosi. 90.7192w, 42.6628n. 90w42n.

Site. United States. Wisconsin. Jefferson County. Aztalan. 88.8612w, 43.0660n. 88w43n.

Site. United States. Wisconsin. Jefferson County. Fort Atkinson. Indian Mounds Park. 88.90410w, 42.87071n. 88w42n.

Site. United States. Wisconsin. Jefferson County. Nr Lake Mills. Rock Lake. 88.9295w, 43.0804n. 88w43n.

Site. United States. Wisconsin. Jefferson County. Nr Lake Mills. Rock Lake. 88.9298w, 43.06654n. 88w43n.

Site. United States. Wisconsin. Juneau County. The Dells. 89.7920w, 43.6730n. 89w43n.

10,300 BC. Site. United States. Wisconsin. Kenosha County. Mud Lake, or Peat Lake. 88.157898w, 42.498578n. 88w42n.

Site. United States. Wisconsin. Kenosha County. Twin Lakes. 88.2487w, 42.5318n. 88w42n.

Site. United States. Wisconsin. Kewaunee County. Birchwood. 91.5561w, 45.6585n. 87w44n.

9,000 BC-8,000 BC. Wisconsin. Manitowoc County.Two Creeks. 87.5631w, 44.30229n. 87w44n.

Site. Wisconsin. Green Bay. Oconto County. Oconto. Copper Culture State Park. 87.8989w, 44.8866n. 87w44n.

Site. United States. Wisconsin. Oneida County. Pelican Lake. 89.1646w, 45.4989n. 89w45n.

Site. United States. Wisconsin. Pierce County. Trenton. Hager City. 92.513723w, 44.606535n. 92w44n.

Site. United States. Wisconsin. Polk County. Osceola. 92.7091w, 45.3197n. 92w45n.

10,000 BC-9,000 BC. Wisconsin. St Croix River. Polk County. St Croix Falls. 92.665278w, 45.391667n.92w45n.

Site. United States. Wisconsin. Richland County. Nr Eagle Township. 90.464698w, 43.20491n. 90w43n.

Site. United States. Wisconsin. Richmond County. Nr Muscoda.
Shadewald Mounds 1. 90.46116w, 43.22052n. 90w43n.
Shadewald Mounds 2. 90.46509w, 43.22196n. 90w43n.

Site. United States. Wisconsin. Sauk County. Baraboo. 89.671486w, 43.488528n. 89w43n.

Site. United States. Wisconsin. Sauk County. Devils Lake. 89.7336w, 43.4299n. 89w43n.

Site. United States. Wisconsin. Sauk County. La Valle. 90.13308w, 43.58181n. 90w43n.

Site. United States. Wisconsin. Trempealeau County. Arcadia. 91.49198w, 44.25977n. 91w44n.

Site. United States. Wisconsin. Trempealeau County. Whitehall. 91.3173w, 44.3676n. 91w44n.

Site. United States. Wisconsin. Vernon County. Stoddard. 91.21849w, 43.661949n. 91w43n.

Site. United States. Wisconsin. Walworth County. Lake Delavan. Lake Lawn. 88.60011w, 42.62451n. 88w42n.

Site. United States. Wisconsin. Washington County. Nr West Bend. Lizard Mounds County Park. 88.13958w, 43.46326n. 88w43n.

Site. United States. Wisconsin. Winnebago County. Fox River. Doty Island. 88.44099w,44.19607n. 88w44n.

Site. United States. Wisconsin. Winnebago County. Nr Algoma. Leonards Point. 88.6227w,44.0467n. 88w44n.

Site. United States. Wisconsin. Winnebago County. Oshkosh. 88.543w,44.0247n. 88w44n.

Site. United States. Wisconsin. Wood County. Wisconsin Rapids. 89.826w,44.3916n. 89w44n.

Wyoming.

Wyoming. Big Horn County

In the Big Horn Mountains of northern Wyoming there is the enigmatic structure of the Medicine Wheel. This is an imperfect circle of stones with a diameter of 25 metres. A cairn of stones four metres in diameter establishes the hub of the wheel. Twenty-eight spokes issue from the hub to the outer rim. There are six smaller cairns located unevenly around the rim. It is believed to be an astronomical observatory. The Big Horn Medicine Wheel sits at an altitude of ten thousand feet on top of Medicine Mountain.

Wyoming. Carbon County

In 1932 the perfectly mummified body of a man was found in a completely sealed airpocket in rock strata two hundred million years old. The man appeared to be sixty-five years of age. What was really surprising was that the fully-formed man was only fourteen inches long from head to toe. He was too small and too old but he was there. There were numerous photographs of this individual but the mummified mini-man has long since disappeared. Other sources state that this was only a five hundred year old

body of a retarded child. This was in the Pedro Mountains near Casper in Wyoming.

Wyoming. Niobrara County

About twenty miles west of the Rawhide Buttes in Wyoming are what are called the Spanish Diggings but in fact are prehistoric Indian quarries for digging quartzite which was traded extensively across North America. Quartzite can be shaped to a very sharp edge to be used as a variety of tools. Near this quarry, in fact hundreds of acres of quarries which are now covered with spelts and broken quartzite, is an anomalous feature called “The Man of the Mountains”. This figure was made of spalls of quartzite and to early explorers appeared to resemble a human figure with its arms raised and a small round head with a smaller round object above it. It looks like an antique petrol pump with two arms coming from its top edge. The geoglyph is fifty-five feet long and about eight feet wide and is on the edge of a precipitous or steep-sided hill.

Wyoming. Sweetwater County

In 1932 Edison Lohr and Harold Dunning, two amateur archeologists found many stone tools on the high terraces of the Black Fork River in Sweetwater County. They were from the middle Pleistocene, of the Illinoisan Glacial Period, 125,000to 190,000 years ago, 125,000BC to 190,000 BC. The many artifacts such as handaxes and other flaked implements were covered in desert varnish that takes many years to form. The stone tools were heavily coated in desert varnish and matched the tools of *homo erectus* who was an early ancestor of man. There were thousands of artifacts found here between Granger and Lyman.

Site. United States. Wyoming. Big Horn County. Big Horn Medicine Wheel. 107.92157w, 44.82619n. 107w44n.

200,000,000 BC. Site. United States. Wyoming. Carbon County. Near